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# The Standard. OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

VOLUME 9

NUMBER 46

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1842.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail

CAPTAIN MARRYAT—in his last novel,  
Percival Keene, gives us the following Yan-  
kee story—

During three months we continued cruiz-  
ing about, without falling in with, or having  
received any intelligence of the French tri-  
galle which we were sent in quest of; at last  
Captain Delmar resolved to change the cruiz-  
ing ground, and we then ran up to ten de-  
grees of latitude further north.

As we were running up we fell in with an  
American brig, and brought her to; a boat  
was sent for the Captain, who, when he came  
on board, was interrogated by Captain Del-  
mar, as to his having seen or heard of any  
French vessel on the coast. As the conversa-  
tion took place on the quarter-deck, and  
I was then officer of the watch, I can repeat it.

"Well," replied the American through his  
nose "I reckon there is a Frenchman in  
these parts."

"Have you fallen in with her?" inquired  
Captain Delmar.

"Well, I may say I have; for I lay along-  
side of her in Carthagenia; when I was tak-  
ing in my cargo of hides. You haven't got  
such a thing as a spare spar as will make me  
a pole-top-gallant mast, captain, have you?"

"Is she small or large?"

"Well, captain, I don't care whether the  
spar be large or small; I've got two carpent-  
ers on board, and I'll soon dub it down into  
shape."

"I inquire about the vessel—I did not re-  
fer to the spar," replied Captain Delmar,  
haughtily.

"And I refer to the spar, which is my  
business, and not to the vessel, which is no  
concern of mine," replied the American  
Captain. "You see, master, we have both  
our wants; you want information; I want a  
spar. I've no objection to a fair swap."

"Well," replied Captain Delmar, rather  
amused, "give me the information, and you  
shall have the spar."

"That's agreed."

"Send for the carpenter, and desire him  
to get out a small spar, Mr.—," said Cap-  
tain Delmar to the first Lieutenant.

"Well, captain, that looks like business,  
and so now I'll go on. The Frenchman is as  
large as you, may be," said he, looking round  
the deck, "he may be a bit larger, but you  
won't mind that, I suppose?"

"Did you leave her in port when you sail-  
ed?"

"I reckon she was off two days before."

"And how many days is it since you sail-  
ed?"

"Just four days, I calculate."

"And did you hear where she was going to?"

"Yes, I did, and I've a notion I could put  
my finger on her now, if I chose. Captain  
you haven't got a coil of two-inch which you  
could lend me—I ain't got a topsail brace to  
reeve, and mine are very queer just now.—  
I reckon they've been turned end for end so  
often, that there's an end of them."

"You say that you know where the vessel  
is—where is she?"

"Captain, that's telling—can't I have the  
two-inch?"

"We have not a whole coil of two-inch  
left, sir," said the master, touching his hat.

"We might spare him enough for a pair  
of new braces."

"Well, well, I'm reasonable altogether,  
and if so may be you haven't it, I don't ex-  
pect it. It's very odd now, but I can't just  
remember the place that French vessel was  
going to; it has slipped clean out of my me-  
mory."

"Perhaps the two-inch might help to re-  
fresh your memory," replied the captain.—

"Mr. Smith, let the rope be got up and put  
into the boat."

"Well," said the American Captain, "as  
you say, Mister, it may help my memory.—  
It's not the first time I've freshened a man's  
memory with a bit of two-inch myself," con-  
tinued he, grinning at his own joke; "but I  
don't see it coming."

"I have ordered it to be put in the boat,"  
replied Captain Delmar haughtily; "my or-  
ders are not disobeyed, neither is my words  
doubted."

"Not by them as knows you, I dare say,  
Captain, but you are a stranger to me. I don't  
think it much after all—a bit of a spar  
and a bit of a rope—just to tell you where  
you may go and take a fine vessel, and pocket  
a tarnation lot of dollars as prize money.  
Well, there's the rope, and now I'll tell you.  
She was going off Berbee, or Surinam, to  
look after the West Indians, who were on  
the coast, or expected on it, I don't know  
which. There you'll find her, as sure as I  
stand here, but I think that she's a bit big-  
ger than this vessel—you don't mind that, I  
dare say."

"You may go on board now, sir," said  
Captain Delmar.

"Well, thank ye, Captain, and good luck  
to you."

The American captain went down the side,  
and as soon as our boat returned and was  
hoisted up, we made all sail for the coast of  
Demarara.

The "little bit bigger vessel" proved to  
be a ship of the line.

## EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Standard.

"It is still more important that, youth should be  
perfectly skilled in reading, writing, and speaking  
their native tongue in a correct, a polite and a  
graceful manner."  
WATTS.

The greater part of my last letter referred  
to the importance of good morals in a public  
teacher; and I must now express regret that  
my limits will not allow a renewal of the sub-  
ject. Unaccountable neglect has heretofore  
prevailed respecting this point, in the conduct  
of parents generally; and it requires much  
more than a casual remark, to arouse pro-  
per attention or introduce salutary reform.

I shall now proceed to another topic equal-  
ly notorious, and scarcely of less moment, viz.  
the qualification of teachers and their meth-  
ods of tuition.

It is generally thought that in the infant  
state of these Provinces, it is impossible to  
obtain good teachers; and that in their ab-  
sence it is better to accept of indifferent ones  
than to be entirely destitute. I shall not now  
stop to determine whether a bad schoolmaster  
or an unoccupied school house is the great-  
er evil; but I would just enquire of those  
who think that properly qualified schoolmas-  
ters cannot be obtained at the present, whether  
they have ever seriously considered the reason.  
It would require very little reflection to  
discover that poor pay and poor teach-  
ers are very closely connected. A man of  
good character and respectable attainments,  
will not accept of the same remuneration that  
may purchase the services of an ignorant or  
dissipated tool. It is useless to expect well  
qualified teachers while a low rate of wages  
is offered, and even that, irregularly  
and miserably paid. Change the rate of wa-  
ges and manner of payment, and the corre-  
sponding change in schoolmasters will very  
soon follow.

The first qualification of a teacher that  
suggests itself, is good reading. I am not  
exceeding the bounds of truth when I assert  
that more than three fourths of the teachers  
in these Provinces, are lamentably deficient  
in reading, and unqualified to give instruc-  
tion in this indispensable acquirement. I do  
not allude to emphasis, modulation, or in-  
flexion; altho' these should be thoroughly  
understood by every one who pretends to  
teach reading; but I refer more particularly  
to pronunciation even of the most ordinary  
words and syllables. A teacher that cannot  
read a page in a common schoolbook with-  
out making as many mistakes as there are  
sentences, ought not to be tolerated.

Occasionally blundering in pronunciation  
it may be thought, is a trifling matter: such  
a habit however is sufficient to make a man  
ridiculous for life, and this is a destination  
which very few would wish for themselves or  
their children. When a thing is to be learn-  
ed, it is just as easy to be learned well as  
otherwise, and has much more agreeable if  
not profitable results.

I had the misfortune to be placed under  
the care of a teacher who knew little about  
pronunciation. I readily copied his errors  
without being aware of the fact, but after-  
ward when I came to attend a better school,  
I reluctantly discovered that I was very de-  
ficient where I thought myself perfect. I  
could read very fluently, but I mispronounced  
many words. I was then obliged to un-  
learn much of what I had previously learned  
and beside the mortification of being derided  
by my school fellows, I had to undergo sev-  
eral years hard study to eradicate the errors  
which I had imbibed in a much shorter time.

The labour and time thus wasted, would have  
been more than sufficient to learn their own  
language, when their instruction is so lament-  
ably defective. Had my former  
teacher worked for nothing, his labour  
would have been dearer perhaps worse.

But correct pronunciation alone will not  
form a good reader. Just emphasis, correct  
modulation and inflection, proper quantity &  
pause, and other requisites, are necessary.—  
But in what school are such things taught?  
What teachers know anything about them?  
When so many teachers are ignorant of the  
very first principles of good reading, it is not  
to be expected that they are acquainted with  
the more difficult and important parts of the  
science.

A remark upon Orthography must not be  
omitted. A majority of the schoolmasters  
in this Province, cannot write an ordinary  
letter of one page without mistakes in spell-  
ing. How can children learn to write their own  
language, when their instruction is so lament-  
ably defective. A common practice in many  
schools, is to make the scholars spell  
words, by the column from a Dictionary.—  
Thus they learn to spell words, the greater  
number of which are not used in the  
ordinary business of life, and much time  
is wasted which might have been profit-  
ably employed, in learning Orthography  
from books in which obsolete or uncommon  
words do not occur. School Dictionaries  
seldom contain the variations made in con-  
jugating the verb; or forming the partici-  
ples, and this is a very important thing in  
correct spelling. But many scholars who  
can spell orally with tolerable accuracy,  
make wretched blunders when they come to  
write.

This arises partly from inattention,  
and partly from want of practice. The best  
remedy is to accustom them constantly to  
write exercises, a practice useful for many o-  
ther purposes than spelling, but too seldom  
adopted.

I must now allude to English Grammar.  
The way this Branch is taught, in most  
schools, is a mere farce. The rules for spell-  
ing under the head of Orthography are gen-  
erally neglected. Prosody and Punctuation  
are rarely taught; principally because the  
teacher is unacquainted with them himself.  
Etymology and Syntax alone receive atten-  
tion, and they, too might be omitted without  
much loss, when we consider the manner in  
which they explained and applied. The usual  
method is to commit a number of defini-  
tions and rules to memory, and to learn the  
answers of an unvaried catalogue of questions.  
This is the extent of the teacher's knowledge,  
and it is not reasonable to expect the pupils  
to be further advanced. The terms or defini-  
tions which they have committed to memory,  
and have very indistinct perceptions of the ap-  
plication of the rules of syntax. Yet to hear  
them answer the teacher's, stated round of  
questions, would convince an ignorant and  
unsuspecting person that they had acquired  
a vast amount of grammatical knowledge.  
They had exercised their memory certainly,  
but beyond that very little good had been  
effected. They perhaps could correct the  
few sentences of bad grammar contained in  
their books, but similar errors any where else  
would pass unobserved. They could not  
construct a sentence of two lines grammati-  
cally, and their teachers are equally defi-  
cient. The art of speaking and writing cor-  
rectly they have not learned, but they have  
learned the art of answering a list of ques-  
tions without understanding their meaning.  
The letters of some of them who pretend to  
teach English Grammar, are literary curiosi-  
ties. A volume of such as I have frequently  
seen, would form an invaluable book of exer-  
cises for correction.

No person can be said to write with prop-  
riety who cannot punctuate his manuscript;  
and no person is qualified to teach English  
Grammar without this acquirement.

Writing correctly is one important effect  
of the study of Grammar. But instead of  
this, most of those who profess to teach, can  
scarcely compose at all, and of course they  
cannot instruct others to do what they do not  
understand themselves. It is of very little  
use to learn definitions, or to parse, or even  
to correct errors in Grammar; if the scholar  
cannot express his ideas in words. Gramma-  
tical knowledge, without being able to com-  
pose, is little advantage to any one; and the  
want of a knowledge of composition, is I ap-  
prehend the principal reason that the study  
of English Grammar is of so little practical  
utility. The teacher in the first place must  
be able to compose well himself, and must  
possess a facility and proper method of im-  
parting his instructions to his class. The  
practice of writing exercises, is indispensa-  
ble in teaching composition. Simple and  
easy sentences should first be attempted, and  
a gradual advance in the difficulty of the  
exercise, should keep pace with the improve-  
ment of the pupil, till an essay of several pa-  
ges could be written correctly. The same  
exercise may be made to subserve many pur-  
poses. It may be used as an exercise for as-  
certaining the meaning of words, for expres-  
sing our ideas by them, for grammatical ar-  
rangement and construction, for spelling, for  
punctuation, and for writing a legible hand.

Composition is the practical part of English  
Grammar, and he, who pretends to teach the  
latter without the former, is as much at fault  
as the mechanic, who would teach his ap-  
prentice the names of his tools without ever  
allowing him to handle or use them.

The general deficiency in the acquirements  
of teachers, is beginning to be understood,  
and it is certainly time that vigorous reme-  
dies were applied. Parents are commonly  
too ill instructed themselves to be good  
judges in the matter, and this is one reason  
that the evil of bad education has remained  
so long, and to such an extent, as sad expe-  
rience shews to be the case. But they can-  
get the advice of such as are qualified to  
judge, and they can easily reduce it to prac-  
tice. The Boards of Education should look  
carefully after the qualifications of applicants  
for licence, and the Trustees should take  
care that teachers strictly perform their du-  
ty. I fear however that both are too remiss  
in watching and promoting the interests of  
the young. The examinations of the Boards  
are not strict enough, or how could so many  
ignoramuses have obtained licence to teach?  
The superintendence of Trustees in most cases,  
is merely nominal. The teacher does as  
he pleases, and has no check upon him  
whatever, except the difficulty of collecting  
his wages and obtaining the Provincial grant,  
and this certainly has no very strong tenden-  
cy to make him more attentive to his duty.  
Reform must begin with the parents, as they  
are the parties most interested. The mem-  
bers of the Board of Education will not often  
be very constant or particular in the discharge  
of a duty in which they are not personally

interested, and for which they are not paid.  
The same observation applies to Trustees.  
Improvement will be anticipated in vain, till  
parents learn to look after their own inter-  
ests. They all can judge of character. Some  
of them can judge of other qualifications, and  
such as cannot, may obtain wholesome advice.  
They can increase the remuneration to de-  
serving teachers. They can visit their  
schools and manifest an interest encourag-  
ing to both master and scholar. They can  
also stimulate the exertions of the  
Commissioners and Trustees, and render  
them more zealous and energetic in improv-  
ing the whole system of education. They  
can do all this and more, without much sa-  
crifice of time or labour. But if they rest  
contented with any teacher or system of tu-  
ition that chance may offer, they will wait  
a long time before they observe any decided  
improvement.

Yours &c.  
St. Andrews, Nov. 11th. DISCIPULUS.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.—The preparation  
and use of manures constitutes one of the  
points in which the advance of modern agri-  
culture is most apparent. For this advance,  
we are indebted to the application of chemi-  
cal science to an investigation of the sub-  
stances most commonly used to promote the  
growth of plants. An imitation of the op-  
erations of nature has thus been effected, in  
which there has been a decided improvement  
on the original, as the change necessary to  
convert organic matter into the fertilizing  
material is effected in a very short time; the  
bulk diminished while the efficacy is increas-  
ed; and the disgusting, offensive character  
belonging to the original compounds, entire-  
ly done away. Substances, too, once waste-  
d, or rather considered of no value, are now  
in the course of a few weeks converted into  
manures of the first quality. Every discov-  
ery of this kind is of importance to the agri-  
culturist; for although some of them it is  
probable will not be made useful on a large  
scale, and some of the preparations, cannot  
become common in this country—still there  
are many which we are confident will be ex-  
tensively used everywhere; and the better  
they are known, the more highly appreciated  
by the farmer or gardener.

Poudrette, or prepared night soil, is one of  
the most valuable of these prepared manures,  
concentrating in a great degree the elements  
of fertility: and as prepared, being easily  
portable, used with facility, perfectly inoffen-  
sive, and very powerful in its action. The  
most extensive manufacturers of this arti-  
cle are the New York Poudrette Company.

—D. K. Minor, Agent, New York city; and  
the Lodi Poudrette Company, at Hacken-  
sack, New Jersey.—A. Dey, New York, ci-  
ty agent. We are pleased to learn that the  
demands for the products of these manufac-  
tories is constantly increasing, and the pro-  
fits of the value of the manure so rapidly ac-  
cumulating. The value of Poudrette, com-  
pared with good stable or barn manure, is  
estimated as one of the former to form 12 to  
15 of the latter: and some have even estimat-  
ed the difference as still greater. When we  
remember that this manufacture is design-  
ed to convert what has always been a nuisance  
and source of multiplied diseases in our ci-  
ties into a means of fertility and wealth, its  
importance will be duly estimated.

Another preparation, which is receiving  
some favour, is that produced by Bommer's  
patent, in which all ligneous or woody plants,  
such as straw, cornstalks, weeds, roots, sea  
grass, and in fact all vegetable matters, are  
converted into manure in a much shorter pe-  
riod than by the usual course of decomposition.  
It is pronounced as efficient as stable ma-  
nure, more lasting, and costing but little.  
The process of preparing this manure has no-  
thing difficult about it, and is said to be easi-  
ly and expeditiously performed. It is prob-  
able the patent will for a time, even were  
its value unquestioned, prevent the exten-  
sive use which this mode of preparing vege-  
table matter might otherwise have obtained.  
Of the peculiar forms of the process we  
know nothing: but the testimony in its favor  
from those who have tried it, appears ample.  
Patent manures, patent implements, and pa-  
tent medicines, are very apt, however, by  
practical farmers, to be placed in the same  
category.

The English agricultural journals have,  
within the past year, frequently alluded to  
the qualities of a new fertilizing preparation  
called Daniel's patent manure. The specifi-  
cations of the patent have been received in  
this country; and though evidently intended  
to mystify, rather than disclose the real pro-  
cess of making the manure, it is easy to see  
that a powerful manure must be the result of  
the combination. According to the specifi-  
cations, the materials of the manure are divid-  
ed into three classes. First: ligneous matters,  
peat, straw, weeds, &c. Second: bitumi-  
nous matters, such as mineral coal, (bitumi-  
nous, doubtless) asphaltum, pitch made from  
coal tar, or other pitch, mineral resin, and  
also tar. Third: animal matter, such as  
butcher's offal, graves, flesh of dead animals  
&c. The ligneous matters are reduced to powder  
by grinding, or by the action of caustic lime.  
The bituminous matters are also ground into

powder; if sticky like pitch, a small quantity  
of dry quick lime is added to prevent adhe-  
sion to the machine; if liquid, they are con-  
verted into vapour by dry distillation, in  
which vapour the ligneous materials are sa-  
turated; or, if preferred, the soft bituminous  
matters are dissolved in water, to which  
caustic alkali has been added, and in this  
the ligneous matter is steeped. The animal  
matters mixed with the ligneous and bi-  
tuminous ones, are then the whole reduced  
to a powder.

Such a preparation, cannot fail to be a fer-  
tilizer of the most powerful kind, though it  
is evident the process needs much simplifi-  
cation before it can be adapted the use of  
farmers generally.

Guano is probably the most powerful nat-  
ural manure known; and the artificial one  
that shall most resemble that, will doubtless  
be the most valuable. Voelcke's analysis,  
the latest and best of this substance, as given  
by Dr. Dana, in his Muck Manual, shews  
that it contains in the various salts of ammo-  
nia 32 in 100, sulphates of potash and soda  
9 parts, phosphates of lime 14 parts, soluble  
guano or humus 12 parts, and insoluble, un-  
determined organic matter 20 parts. The  
artificial manures are vegetable in propor-  
tion as they furnish the materials for the am-  
monia, phosphates, and sulphates, which are  
abundant in guano. It is likely, indeed certain,  
that the immense masses of guano existing  
on the islands of the Pacific, are in very dif-  
ferent chemical condition from what they  
were when first deposited by the sea fowl  
that frequent those coast and islands, con-  
sequently, in no fresh manures in any coun-  
try can we expect to find the same combina-  
tion of fertilizing substances in guano. In  
no other country could such masses have  
remained without the wasting or dissipation  
of their most valuable parts, or their entire  
substance; the nearly total absence of rain  
in the guano region preventing such a result.  
The guano is therefore not only the result of  
the accumulation, the chemical combination,  
of ages, and what agriculture requires of  
science, is the discovery of the means of ef-  
fecting, in a short time, what nature has been  
centuries in performing.

Worthy of a Better Fate.—At a fire in  
New York, a young man slept in the third  
story of a building in which the fire origi-  
nated. His dog, lying by his bedside, scented  
the fire which had broken out below. He  
immediately tried to awaken his master—by  
laying his fore paws upon his breast, and  
gently drawing them over his breast. The  
young man awoke himself, but not suspecting  
the object of the animal, fell asleep again.  
The dog then seized the bed clothes, and  
stripped them off his master, who a second  
time covered himself up, and went to sleep.

The dog as if aware that no time was to be  
lost, took hold of the young man's shirt with  
his teeth, and tore it off his arm.

By this time the flames were bursting into  
his chamber, and he saved himself by descend-  
ing the tackle fall, which he threw out of the  
window, hand over hand. The worst of the  
story remains to be told. In his hurry to es-  
cape destruction, the young man forgot that  
his preserver had no means of descent, and  
burst into a flood of tears on finding that he  
could not return to save him! The faithful  
animal perished in the flames!

Our Climate growing milder during the  
next 300 Years.—R. M. Locke, Esq. in some  
recent Lectures in New York City, published  
in the Tribune, on Magnetism, has given a  
plausible theory of the cause of gradual  
changes in the different climates of the earth.  
He shews, "that the earth is magnetised by  
the sun in the direction of its path from tropic  
to tropic, and therefore in the angle of the  
obliquity of the ecliptic, or 23 deg. 28 min.  
that therefore the magnetic poles, or vortices  
are situated at the same distance from the  
terrestrial poles, that the tropics are from the  
equator, or 23 deg. 28 min., and therefore in  
latitude 66 deg. 32 min. north and south,  
which is that of the arctic and antarctic circles.  
I also proved that these magnetic poles, or  
vortices, revolve in those circles at the rate  
of 32 deg. 26 min. a year, and therefore per-  
form an entire revolution of 360 deg. in 666  
years. Now in thus revolving they effect not  
only the needle, causing it in every latitude  
to exhibit alternately as easterly and westerly  
variation, but also effect the climate in  
every latitude. The magnetic poles, or vorti-  
ces are the seat of maximum cold; and the  
line of no variation which runs between them  
and which, as I have shewn you, encircles  
the earth at the angle of 6 deg. 28 minutes  
with the earth's axis of rotation, exhibits the  
true angle of the isothermal lines of climate.  
When the magnetic pole is nearest to any  
place, then is about the time of the greatest  
cold of that place; and as it is at opposite  
points of its circle of revolution in half of its  
period, or in 333 years, the maximum changes  
of climate take place in this time. Anciently  
we had a glacial period in our latitude, and  
shall have it again, and we are now actually  
acquiring it. For many years past, our win-  
ters in New York have been more severe  
than those of London, which is situated in  
latitude 52 deg. 31 min.



## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

**LATER FROM ENGLAND.**—The Great Western arrived at New York on Sunday evening.

Her Majesty's loyal subjects take great interest in the delicate state of her health.

The failure of a couple of large commercial houses, the one at London and the other at Liverpool, is announced. The London house, Messrs. Evans, Foster & Langton, were engaged in the Ceylon trade. The Liverpool house, Messrs. Gordon & Greenall, were engaged in the trade of the river Plate.

The Society of Friends are taking up subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers in the manufacturing districts.

The condition of the linen weavers in Ulster, is said to be very discouraging; and the farmers in the same province of Ireland say that in consequence of the low price of produce, a reduction of rents is absolutely necessary to enable them to live.

A dreadful explosion took place at Middlebrook, near Stockton, on the 25th of October. About half past 9 o'clock, the steam boiler belonging to the iron factory of Messrs. Bullock and Co., exploded, blowing up the roof of the building, and the principal part of it fell on the men at work, where they had just arrived from breakfast. About one hundred men were employed in the factory; but the precise number present at that moment is not known. Fourteen bodies were taken out, most sadly mutilated and pained, of course quite dead.

**THE 71st REGIMENT.**—A circumstance lately occurred in Chichester, which will probably be read with interest by every advocate of religious liberty. The reserve battalion of this regiment soon after their arrival at Chichester barracks, expressed their unwillingness, as Presbyterians, to be marched on Sabbath-days to the Episcopal Church. As there is no Kirk in the city, they chose to worship at an Independent chapel, where the services differ scarcely in any point from their own. The Rev. J. Benson, A. M. Independent minister, engaged to perform an extra service for them on Sunday afternoon, as they (being about 400 strong) could not be accommodated at the morning or evening services. After they had attended the first Sabbath, certain opinions were expressed by the ecclesiastical authorities on the point at issue, which induced Col. England, who has lately been appointed to the regiment, to order the men back again to the Established Church on the following Sunday. True it is these descendants of the Covenanters were marched to St. Paul's Church, but on halting at the gates they refused to enter. "This is no our place of worship," they coolly remarked. They were told, if they did not go in, they must be marched back again to their barracks. About a hundred were induced to go in; the remainder were marched back again. Sunday after the clergyman began to read his sermon, those who had gone in, not liking the doctrine, or perhaps regretting that they had retreated from their comrades, made a simultaneous movement, and all quietly walked out of the church. On Monday morning the Rev. J. Benson visited upon the Colonel to expostulate with him on what he deemed a violation of liberty of conscience, and also of the rights of soldiers in the British Army. In the course of the week a letter was received from the Major-General, Commanding the district, authorizing the Rev. J. Benson to preach to the Presbyterians troops during their stay at Chichester, and ordering men to be marched down to the Independent Chapel by the Captain on duty for the day. The letter was read by order of the Colonel; and on the following Sunday the gallant Highlanders returned to what they termed "their ain place of worship." The band (without instruments) conducted the singing. The Scotch version of the Psalm was used on Sunday afternoon, and a Sergeant acted as precursor, giving out every two lines. Their devout attention, and the general rustling of the leaves of the Bibles seemed to imply that like their Presbyterian fathers of old, they were accustomed to submit the merits of a sermon to the law and to the testimony. About a month ago, Lieut. Peel, nephew of the Premier, and Major Lord A. Lennox, M. P. for Chichester, voluntarily accompanied the Capt. on duty to the afternoon service at the Independent Chapel. His Lordship expressed his cordial approbation of the religious predilections of the men, and his readiness, if necessary, to express the same opinion in the House of Commons. The battalion are now on the Atlantic, or their passage to Canada.

## FRANCE.

The French are exulting over the victories recently gained in Africa, enabling them to maintain their power in that country.

They are disposed to resent the claims advanced by England to the right of search. Lord Aberdeen has written to the Lords of the Admiralty relative to the search practised by British cruisers on the coast of Africa. The French insist that such search is in violation of the law of nations. Lord Aberdeen does not hesitate to avow that certain acts of the cruisers have been unwarranted by the government, and calls upon the Lords of the Admiralty to put an end to them.

The crops, now just about being gathered, are uncommonly abundant in some sections, and will come in excellent order. In some instances the vintage has been injured by destructive storms of rain and hail.

The Prince de Joinville and Duke d'Annam reached Brest on the 15th ult., and were received at the gates of the city by the civil and military authorities. The prince was to hold a review of the National Guards and the troops of the line.

## PRUSSIA.

The Berlin Gazette publishes the following details of the fire which lately raged in that city dated Cassen 9th Sept.—Two trifling fires, which occurred in the latter end of August, were merely the precursors of the

dreadful catastrophe which befel this city on the 5th of September. At ten o'clock, on the morning of that day the fire was seen rising from the Town-house. The wind being high at the time, the flames spread quickly through the town. In the course of 12 hours, 1,300 houses, 9 churches, and one convent had fallen a prey to the flames. The very pavement of the streets, being of wood, became ignited, all access became impracticable. Of the vast magazines, filled with merchandise, but four warehouses were saved. The scientific establishments suffered considerably. The observatory is but a heap of ashes, as it was with difficulty that the astronomical instruments were preserved. On the 6th and 7th the fire again appeared in certain quarters. There appears no doubt but that this calamity was the work of an incendiary. The damage is estimated at 15,000,000 roubles banco, of which 800,000 silver roubles are insured.

## THE EAST.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 15th inst., states that on the 25th ult. The representatives of the five Powers had a conference at Constantinople, which lasted several hours, and at which the affairs of Syria and of Syria were discussed. The charge of government in Syria having taken place without the consent of any European power, and being merely a result of the European spirit of 1823 Pasha, and fire representatives revealed that they would defend Prince Michel's rights before the Divan, and oppose by all the means in their power Wiczak's party.

**RECOVERY OF AN INFANT AFTER BEING LOST ELEVEN MONTHS.**—Eleven months ago, a nurse girl was playing in Chester street, Hulme, with a child in her arms about nine months old, when a woman came to her, and promised her a penny if she would go on errand for her to a shop and in the meantime she offered to hold the baby. The girl gave the child to the woman, and went into the shop; but, on her return, both woman and child disappeared. Of course the parents of the child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shore, shopkeepers, Flomere street, Hulme, made every inquiry, and offered rewards, but without being able to learn anything of their lost child, which, however, was found again on Friday morning last, under the following circumstances:—Mr. Shore has some relations in Manchester, and they are acquainted with a young woman who is an inmate of the Carlisle Union Workhouse, in Stretford Road. This woman was at Stockport a few days ago, and while drinking tea with Shore's relations, she mentioned that she was employed in the workhouse to take care of a child rather more than a year and a half old, who was called Mary Penny from the circumstances that she had been sold for a penny. This caused the curiosity of the hearers, and on further inquiry they were led to believe that the child might probably be that of Mr. Shore. One of the parties accordingly came over to Manchester, and mentioned the circumstance to him, and application was made at the workhouse for information relative to the child. At first this application was unsuccessful. Mr. Scott said, that the story was altogether improbable, and he found no entry of any such child in the books, but the parents were not to be thus satisfied; and, on a third application, the woman who had care of the child was called and examined by Mr. Scott. She produced the child, and told what she knew of its having been brought in the workhouse, and although there was no entry in the workhouse book, there could be no question that the child was Mr. Shore's, a fact which was placed beyond doubt by a mark on its left arm, and the production of the clothes in which it was brought to the house. The person who brought the child to the workhouse stated that it had been left with a girl in Leiston street, by a woman who gave her a penny to hold it, while she went to a shop to make some purchases. The girl waited two hours in the street; but the woman never returned, and she then took it home and was scolded by her mother for taking charge of it. The most extraordinary part of the affair is, that the child should have been for eleven months not more than 400 yards from its home, without its parents being discovered. —*Manchester Guardian.*

**THE IMPREMENT QUESTION.**—We inserted, a week or two since, the letters on this subject which passed between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster, the American Secretary of State. The London Times, in publishing these documents, states that the views of the American Government on the subject had given rise to very absurd inferences on the Continent. The Times remarks:—

"The question, however, loses much of its difficulty, when it is directed at all the exaggeration which national prejudices and former alliances have attached to it. The practice of impressment ever within the jurisdiction of the Crown of England is no regular or inflexible part of the law or constitution of this country; it is an extraordinary power, exercised by virtue of express warrants from the Admiralty, under a commission which the Crown is, by long established custom, empowered by the annual Mutiny Act to grant. It rests entirely with the executive government for the time being, to exert or to leave dormant that power; for although the law, and ancient custom still more than law, have given a colour of right to this exercise of force on the personal services of a portion of the Queen's subjects, it cannot be doubted that nothing but the most imperative necessity would induce the Admiralty to revive a practice so adverse to the general principles of British liberty. The condition of seamen has been greatly improved, and the encouragement held out to them to enlist has been increased by the act passed in the fifth year of the last reign; and nothing but actual experience will convince us that the

nary cannot be adequately manned by voluntary engagements, assisted by suitable bounties. If, however, it be found that in case of a war the mercantile shipping of this country could not, or would not, transfer a sufficient number of seamen to the Queen's service, it would then be possible to introduce some system of maritime conscription, more humane and far than the brutal and indiscriminate clutch of the press-gang.

"Mr. Webster is certainly right in contending that the evils of the system of impressment, as practised by this country in former wars, are greatly enhanced, when it is attempted to enforce its operations beyond the natural limits of the territory and jurisdiction of England and her dependencies. Except as a belligerent right, nothing can be said in defence of it, and even as a belligerent right, it is altogether different from the practice of visiting neutral ships in search of the enemy's property. That right is a part of the law of nations; it is a necessary part of maritime warfare; and in some of our recent contests against it, it has been asserted and exercised by all great maritime states, and by none more than the French themselves in the best days of their naval renown. But although a neutral exposes himself to risk by taking the enemy's goods on board, and becomes a prize of war, the circumstance of the right of presence of certain English ships on board of an American merchant ship is a very questionable ground for exercising a quasi-belligerent power in that vessel. For the principal law of England what it may, in relation to a neutral vessel, a British officer has no claim to act under any other law than that which is recognized by the world, or conceded by special treaty.

"There is, we believe, a very strong probability that, in the event of a war, no instructions for the impressment of British seamen found in American merchant vessels, will be issued to our cruisers. The right is doubtful, the expediency of such a practice certain; nor can it be necessary for the British navy to recruit its force by such means. It might, therefore, be possible to accede to a declaration to this effect, and to renounce a practice which it is not intended to revive.

"But, as we have already said, the evils of impressment are not confined to this particular application of it; and it can scarcely be doubted that the most fitting and dignified mode of removing the apprehensions entertained on the subject by certain foreign powers, would be to adopt some general measure for the entire abolition of arbitrary impressment both at home and abroad. Such a measure has, if we mistake not, been at various times contemplated and discussed by men whose experience and zeal in the service qualified them to promote it. A peace which has already lasted for more than a quarter of a century, has paralyzed the influence of that ancient custom by which public opinion was led to tolerate the practice; and we are persuaded that it would conduce to the dignity of the country, the security of a large and useful class of men, as well as to the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign countries, if it was distinctly intimated that the levies of seamen for Her Majesty's ships would ever hereafter be conducted on settled principles, and not assisted by violence or fraud."

## UNITED STATES.

**CASE OF JOHN C. COLT.**—An application to the Chancellor, by the counsel of this unhappy man, for the allowance of a writ of error, has been denied; as a similar application had previously been by the Circuit Judge and the Supreme Court. The alleged errors were that the afternoon had no right to sit as Judges of the Court of Over and Terminus, and that the Circuit Judge erred in his decision relative to the empanelling of the jury, and also erred in excluding testimony of the good character of Caroline Henshaw; and in admitting testimony tending to show that Adams might have been killed by a pistol shot. It was also contended that the Court of Errors were bound to weigh the evidence in the case and decide whether it was sufficient to sustain the verdict.

The Chancellor held that there was nothing in either of these exceptions, and refused to allow the writ. The case, therefore, cannot go before the Court of Errors, and on the 18th of this month Colt must die, unless the Executive shall think it crime a proper one, for commutation of punishment or pardon—of the latter of which, at least, we think there is no probability. —*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

**MANHATTAN ISLAND.**—"The Harbinger Times" says, there is now being exhibited, in the rear of the Harbinger Hotel, a hog of two years old, raised and fattened by Mr. Francis of that country, whose weight it is 1350 lbs. The first idea that would strike a calculating Yankee, on seeing the greasy monster, would be, how much "lard" it would take to seventeen such a morsel.

**CANNONS.**—The Kennebec Journal says that Elsie Hall of that town, raised eight bushels of carrots on half a rod of land, which is at the rate of 2,560 bushels to the acre.

**INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.**—Col. Taylor has given notice to the Seminoles, who have taken possession of a portion of the Cherokee country, that they must remove by the 1st inst. Alligator, who is at the head of that band of Seminoles, has avowed his determination to remain where he is. He says there are not U. S. soldiers enough in the country to force him off, and he will not leave. It is therefore probable that the war with the Seminoles will be renewed on our Western frontier. [Louisville Journal.]

**STATE EXPENDITURE.**—It appears by public documents from the Treasurer's office, already made public, that the income of the State will exceed its expenditures by more than \$27,000 by besides liquidating nearly

one hundred thousand dollars of our public debt!! And notwithstanding we have had an extra session of the legislature, the expenses of the State administration are less than for several former years. —*Mercantile Journal.*

**FORGERY.**—On Saturday (says the New York Express) a great ferment was caused among certain brokers of our city, by the discovery that a milkman, belonging to Greenwich, Conn., who was doing a large stroke of business, and was generally esteemed a man of great wealth, had swindled them to the tune of some \$15,000 or \$20,000, perhaps more, with forged notes which they had shaved and discounted for him.

Delaware Election took place on Tuesday. The result is not known; and the majority, either way, will be small. It is thought the Wings have the best chance in this State.

**TEXAS.**—The schooner Santa Anna, Capt. Burns, arrived at New Orleans on the 29th October from Galveston. She brings advices four days later, but the papers received containing nothing of interest. The people were moving in preparation to oppose the Mexicans, should they land on their shores, and all seemed sanguine of success.

On the 14th October, 800 Texans were at San Antonio, and Gen. Rusk was expected the next day with 500 more. By the 20th, it was anticipated 2000 men would be ready to take up the line of march for the Rio Grande.

**HALIFAX, November 9.**—Post Office Department.—Savings No. 1.—We are happy to learn that the Revenue arising from Postages on letters sent by the Royal Mail Steamers, has been surrendered by the Home Government, and that it will in future be paid into the Provincial Treasury, instead of into the Military chest. The amount thus saved to our Province will be about £1500 per annum—and of course will increase the growth of the country. This is saving No. 1. We hope soon to hear that the Newspaper perquisite has also been surrendered. We understand that a reduction in the expenses of the establishment is contemplated; it is certainly desirable, for the public are no better served with half dozen clerks, than when, but a couple of pair of hands performed the work. The Post Office Department demands the attention of the Legislature—and the return of postage received at the different Post Offices throughout the Province, with the routes of mails and the cost of carriage, separately, would be information worth ascertaining. A return might show, that the letter postages on some routes, very little more than pay the cost of carriage, and that others do not yield that—and that the chief part of the mails are made up of newspapers for the transmission of which the Province does not receive a fraction, although the people pay the Tax. —*Nov.*

**NEW INVENTIONS.**—The editor of the Halifax Herald mentions having seen a new air pump, the invention of the Rev. Mr. McIntosh Professor in Dalhousie College. It has only one cylinder, and is much more simple in construction than the air pumps now in use. An Indian Shot.—The Cape Breton Spirit of the Times says.—An Indian named Brazil, while out gunning a few days since, in the neighbourhood of the Forks, was accidentally shot by his brother. The deceased was kneeling at the time, in the bow of the canoe, propelling it up the stream with a paddle. His brother who sat in the stern, had taken aim with his musket at a flock of wild ducks immediately in advance of the right bow of the canoe. At that moment the position of the canoe was completely changed by a sudden movement of the current, so that the ducks were brought in the direction of the left bow. While the Indian was bringing the musket to bear upon them, it exploded, and the contents fatally took effect upon his brother, entering below the shoulder blade and passing out at the breast. The unfortunate man expired in a short time.

**STRABISMUS.**—Drs. Joseph and James Farish performed the delicate operation for the cure of strabismus, or squinting, on Wednesday last, on a lad apparently about 14 years of age, from St. Mary's Bay. We saw him a few minutes after the operation, and the eye which had been deformed was perfectly straight, and of a natural motion. We could not have perceived that it had ever been otherwise—so immediate and effectual was the cure. —*Yarmouth Herald.*

The steamer *Peckham*, arrived at Quebec on the 30th ult. in eight days from Pictou. She has been purchased by William Stephenson, Esq., of Quebec, who intends to employ her between that port and the lower provinces.

His Excellency the Governor of Prince Edward Island, has appointed William Walter Irving, of Bonshaw, Esquire, to be provisionally a member of the Legislative Council of that Island.

His Excellency has also been pleased to nominate Thomas Owen, Esquire, to be Postmaster of Charlotte Town.

**LAST SIGHT.**—Our readers will remember a letter which appeared in the Novascotian some months since over the signature of "James Fenwick Taylor," Captain of an English merchantman, reflecting on the character of Judge Savers. Mr. Savers fancying himself to have been libelled, has instituted a suit against us on a plea of trespass, claiming damages in the sum of one thousand pounds. As the case will not be tried this court, we need offer no comment on it at this time, suffice it, that our friends throughout the Province may rest assured, we shall take care the character of our Press shall be as firmly maintained, as our person and our principles have heretofore been defended. —*Novascotian.*

**EMIGRATIONS.**—Up to the 29th ult. of the present year, 44,580 passengers arrived at Quebec, being an increase of 15,595 over the number last year.

## PROVINCIAL.

The Executive Council, which met on Wednesday, have adjourned without coming to any decision as to a new election, and probably will not meet again till early in December. It is not probable therefore, that the constituency of this country will be called to exercise a choice in the representation under the present law, until after the next session of the General Assembly. —*Sentinel.*

**THE FREDERICTON CHORAL SOCIETY.**—This association has recently been formed in this community; and of the extent and progress of which we had no conception, until we witnessed its practice and efficiency on Wednesday evening. We understand it is not quite two months, since the date of its formation, and it at present numbers forty boys, fifty choruses, twenty solos, eight tenors, and eleven instrumental performers. The females who have kindly come forward, to create and improve a taste for the delightful science of music, number we believe upwards of seventy.

The Society holds its meetings in Messrs. Beckwith's large room, which since the ceiling has been raised is well adapted for the purpose; and assembles every Wednesday evening for practice. LEMUEL A. WILSON, Esq. is Conductor and Director, JOHN SIMPSON, Esq. and Mr. WM. ESTEY are Vice Presidents, Mr. GARDINER Professor, Mr. WALLACE, Leader, and PETER FISHER, Jun. Esq. is Treasurer and Secretary. —*Sentinel.*

**HIGHLAND SOCIETY.**—We have been informed that at the late Annual meeting of the Highland Society in this City, Roderick Charles Macdonald, Esquire, Chief of the Highland Society of Nova Scotia attended, and produced a Commission from the Highland Society of London (of which he is a member) addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the Hon. John Robeson, authorising the formation of a branch of the Parent Institution in this City, the objects of which are embodied in the commission viz.

"For preserving the martial spirit of language, dress, music and antiquities of the ancient Celts."

For the establishment and support of Gaelic schools in the Highlands of Scotland and other parts of the British Empire.

For relieving distressed Highlanders at a distance from their native homes; and

For promoting the improvement and general welfare of the Northern parts of the Kingdom.

And we are happy to say, that the members present unanimously concurring in the sentiments expressed; agreed to become members immediately upon its formation, and enrolled their names accordingly.

A committee was then appointed to take such measures as they might deem necessary for carrying into effect, the objects of the commission, who have at a subsequent meeting reported a Constitution and set of By-Laws for the government of the Institution, a copy which has been forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with a request that he will be pleased to become Patron of the same.

**DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.**—We are again called upon (to us always a pleasing duty,) to notice an article of domestic manufacture. A Seraphine, manufactured by Mr. Stephen Humbart, Junr. The article in appearance is that of a Cottage Piano-forte, the case is magnificent, beautifully finished and polished, its tone is loud, full, and sweetly harmonious, and altogether comprehends a piece of mechanical ingenuity highly creditable to the young artisan. —*Chronicle.*

**MORE STEAM.**—Our enterprising fellow-townsmen James Whitney, Esq. has furnished for public accommodation another new Steam Boat. The most tasty compact, and if we may judge from appearances the swiftest boat that this Port has ever yet possessed. She is now lying at the wharf where those skilled in naval Architecture may be gratified with a sight. We understand she was built by Mr. Justice Wetmore, on the Kennebecasis—she is called the "Herald." We can only wish her better fortune than has of late befallen two boats belonging to the same gentleman. Mr. Whitney's enterprise is worthy, and claims for him the patronage of the whole public. —*Herald.*

**FURTHER WEST.**—The Government of the United States, after scanning and unsuccessful fight, with the Sax and Fox Indians, for many years past, have at length settled the dispute, finding they could not conquer them and thereby deprived them of their lands, they have elected by stratagem what they could not by force. Jonathan always good at a trade. He has agreed to give the poor natives \$1050,000, for a territory of 12 millions of acres, all the land between the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers. The Indians are to remove to the West of the Missouri. When will the enlightened liberal Republicans cease to rob the unsophisticated native of his birth-right.

The Presbyterian Synod of Canada have appointed a deputation "to attend the next meeting of the Synods of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to invite a deputation of that Synod to be present at the next annual Session of the Synod of Canada."

The Montreal Gazette states that a Despatch has been received by the Governor General relating to new regulations for the Post Office Department, and that the patronage has been vested in the Colonial Government. Some changes in the regulations and rates of postage, it is said, will take place, probably in accordance with the report of the late Commissioners of Inquiry.









## SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand, of the ACADIAN COMPANY, of and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and hereditaments of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being and standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereunto 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.

The above sale is Postponed until SATURDAY the 20th day of November when it will positively take place, at one o'clock p. m.

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,  
Nov. 12, 1842.

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

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

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 13th March, 1841.

The above sale is Postponed until SATURDAY the 20th NOVEMBER when it will take place at 1 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,  
Nov. 12th, 1842.

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 McACHLAN, Esquire, of, in, and to, those certain Lots or Tracts of Land, situated at Chamcook, 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.

THOMAS JONES,  
SHERIFF OF CHARLOTTE.

St. Andrews, 17th May, 1842.

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

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

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand, which Angus Daniel McMaster had, on the 11th day of December last, or now has, as Heir at Law to the late John McMaster, deceased, of and of all the Real Estate, within the County of Charlotte, owned by the said John McMaster at the time of his decease, comprising among others, the following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz:—A Tract of Land in the

Parish of St. Patrick, on the Northern side of Passamaquoddy Bay, formerly granted to Capt. Farrell, with the Mills, Houses, and erections thereon, commonly known as the "Digdegash Property" now in the occupation of the Hon. James Allenshaw.

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

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

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,  
June 9, 1842.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of James Pratt, junr, to that certain piece, parcel, or tract of Land, containing two acres more or less, situated 'lying, and being on the Western side of the Maguadavic River, near the Second Falls thereof, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the South-east corner of a Lot of Land owned by Daniel Gilmore, and bounded North by the said Gilmore lot, West by the road on Highway, South by Land owned by George D. Gilmore, and East by the Maguadavic River, with all and singular the appurtenances, &c. The same having been seized to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John P. McKay, endorsed to levy £57 19s. 3d with Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 22d day of APRIL 1843, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of SAMUEL WALLACE, to that Property or certain tract or parcel of LAND, with the Buildings thereon, in the Parish of Saint George, known by the name of the Baldwin Farm bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Land owned and occupied by PETER DEWEY; towards the South, by Land owned and occupied by HUGH McALLUM; towards the West, by the River Maguadavic; and extending back, towards the East, 110 chains, or thereabouts, to Lands occupied by THOMAS FERGUSON, containing 125 Acres, more or less; seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against Samuel Wallace, endorsed to levy £266 8s, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,  
St. Andrews, Oct. 3, 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. Spon'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 direction for his agent to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with, and even cured by it. He hopes, by this mode, to secure the great benefit to the distressed sufferers who are labouring under headache.

E. Spon, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor.

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

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 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 inquires his address, and doubt not his honest 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, 111 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 Horse Acre and Bone Liment externally. Sold only by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

\$100 REWARD.

ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of Days Elixer 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:

Lightness of the chest, especially in children. Pains in the legs, or other parts of the body, however obstinate or long standing. Fresh Wounds, Chills, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some quackeries have counterfeited this article and put it up with various names. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.: that 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 answered, 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! Purge, you must! The humors of the blood must be carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humors.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age?—because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the Blood—are the standard remedy. These pills will do it, and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system, prevent the accumulation of the base humors which taint the blood, and which only increase by purging. 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 invalid for days, weeks, months, or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn off, and prevented from a return, and the sallow yellow hue of sickness change partly to the full blooming glow of health & youthful buoyancy.

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

Be warned! By no remedy of the kind under any 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 Conner, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.”

Warmed the only genuine.

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

DOCTOR O. CLIN.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS & GREY!

PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin. THIS dye is in form of a powder which in plain water, or in any liquid, will produce the hair of a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black, with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before mentioned. 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 by the hair of the person who has used it.

By these facts, it is 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.

These facts are 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 17 years since, and from its superior virtues in producing hair, when it had fallen out, keeping the head free from dandrif, (as most laudable article on a gentleman's cost of care,) and giving a softness and beautiful lustre unknown to the hair, has induced some persons to set up by the name of the article for the purpose, none of which stand the test of trial, professing as most of them do, to be Oils of various kinds, all of which are positively injurious to the human hair. Let none be deceived, no one should be deceived with the assurance that one without that name is made in the same way, any is just as good, all such pretensions are false, and known to be so by the counterfeits.

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, Prolapse of the Heart, Oppression and Stenosis of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult or Prolapse of 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.

MILITIA

Summons for Sale at this Office.

Sept. 23, 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 honorable promptness.

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

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

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Williams, James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington, S. H. Huntington, Eliza Colt, H. Huntington, E. B. Ward, and Albert Day. Eliphalet Terry, President.

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.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

The only article that produces and restores the HAIR, also WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYEBROWS; prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life; changes grey hair to its original colour—free it from scurf, and makes it beautifully SOFT, CURLY, and GLOSSY. In dressing HAIR, it keeps it firm in the curl, unimpaired by damp weather, crowded rooms, the dance, or in the exercise of riding. To Children, it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

ON PURCHASING, BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL"—and see that those words are on the envelope, with the Signature and Address, thus:—

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Heston Garden, London.

Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND. To ensure the genuine article, see that the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 128 letters—written in various sizes and colors. Price 3s. 6d. 7s. Family Bottle, (containing four small), 10s. 6d. and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, A PREPARATION FROM ORIENTAL ESSENTIALS, is now universally known as the only safe and efficient protector and beautifier of the SKIN and COMPLEXION.

Its virtues are commonly displayed in thoroughly eradicating all pimples, spots, redness, tan, freckles, and other unsightly cutaneous defects, in healing chafes, chaps, and in rendering the most rough and uneven skin, pleasantly soft and smooth. To the complexion it imparts a juvenile rosy hue, and to the neck, hand and arm, a delicate and fairness unrivalled.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash, during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies—GENTLEMEN, will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allaying the irritation.

Price 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE.

A WHITE POWDER, of Oriental Herbs of the most delightful fragrance. It eradicates Tartar and decayed spots from the Teeth, preserves the Enamel, and fixes the Teeth firmly in their sockets, rendering them delicately White. Using an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scoury from the Gums, strengthens, braces and renders them of a healthy red; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicines &c. and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath.

Price 2s. 6d. per box, duty included.

NOTICE.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, J. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HESTON GARDEN, LONDON, are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the "KALYDOR" and "ODONTO," also printed, in yd. on the Wrapper in which the Kalydor is enclosed.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary and the love of being cheap.

Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S" Articles. Sold by every FARMER and MEDICINE VENDOR throughout the civilized world.

TO BE LEASED.

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

Hardware.

JUNE 16, 1842.

THE Subscriber has imported Ex-Elizabeth Grimmer, from Liverpool via St. John, the following:—

20 Copper and Hoggins Powder Flasks, 6. & 8. Coffin Plates, Brass Nails, Plough Plates, Timber Scribes, Turn Screws, Sailors Shear and Bolts, Shot Pouches, Plated Souffler Trays, Anticorrosive Percussion Caps, Cast Harness—plain iron, An assortment of Locks, Hinges and Screws, Shingling Hatchets, Iron squares, Scrubbing Brushes, Paint do. Beart's, put. Coffee Pots, Plated Candelsticks.

Do. Soufflers and Trays Sandwich Trays and Wafers Broad Baskets, Shoe Turners Head Bails, Brass Locks.

JAMES W. STREET.

June 17, 1842.

10 COPIES A YEAR FOR \$10! The handsomest and cheapest Periodical for the Young.

Every Youth's Gazette

Illustrated by Elegant Engravings. TO BE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

ON Saturday the 22d day of January, will be commenced the editing and publishing of a new weekly paper, which will be called "Every Youth's Gazette." It will be of the quarto form, containing eight pages similar to the New York Mirror. Every number will be embellished with

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

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

All the new popular works for children which appear in England will be obtained; and from these the best articles will be chosen and published entire in the columns of the Gazette, together with the engravings by which they may be illustrated. Thus, in our catalogue of contributors, there will be many names, dear and familiar to the young. Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Holland, Mary Howitt, Miss Martineau, Mrs. Barwell, Miss Milford, Mrs. S. 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 the sectarian, or political bias will be sedulously avoided. In fine, the Journal will be adapted to the tastes and capacities of all children, and thus merit its name.

EVERY YOUTH'S GAZETTE will, on and after the 22d of January, be issued on Saturday mornings, at the office of the New World 31 Ann street, New York.

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

Letters on business, and all communications addressed to "The Editor of the Youth's Gazette, 31 Ann street, New York," franked or post paid, will be attended to.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

WM. GARNETT, OF SAINT ANDREWS, A COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, offers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and their contents and all other descriptions of insurable property, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

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

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

WM. CONNER, Secretary.

Hartford, Connecticut, July, 1841.

MR. GARNETT also offers his services as an Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

St. Andrews, 5th Nov. 1841.

22ND OCTOBER, 1841.

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

FALL & WINTER GOODS:—

Plaid Cloths, Petersham, Beaver Coats, White, Red, Green and Blue Flannels, Blankets, Merinos, Faint and Figured Orleans and Saxons, Satinets, Plaid and Beaver Cloth Over Coats; Winter Sport Clothing, with many other articles suitable for the season—all of which are offered for sale on their usual terms.

NOTICE.

WANTED To Charter a Vessel to carry 150M. feet Lumber &c. to a port in Jamaica.

WILLIAM KER.

October 6th, 1842.

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 orders, or continued if still for the same written directions.

First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 3s. Each repetition of Do, 1s. 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.

AGENTS.

St. Andrews, Parish Mr. John Cotterell, Mr. Stephen W. Campbell Esq. Mr. James Albee Esq. Mr. David First Moore Esq. Mr. John Brown Esq. Mr. J. Gedderly Mr. Clark Hanson Mr. Wm. Brazil Mr. D. Gilmore Mr. James Hunter, Wilford Fisher Esq. D. M. Millan Esq. Mr. Henry S. Bank Jas. Cole Esq.