

Colored Merinos, Norwiche
Bombazines, black Silk
checked, and figured
Parasatta Cloth, Chilly &
sine Dresses, Fancy Mous-
ette, printed Lama Squares,
Indiana with Velvet Bor-
and Woolen Plaid Shawls,
Bobbin Net; white Blond
Grecian Quilling, Hie lace
read and Gimp Edgings;
ging Wire, ground Gimp,
ret for Head-bands, black
ing Silks, Purse Twist, La-
and colored Lace Gloves,
colored Kid & Silk Gloves,
red and black Kid Gloves,
colored Silk, sewing Silks,
Silk, Chain, & Coat
orated Braid, Cotton night
cotton and Laminis Wool
in Boots, Ladies White,
J cotton Hose, Gentlemen's
Hose, Regatta Shirts,
and Cereals, Flourishing
in Foss; colored embroidery
of and Wergied white and
of woolen Yarn, worsted
my Fringes, Whalebone,
Silk Laces, Carpet Lace,
Wire Ribbon, Chilly Bed
let and steel Top Tambo-
s, Buckram, Ladies white
Stays, Artificial Flowers,
ry Cloth Caps, Ladies &
straw Bonnets, Umbrellas,
Also, two trunks Ladies
pots and Shoes.

Per Brig
From London,
a Saint John.
AID assortment of Latin,
string Sarsnet, and Gauze
y variety. Plain figured,
tins and Persians, in vari-
ous Crapes and Dice Border-
Barcelona, Brussels, Ban-
tion Corah Silk Hand-
silk Serge, Hat, Dress, &
ked, embossed and bound
nd Handkerchiefs, black
nd embossed Scarfs, check-
printed Heemam Squares,
als; Razors, Knives and
ekt and Pen-knives; Sam-
ens hand, cross-cut, and
ongrove fine lighters with
th, tooth; hair, cloth, and
ck and red lead Pencils,
dm and Violoncello strings.

Per Brig
From Belfast,
Black and colored Linen
Thread,
ALL SUPPLY,
by the British American,
acrad, from Liverpool, and
-class.
W. & S. M. GILMOR.
& DEPARTURE OF
LAIS.

rice from
uly at 12 a. m.
Saint George, by Coach—
Saturdays at 7 p. m.
steam—Mondays, Wednes-
days 3 to 5 p. m.
y Coach—Tuesdays, Thurs-
days at 10 a. m.
Saint George, by Coach—
Weddays, & Fridays at 7 a. m.
ram—Tuesdays, Thursdays,
at 8 a. m.
y Coach—Mondays, Wed-
days at 10 a. m.

THE
REWS STANDARD,
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W. SMITH
ice in Saint Andrews,
BRUNSWICK.

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in forwarded by mail, are
stained until arrears are paid.
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to written orders, or continued
if no written directions
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Do, 1s
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or 12 lines 1d per line,
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The Standard.

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume 7.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1840.

Number 47

THE FIRST AND LAST QUARREL. By T. S. Astor.

John Thompson's wife had a bad fashion of getting out of patience with her servants at meal times, and looking cross and talking cross to her domestics when her husband came home, with the pleasing hope uppermost in his mind of a quiet retreat from the toils and troubles of business. John Thompson, like many of the John Smiths and John Joneses, had rather a troublesome business to manage, and it cost him many hours' sad thoughts each day in pondering over the ways and means of getting safely over three o'clock. But all these perplexing cares were locked up in his bosom, and when he faced his face homewards, it was always with a strong resolution to be cheerful, and make, as far as he was concerned, home a pleasant spot to all.

But he was sadly grrieved to find that, from some cause or other, his wife had snuffy and great troubles with her domestics. Things hardly went right, and she was too often in a very unhappy humor. Patient as mother Job, however, John Thompson never protested against the domestic prerogatives of being cross and scolding. True, whenever Mrs. John Thompson would cut him off rather short, and say things to him in an unkind tone of voice, he would have his own thoughts about the matter. But he said nothing. He would not, for the world, have wounded the feelings of Mrs. John Thompson, although she seemed to have, at times, little regard for his.

Now the reader must not, for a moment, suppose that John Thompson's better half was not a loving wife. She was affectionate to a fault, when in the humour, and would kiss, and 'my dear,' and talk love to him by the hour. True, she would feel a little annoyed at his pulegmatic temper, for he was always as even as a plank, over whose bosom breeze ever stirred. Her little endowments he would receive as patiently as could be, yet all the while he would be thinking of some exhibition of wrong temper, of which, maybe, he did or had done before, she had been faulty. But we must introduce them more in form to the reader.

One morning in May, and it happened to be a sultry morning, Mr. Thompson examined his bank notes, and found that he had three thousand dollars to pay. He did not look at his bank book, for he remembered too distinctly that he had checked to within five dollars the day before.

"And now what is to be done?" he said aloud, as he sat down in a chair to collect his thoughts. "Any thing over to-day," Mr. Thompson said a neighbor, advancing towards the desk, near which he was seated. "Short three thousand dollars?" replied Mr. Thompson, mechanically. "No chance for me, then," said the neighbor, withdrawing on the instant. "Hum! I should think not," soliloquized Mr. Thompson, with an ironical smile. "But what must I do? Borrow, of course, that's the only remedy. But where shall I borrow? that's the question. I owe two thousand dollars borrowed money now, and to-morrow half of that must be paid. I'm hard up with all my borrowing, and I don't know where to turn. What shall I do?"

But Mr. Thompson, like a philosopher as he was, readily came to the conclusion that sitting there was no going to get his note out of the bank, so he called forth, still unalterably as how he should raise the money. Being in the dry goods line, he took the south side of Market-street, and commenced a line of calls from Frederick-street up.

"How's the money market to-day?" was his first salutation to a young man he had accommodated. "Tight enough! I want five hundred dollars." "Nothing to spare, of course." "Not a dollar." "Then I can't stop here. Good morning." "Any thing over to-day?" he asked next door. "Twenty dollars, if that'll help you any." "Can't you spare a hundred by 1 o'clock?" "Very likely—call about that time, and if we take in that much, you shall have it."

"Very well," said John Thompson, entering it upon his memorandum book. "Can you spare five hundred dollars to-day?" was asked at his next place of entry. "No; but we can spare two hundred."

"Thank you, that'll do." "But it's in Ohio funds." "Ah! that's another matter. But stay, keep it until two o'clock; if I can't do better, I'll take it." "Very well; it is at your service." After entering this in his memorandum book, Mr. T. went on his way. "Eky as an old slave here," he said. How much can you spare to-day?" he said. "I can spare as much as I like to give you." "I was always plenty, but hard to get at." "Tight as a boot to-day. We have ten thousand dollars to pay."

"Good morning," said Thompson, who understood the evasion. "Can you let me have that hundred dollars to-day? I shall need every cent I can raise," eagerly.

he said, as he went into another store. "Not a you can spare it longer." "You should have it longer in welcome, but I must raise three thousand dollars to-day, but don't know no more than the man in the moon, where it is to come from." "I will let you have it then by one o'clock." This was also entered among the memorandums. "How are you off for the metal to-day?" was asked of another retailer. "Nothing over to-day, Thompson; sorry for it!" and the man turned to his desk and went on writing.

"Have you a thousand dollars out of town money to-day?" he asked of a partner in a large drapery house near Sharp street, for he had got up this high. "Come in, and I will see," after running over a large bundle of notes, and speering from them a pretty respectable quantity, the merchant turned to Thompson and said: "Here is one thousand dollars Wheeling and Pittsburgh, which you can have for a week, & five hundred Louisville, which you may have for two weeks."

"Can't you say any better than that?" "These are the best terms. We can usually pass it off even better. But if it will accommodate you, you are welcome to it." "I will take it then," said Thompson as he eagerly clenched his money, and passing his two checks, dated one and two weeks ahead. He was now pretty well through with all the business friends upon whom he could call, & he returned to his store to take soundings. The day had proved intensely hot, and on his return he found himself completely exhausted.

It was past twelve o'clock, and as he fixed his eyes upon the face of a large clock, ticking in one corner of his store, the minute hand seemed to move with strange rapidity. "What is to be done now?" he said half despairingly. "Oh, there is my friend G— in Howard street, who is generally pretty easy. I must see him." So, off he hurried up street, and to his great disappointment, found G— was not. After waiting for him a quarter of an hour he came back without having seen him. It looked now but a quarter of one o'clock. The second person upon whom he had called, promised to let him have one hundred dollars at one o'clock, so he went in there. This store was full of customers, and his friend seemed aware more about attending to them than to loaning money. After waiting ten minutes, Thompson abandoned the idea of seeing him, as he passed out, "I'll drop in again."

"Very well," said the man, without alluding to the loaning of money. Thompson's errand. He next called upon the friend who was to have returned the borrowed money, but he found it impossible to raise over fifty. The two hundred dollars Ohio money was called for also, and received. It was nearly two o'clock when he went in again for the one hundred dollars that had been promised. Mr. Thompson had gone to dinner, and left no word with his clerk about it. Thompson was still twelve hundred and fifty dollars short, and in one hour the bank would close. His bill book showed the existence of sundry bills receivable, amounting to seven or eight thousand dollars, maturing in short days, drawn by business men, good and true. All the bank had ceased discounting, and these had consequently been turned down at the board, and handed back to him. Victims of three and four per cent a month now began to float about his mind, and rendered desperate, he selected notes to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars, and proceeded to the office of a broker, who received him with a cold nod.

"I want to get these notes done, Mr. P—." "Mr. P— went over them very slowly, remarking as he went on, or rather dropping a few words at a time, as he talked to himself—rather weak—too long to run—another name." "If you can get another good name on these, I think I can get them done for you." "It's too late now to talk about another name. I must have the money at once." "The drawer of these notes is rather ticklish, it is thought. If they were given there, they would be no difficulty. Don't you think you could easily get your business friend to put his name on it?"

"No; he is gone to dinner, and I have no time to lose. If you think you can't get them done, I must go to Mr. C—." "I'll try my best for you. Come in half an hour." In the interim, Mr. Thompson went to an exchange office, and got his money discounted. This was done at a loss of fifty dollars. "Due to the minute, a quarter before two," Mr. Thompson was at Mr. P—'s office. "Mr. P— was not there. He sat for five minutes in a state of mental torture, which he can imagine except those who have suffered a like infliction, when Mr. P— entered. "Have you got them done for me?" asked Thompson, eagerly. "No, I have not," said the broker coldly. "I could had but one man who would do them at all, and his charge was higher than I felt willing to get out to pay, before I saw you."

"What do you say?" said Mr. Thompson, eagerly. "I shall need every cent I can raise," eagerly. "Three and a half per cent a month." Mr. Thompson groaned aloud. "He looked at his watch; it lacked eight minutes of two. "Can you get it in time?" "I will give you the money at once, and get it from him myself." "Then let me have it quick." The calculation was made, and as the money had an average of two months to run, the discount was seven per cent, took off from Mr. Thompson's fifteen hundred dollars, the round sum of one hundred and twenty dollars.

The clock struck three just as Mr. Thompson set his foot upon the steps of the bank. His note safely in his possession, he retired to his store, and after entering up his cash and making the necessary memorandums of borrowed money, started for home. His head ached badly, and he felt feverish. Visions of home and an hour's quiet retirement, then came up in his thoughts. He remembered the pleasant smile with which his wife had parted with him in the morning, and the sweet utterance of "come home soon, dear father," of his little prattling boy. If ever home was sweet to a man, it is after the racking anxieties of such a day as that through which Mr. Thompson had passed; and he turned towards it with a feeling akin to that of the tempest-tost mariner, when he sees his prow towards the land of his nativity. Nothing was so painful to him as the little domestic trials all operating to make his wife irritable and out of temper. His own anxieties have been of a character so important to the peace and well being of his family, that the troubles incident to domestic duties seem like "trifles light as air," in comparison to find his home made unpleasant by them. He was more than he had looked for, and more than he could bear. For the sake of his own domestic peace, and upon a charitable face, while his feelings are under a cloud, to find his unwilling to hear a part, and constantly marring his domestic comforts by complaints or quarrels, ten is to irritate and discourage him. It is not to be wondered that some men, under such circumstances become cross, or unpleasant to their families. But let us follow Mr. Thompson home to dinner.

On entering the parlor, he saw at a glance that something was wrong, there was a dark cloud upon the brow of Mrs. Thompson. She rang the bell for dinner without uttering a word, and after sundry delays it was served up in about half an hour from the time Mr. Thompson came in. Seats were taken at the table in profound silence. On the part of Mr. Thompson there was no desire to speak, for he knew that all that was wanted was but a single word, when the avalanche would break through all its barriers; and he had no desire to witness its fury. But his heart felt like lead in his bosom. His silence, however, was not to prove an antidote. There was no spit on the table.

"No salt upon the table, I declare," said Mrs. Thompson, in a high pitched voice, ringing her table bell violently. "I can never get the table set right." The six bottles were brought, and Nancy received a scolding for her carelessness. Scarcely had she got fairly back into the kitchen, when it was discovered that there was a large spoon upon the table, and with sundry exclamations of disquietude of mind, the bell was rung again.

"I can tell you what it is, Nancy," said Mrs. Thompson, as the domestic entered. "I've no notion of having things done after this fashion. Here's not a single spoon upon the table; nor no water either; as I live, Nancy, this is to be bad! I won't put up with it. Nancy disappeared, and Mrs. Thompson continued.

"The fact is, Mr. Thompson, I'm overdone and completely worn out. I don't see a bit of peace of my life. You don't seem to think it any thing, but I only wish you had it to do. Men think our work nothing." "Why, what is the matter, my dear? It was easy enough to get the salt, and the spoons, and the water, without getting into a fever about them."

For the first time in his life, Mr. Thompson spoke in a reproaching tone, and on instant his better half took fire. "Getting into a fever about it? What's getting into a fever?" Mrs. Thompson, what do you mean?" "I mean I say, Mrs. Thompson—that I was easy enough to get the things without being temper!"

"Who's the temper? I'd like to show that. I don't like such ornamentation and won't put up with them. You men think we never have any troubles. You get up in the morning, and have every thing to your head, and go off to your business, and come home again, and every thing is done for you." "And with a very bad grade, sometimes," rejoined Mrs. Thompson. "This is too much for Mrs. Thompson to bear, and bursting into tears, she left the table and retired to her chamber. It was some time before Mr. Thompson's irritated feelings would allow him to follow his wife, but he soon yielded to better thoughts, and slowly as-

ended the stairs that led to the chamber. He found his wife lying upon the bed, sobbing hysterically. What to do, he did not exactly know; but his better feelings had returned, and the first of all called her tenderly by her name, but she made no answer. This again irritated him; he had no idea of being taunted with. He was himself a straightforward kind of a man, and when he so far offered terms as to speak kindly first, he very naturally thought that Mrs. Thompson ought to meet him half way.

"Sarah!" he said once more, in a tone slightly modified from its peculiar expression of tenderness. But there was no reply. "Sarah!" he again repeated, in a voice still less affectionate, and a little louder. But still there was no answer. Again his evil genius overcame him, and he said roughly— "Sarah! if you think to play the fool with me, you are mistaken. I have borne your ill-humors long enough, and now you must change a little for my accommodation, or there will be trouble at the wigwam. I have spoken out at last what has been boiling up a long time. Home has ceased to be a pleasant place to me, and all because of your cloudy brow, and continual fault finding. Send your servants in the kitchen, and wear your frowns to them if they do wrong, but don't punish me with their ill-temper!" "And how I am going to the store. I shall expect when I return at night, a pleasant reception than I generally get—So, good by."

Mrs. Thompson had remained silent, when spoken to by her husband, for the amiable purpose of punishing him by exhibiting his sympathies to a painful degree in her behalf, but in this he had failed her. And now that he had already gone, for she had the street door bang after him, she began to think a little soberly of the consequences of such a state of things, if continued. She really loved her husband, although often disposed to be fretful towards him when things went wrong in her domestic concerns. Pride whispered many spiteful thoughts in her ear, but the ground work of real good sense that was at the bottom of her character, rushed into silence the insidious suggestions. To win her husband back from his strange mood, had become her ruling desire, long before the hour of his return had arrived, and when the door bell rang at dusk, she was instant to answer it, and received him with a calm, affectionate, but sad smile; for she could not banish from her heart the consciousness that he was angry with her, and not without cause.

"Mr. Thompson was essentially taken by surprise. He was not prepared to seek a reception. He had expected coldness for two or three days, and he had served himself to go through it like a man. He had resolved to conquer at all hazards. He did not speak at the moment, but took her hand, and with a kind pressure, led her into the room, and seated himself beside her on the sofa.

"Sarah," he said, in a tone of great kindness, "you have no doubt thought my conduct strange to-day. Let me explain it to you. I have great troubles in my business, and often distressing anxieties. Particularly in these times of unexampled commercial difficulties, I find it almost impossible, even with the greatest sacrifices to get along. But with none of these do I wish to trouble you. But you have acted differently towards me. Your difficulties with your domestics have irritated you, and you have too often allowed your own feelings of irritation to expend themselves upon me. Often, when a little attention on your part, would have made everything go right, you have trusted to servants you knew to be careless, and then disturbed the pleasure of a meal by scolding them, or grumbling through it on account of your difficulties.

"My dear Sarah, this is all wrong. This morning I had greater difficulty to get my note out of the bank than ever, and after running through the hot sun, and enduring all kinds of mortifying denials, in my attempts to borrow money, and in the end, to secure them I now make in a month, to get money from a better broker. The clock struck three as I entered the bank. Two minutes later, and my note would have been protested and I ruined. "With a violent headache, and burning with a fever caused by great mental excitement, I came home at dinner time, anxious for a little quiet of mind, to recover myself. But when I found you ready to chivy me about some trifling neglect of the servant, I could not endure it. I should not have spoken if I had reflected a moment, but it may be as well."

Mrs. Thompson made no answer, but twined her arms round the neck of her husband, and looked up into his face, with mild, reproaching eyes, that were running over with tears. It was their first and their last quarrel.

The last who took chocolate, died in 8 months; he who took coffee lived 2 years; and the tea drinker survived three years. The one who took chocolate, died in a state of decomposition, and so much eaten by worms that during his life his limbs separated one by one from his body. The man who drank the coffee was so disfigured after his death, that one would have said that the fire of heaven had burnt his entrails, and cauterized him from head to foot. The tea drinker became so thin & almost daphnaceous, that it was perfectly easy, with a candle in one's hand to read a newspaper through his body by the intervals which separated his ribs!

The following story from the Boston Post, created "a great laugh at the time." There is an old story of a footman, who had no objection to family prayers, provided his master remembered it in his wages. Now this fellow — We can't afford to tell any more of this story. It is too good for a newspaper.

Political Courtship.—The New York Sunday Mercury tells the following Yankee anecdote. Jonathan walks in, takes a seat and looks at Sukey. Sukey 'rekes up the fire' blows out the candle, and don't look at Jonathan. Jonathan hitches and wiggles about in his chair, and Sukey sits perfectly still. At length Jonathan catches courage and speaks out— "Sukey!" "Well Jonathan, I love you like pizen and sweetmeats!" "Dew tell!" "It's a fact and no mistake—will you—now—will you have me Sukey?" "Jonathan Higgins, wait an your politics!" "I am for Van Buren straight!" "Well, sir, then you can march straight—um, cors I want have a body that suit for Harrison—that's that."

"Three cheers for old Tip!" sang out Jonathan. "That's your sort!" says Sukey, "when shall we be married Jonathan?" "Soon's old Tip is elected." "Aum! A—hen!" "What's the matter Sukey?" "Sposin' he ain't elected!" Jonathan didn't go away till the next morning, but whether he answered the last question the deponent knoweth not.—Saturday Courier.

The Estates of Criticism.—An American journalist, speaking of the new actress, Madame S. says, "transcended the sublimated efforts of Mrs. Butler in the softest scenes and only yields up the palm to her in classical passion."

Reveries of Fortune.—The United States Marshal who has just completed the census of Cincinnati, mentions these incidents: "I met a man who had ruined himself by intemperance, and was subsisting on charity. That I knew in Pittsburg in the year 1815, owner of a fine property and store worth \$60,000 at that time. The property alone I have no doubt, would since have brought \$150,000. I found in the person of a day labourer in one of our foundries, a man who had once owned a large iron establishment in Scotland, on the Carron side. He had become involved with others, and rendered thereby insolvent. My sympathies were the more strongly excited here from the simple dignity which forbore repining or complaint, the family manifested in the case. I found also the widow of a distinguished professor in an eastern college, who was at the time eating her humble supper with her daughter, under such circumstances of penury, that their very table was formed of a board laid across an old barrel! I have found in the city two cases of disparity of age between the oldest and youngest brother, worthy of notice. In one instance the oldest brother was 69, the youngest 25. In the other when the father was living, and aged 73 years, one brother was 46 and the other 2—United States paper.

Highly Concentrated Talking.—Waitaw, said a superlative swell at one of our hotels yesterday, "waiter, bring me the nutritive vegetables." "The what?" said the waiter. "The nutritive vegetables, fellow!" "Haven't got a single drop of that brand in the cellar," said the waiter, not wishing to show his ignorance, and uttering it in some rare wine which was called for—excellent Laroze though, sir, and some very fine sparkling back, bring you a bottle."

"Waitaw," said the exquisite, in a tone as drawing as a Methodist minister would pronounce a benediction in "waitaw, you are excessively ignorant, you are—you are an uneducated idea of vulgarity. Bring me the potatoes, fellow!" "Justly, sir," said the remover of heavy dishes, stirring his tongue over every word, "satisfying—don't understand you when you spoke French."

Agay he flew and in a moment a plate of potatoes was placed before the Lucadanieli family.—Penguin.

"Hullo, stranger!" "What time is it? How high's the sea? What's the price of butter? Post of mail, about how's the waste—doubt—eleven pence." "We duffers ourselves we've made a good impression here," said the types set to the paper.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From papers by the Caledonia.

The most important from France is the resignation of the Prime Minister, M. Thiers. He has been succeeded by Marshal Saut. This change it is supposed is for the better, as peace will most likely be preserved, since the hot-headed minister has no longer the power to disturb it. The Press, however, was still as fulminating as ever, and should the old ministry be reinstated, as was expected, war appears inevitable. This most momentous question is fast approaching to a climax. Marshal Saut on entering into office, immediately issued a proclamation to the soldiers, which the king highly approved of. Louis Philippe's language is—“Should it be necessary for the honour of the country, or to maintain its internal tranquillity, I shall be the first to march with my fine sons. I await the moment.”

The Queen regent of Spain has abdicated her sovereignty, and is now in France. Espartero has conducted the young Queen Isabella and her sister to Madrid.

Portugal is infested with guerillas. The Queen was perfectly recovered, and a *T. Deu* had been offered for her restoration to health.

Great excitement was created in England and Scotland, by the sentence on Captain Reynolds of the 11th Hussars, who has been degraded from his rank and dismissed the service, being found guilty of insubordinate conduct to his superior officer, Lord Cardigan, who had also met with a reprimand.

Lord John Russell is about to be married to one of the Ladies Elliot, daughter of the Earl of Minto, first Lord of the Admiralty.

Commodore Napier, the modern Nelson, is spoken of in the most praiseworthy terms, for his naval skill and heroism in the Egyptian war. He is carrying all before him. A paragraph below will give the particulars of the *Pacha's* condition.

The Chartists were very turbulent in South Wales. It was rumoured that a rising was to take place next month—consequently the villages were filling with soldiers.

Brussels, Oct. 31.

The King has received the letter by which the Emperor Don Pedro II. announces to His Majesty that having been declared of age, by the Legislative Chambers he had on the 23d of July last taken the oath as Constitutional Emperor and perpetual defender of Brazil.

The Treaty of London.—The *Anglo-Bourgeois* Gazette of the 26th ultimo states, in a letter from Constantinople, that negotiations had commenced between the Emperor of Russia and the Khan of Khiva, through the mediation of England, and that they would be speedily terminated by a treaty of peace. The Khan had agreed to restore all the Russian prisoners to an English officer, and Khiva would be placed under the protection of England.—Russia had renounced all idea of enlarging her possessions in that quarter. This is one of the beneficial consequences which results to England from the treaty of the 15th of July.

Constantinople, Oct. 7.

The affairs of Syria have at length assumed a change which places beyond all doubt the resolution of the powers to restore the legal order of things in the East. A new measure has been proposed, and the question has been proposed, “How the fleet of the Allies should act in case French men-of-war should attempt to enter any port of Syria or Egypt?” The resolution is as follows:—“In this case their entrance is to be opposed.” This is an important decision, which might soon lead to a collision with France. There has been a difference between Lord Ponsonby and M. Jotoff, caused by the objection of the latter to the disposition of Mehmet Ali; their differences have been terminated by the assurances of M. Jotoff, that his hesitation was caused by the importance of the step, and the conviction that it would not be possible to recede at a future time without inconsistency.

—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, Oct. 26.

From the *London Times* of yesterday.

We have received by extraordinary express from Paris the Paris evening papers of Sunday night, with a letter from our correspondent.

The *Monitor Parisien* contains the following telegraphic despatches from Toulon, dated Oct. 31:

“The Consul General to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

“The events in Syria have become more grave for Mehmet Ali. Beyrout has been besieged by the Anglo-Turks, who were fortifying Seyde. The Emir Bechir had surrendered. He has abandoned the cause of Mehmet Ali. The insurrection is making progress in the mountains. Ibrahim (Alexandria) is about to concentrate his forces.”—*Alexandria*, Oct. 17.

There is a rumour in the German papers, that the Emperor of Austria intends to follow the example of the King of Holland—resign the crown, and retire from the cares of sovereignty.

The death of Lord Holland is an event which seems to be equally deplored in the French and English Journals.

St. Petersburg.—An Imperial Ukase, of Sept. 26th, commands 39 regiments of Don Cossacks to be armed by November 1st, furnishing 15,000 cavalry. This appeal to arms at the beginning of winter is remarkable.

London.—The indisposition of the Marquis of Normanby has been of a serious nature; his Lordship is stated to be better, but still severely indisposed, at Mulgrave Castle. The Count-Marschal on Henry, at Sheerness, is still waiting, Admiral Bouvier being President.

London, Nov. 3.

Correspondence of the Times.

“The Ministry is at length constituted.—The refusal of M. Dufaure and M. Pansy to take office begot a necessity for applying else-

where, and accordingly M. Humann, has been prevailed on to accept the Ministry of Finance. M. Cunin Gridaine will have the Department of Commerce. The new Cabinet will accordingly stand thus:—“Marshal Saut, President of the Council and Minister of War; M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Martin (du Nord), Minister of Justice; M. Villain, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Humann, Minister of Finance; Admiral Duperre, Minister of Marine; M. Detachel, Minister of the interior; M. Cunin, Gridaine, Minister of Commerce and Public Works.

“I should be guilty of misrepresentation were I to state that this is likely to be a very popular arrangement with the Radical and the Thiers journals. They will attack it violently, but there is no question about the respectability of the two persons introduced in the room of MM. Dufaure and Pansy, although in point of oratorical talent they may be inferior to them.

“You will see with regret that the *centre gauche* is entirely out of the combination.—Yesterday I referred with satisfaction to the entry of M. Dufaure into the Ministry, because he would bring with him a certain portion of that party. His secession (for he had all but formally adhered to the proposition of Marshal Saut and M. Guizot), therefore, a disadvantage to the new Ministry. They will, however, meet the conflict with courage, and let us hope with success.

“So unexpected was the necessity for calling on M. Humann, that his address in Paris was unknown to Marshal Saut or M. Guizot. They were, therefore, obliged to search for it at the houses of his friends. He only arrived yesterday in Paris, and is now member of the Government. M. Lacaze Laplagne, who formerly held in the department of Finance, declined office.

“On the Bourse the new Cabinet was viewed with high favor as you will see by the *Cours Authentiques*.

The promptitude with which Marshal Saut issued his proclamation to the army betrays secret anxiety of the new Cabinet in that quarter. The Parliamentary Opposition has already assumed a formidable appearance. A meeting, attended by 80 deputies took place on Friday at M. Odillon Barrot's house, where it was resolved that the support given by that party to M. Thiers, should be withdrawn from M. Guizot, and that the members present would in future support no Government not founded upon their own principles. In short, the existence of the Ministry depends on the adherence of the more moderate fraction of the late Ministerial party, including probably that of M. Thiers himself.

The new Cabinet, M. Guizot and Marshal Saut in particular, are in majority of the papers before us denounced as traitors to their country. They and their colleagues are called “the Foreign Ministry,” “the Ministry of the Foreign Coalition,” “the Polignac Ministry,” “the Ministry of Reaction,” and “the Ministry of Intimidation.” M. Guizot, is accused of duplicity towards the late Cabinet, and of having betrayed French independence with the foreign Powers, to secure their aid in facilitating his arrival at office, and to insure his maintenance there. Marshal Saut is reviled in the most odious terms. His proclamation to the army (see *The Times* of yesterday) is regarded as a gratuitous menace of the coarsest and most frightful kind, and he is himself held up to public contempt and indignation, as an odious tyrant and a devoted instrument of tyranny.

A French journal gives some account of news arrived from Frankfort, from which it would result that grave intrigues of the propaganda, having their origin in France, have taken place in this part of Germany. We believe we can say that this journal is well informed, and that the French Government has received the most serious communications on this subject.

It would seem that the Government reckoned securely on the maintenance of peace, for the *Journal des Debats* states, that the recruits of the class of the year 1835, belonging to the department of the Seine, who had received orders to appear at the Place Vendome on the 5th inst. had been apprised by the Minister of War, that the inspection was to have taken place on that day was adjourned to the 23d of Nov.

A letter from Marseilles of the 23d inst. announces the arrival of Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain in that city, where she was received with the utmost distinction. She would remain only a few days, and would it was expected, proceed to Nice. Her Majesty was escorted into Marseilles by two squadrons of gendarmes; and a guard of honor of 100 men was to wait upon her during her residence in that city. Paris letters state that Queen Christina had brought with her out of Spain, the father, mother, and brother of Munoz, her husband.

Operations in Syria.—The accounts from the seat of operations in Syria announce the continued success of the allied naval and military forces. The whole line of coast from Scandaroon to the neighbourhood of St. Jean d'Acre has been wrested from Mehmet Ali. The Druses and the Maronites, in large numbers, revolted and joined the Sultan's forces. Mehmet's are vanquished by desertion, and all things betoken a speedy downfall of Egyptian rule in Syria. Alexandria also is rigorously blockaded, and the usurping Pacha is now completely shut up in his den on the Mediterranean side—yet that extraordinary old man neither betrays fear nor turns sulky. He talks as boldly as ever, and, as a proof of equanimity of temper, while England and her allies are thundering at his very gates he allows a free passage and guarantee of protection through his dominions to the Indian mail. So much firmness and moderation are entitled to respect, but the folly of further resistance must be apparent, for France is unable to give him Syria, even though she were to declare herself to-morrow the protector of Egypt.

—*Liverpool Market*, Nov. 2.—Sugar has only

been in very moderate request this week, the sales in Plantation scarcely amounting to 3500 hhds; prices, however, keep steady. B. P. moist brown, 76s a 78s; dry brown, 79s a 81s; middling to good, 82s a 84s; fine to very fine, 85s a 88s. Nothing has been done in Molasses.—The business is limited to 119 puns. Leewards at 3s 5d, with some strong Demerara at 5s 10d to 6s per gal.—The sales in Coffee comprise 200 casks Jamaica; for the ordinary qualities the demand is very limited, and the prices of those descriptions are fully 3s per cwt lower, but other kinds support previous quotations.

—*Liverpool Timber Markets*, Oct. 30.—Planks, per foot of two inches thick Danzig Deck, 3id a 4d; British American Pine, 2id a 2d 4; Lathwood, British American 2d 10s a 2d 6; Oak Planks, British American, none; Staves, per 1200, Quebec red, 13 inch thick, and 54 feet long 240 a 265; do. pancheon, 243 a 221; Timber, per cubic foot, Oak, 2s 2d a 2d 6d; Pine, British American, red, 1s 5d a 2s 1d; yellow, 1s 4d a 1s 9d.

City, Monday Evening.—The English funds remain stationary at about the closing prices of Saturday, the transactions having again proved of no great extent or importance. Consols were last quoted 87 3/4 to 7-8 for money, and 88 to 1-8 for account.

—*Commodore Napier*.—The following letter from the Malta Times of the 15th October, gives a spirited account of the conduct of Commodore Napier at the Sidon affair:

“On Alexandria, Oct. 5.

“The smartest affair is yet to be told you: Charles Napier, on Friday the 25th, talking with the Admiral remarked that Sidon was not in our possession, and said to him, ‘If you like I will go down and take it, and be back again in eight or forty hours.’ He started, and was good as his word. He had the *Thunderer*, *Wasp*, *Cyclops*, *Gorgon*, and *Hydra*, with 800 Turks and 500 marines; on their way they fell in with the *Stranbolt*, from England, with a detachment of 200 marines: these he took with him, and after firing shot and shell at the town for a couple of hours, he made a beach and landed at the head of his men; it was a sharp struggle, but after destroying a great number of the enemy, who neither gave nor would receive quarter, they at last killed the Egyptian Commander, who died *glorieux* with two marines’ bayonets at his breast he refused quarter and resisted, so they fired, and he, of course, died, when his troops threw down their arms to the amount of 5000: 1500 were afterwards taken, and the whole 2000 have been brought round to the fleet at Jumi. I believe they will be sent to Cyprus. Napier was most daring, on the tips of the houses he made his way, waving his hat on the point of his sword, and cheering the men on; our loss amounted to fifteen marines killed and wounded, two males badly wounded. The Egyptians have returned from Tripoli, and we had every place from there to Acre except Beyrout, the fortifications of which were destroyed by the fire of the line of battle ships. The *Catara* and *Pique* took Tyre.”

—*The Navy*.—The Portsmouth Telegraph says:

Seamen continue to enter the service with alacrity. Some hundreds are entered every week at the different ports. All the spare tenders are employed in conveying the newly enlisted men to different naval stations, and on Monday the *Sheldrake* packet was ordered to leave Falmouth for Liverpool, to bring round a large body raised at that port within the last ten days. We understand that the whole of the 2,000 voted at the close of the last session of parliament are now entered, and we have ample authority for saying that nearly as many have been rejected as not being choice men.

H. M. S. *Britannia*, 120, Captain Drake, with the flag of Rear Admiral Sir John Ommanney, and the *Howe*, 120, Captain Sir W. O. Pell, are at Spithead, expecting to sail for the Mediterranean on this week. Both these vessels have had the cargoes of their decks filtered. They have taken out stores and ammunition for the fleet. The *Britannia* will call at Cork, to embark drafts of the 5th, 17th, 53th, and 60th regiments. Four of the brass guns brought up from the *Royal George* are now again in service on board the *Howe*.

H. M. ship *Britannia*, 120, and *Howe*, 120, are by this time on their passage to the Mediterranean, having been paid wages on Wednesday at Portsmouth. The *Howe* has not a man short, and the *Britannia* only 9.

H. M. ship *Portland*, 30, and *Endymion*, 38, are ordered to be fitted as demonstration ships.

The Success has been brought into Portsmouth harbour, and the work on the wreck of the *Royal George* has finished for the winter. Captain Thomas Forrest took the command of H. M. ship *Impregnable*, 104, on Monday, when the flag of Admiral Sir Graham Moore, was shifted to the *Vago* hulk, where it will remain until the *Caledonia*, 120, is ready.—The latter was commissioned the same day by Captain H. Eden.

The *Hecate* steam-frigate, Commander J. Howard, left last week, for the Mediterranean, bringing out Lieutenant Colonel Colquhoun, Lieutenant Ross, and 25 non-commissioned officers and men, of the Artillery and a non-commissioned officer and 10 men, of the *Royal Sappers and Miners*.

The following officers went out in the *Hecate* steamer for appointments in the Turkish service on the coast of Syria, Colonel Mackintosh, Lieutenant Colonel H. Rose, Captain Scott, Comdante, Wilbraham, Harvey and Robe, and Mr. Churchill.

Approaching Marriage in High Life.—We understand Lord Haddo, eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, will shortly be led to the altar by Miss Mary Baillie, daughter of the late Mr. Baillie of Melrose, their parents the Earl and Countess of Haddo, and sister to the Marchioness of Breadalbane, as all the necessary preliminaries are arranged.

—*Morning Herald*.—The concentration of troops in the environs

of Madrid continued to inspire general alarm, and people were beginning seriously to apprehend General Espartero meditated some coup d’etat.

—*Recovery of the Chain Cable of Her Majesty's ship Howe at Spithead*.—The chain cable of the *Howe* having, by an unfortunate accident, run entirely out of the hawse hole, on Friday morning last, after the anchor was cast, and fallen to the bottom, a creeper was employed to discover it, which grappled it near the buoy over the anchor. On Saturday afternoon, in compliance with a request communicated by one of the lieutenants of the *Howe*, Colonel Pasley sent a boat to the spot with Mr. Hall, one of his most expert divers, and a party of men employed about the *Royal George*, to attend him, who threw out a small anchor near the *Howe*, and then moored their boat in the supposed direction of the chain cable, by making fast a line from the stern of the boat to that cable's buoy.

Mr. Hall then descended by the rope attached to the creeper, by which he found the chain, and from that point walked along the whole extent of the chain until he reached the extreme end of it, to the last link of which he made fast one of the bull ropes that had been used for weighing the fragments of the *Royal George*, by means of which Mr. Pardo, master attendant of Portsmouth dock-yard, and Mr. Taylor, master of the *Howe*, with a strong party of seamen and mariners, got up the end of the chain cable first into a mooring lighter, and in the course of about two hours afterwards it was passed through one of the hawseholes of the *Howe* and properly secured. Mr. Hall went down to the bottom about half past two, and finished his task about four o'clock, and only came up twice in the meantime, to communicate with some men in the boat.

It is supposed that he walked at least two hundred yards along the bottom, and during this period the boat with the pump, which was constantly at work to supply him with air, was warped along in the same direction, according to signals made by him from below. This is the second time that this excellent diver has been of use to the navy at Portsmouth, having on a former occasion examined the bottom of the Vanguard after she took the ground on being towed out of the harbour by the *Echo* steamer. As this difficult operation required him repeatedly to pass head foremost under the keel of the Vanguard, he performed it in Mr. Siebe's improved tight diving dress, but in recovering the cable of the *Howe*, which was comparatively an easy task, he used the common diving dress, in which he has generally worked on the wreck of the *Royal George* leaving Siebe's dress to the divers of the *Royal Sappers and Miners*, who have been employed on the wreck for the last three months and whom it was desirable to send down in a tight dress, as being the safest, they not having any previous experience like the professional divers with whom they have been co-operating.

—*Her Majesty's ship Druid, forty-four*.—The crew of this ship excites considerable attention in the China seas; they are all picked men, and almost the finest set of fellows in the English fleet. To maintain a character correspondent with the designation of the ship, they are dressed as Druids as may be, with fine flowing beards, sweeping in many cases, down almost to the waist. They had been actively practised, about the beginning of May, near Macao, in the use of heavy guns on shore, the firing being so arranged that the round shot could be recovered after the exercise was over. Several of the mariners ventured to examine the shot thus discharged; they took up the cannon balls and carefully weighed them with their hands, and so far as they could be judged from the shaking of their heads, and the dismay pictured in their faces, seemed to consider them as very formidable missiles indeed, which they would much rather examine in their quietness, than encounter in their projectile condition.

There is a traditional prophecy among the Chinese, that they are to be conquered by white people from the west, clothed from head to foot.

—*Death of Major-General Mann, of the Royal Engineers*.—This gallant officer died at his villa on Shooter's Hill, Blackheath, on Monday last, in his 61st year. He had been 46 years in the service, having been appointed 2d Lieutenant 32d April, 1795; 1st Lieutenant 29th Aug. 1795; Captain, 1st Dec. 1802; brevet-major, 1st June, 1813; lieutenant-col. 30th Sept. 1816; colonel, 20th July 1825; major-general, 10th June, 1837.

—*Recruiting for the Navy*.—During the last ten days the recruiting for the Navy in the metropolis and along the shore, which had been previously very languid, has been very brisk, upwards of 60 volunteers having been enrolled. Good seamen, however, decline to enter, in consequence of the low rate of pay. The *Press* announces the death of the Duke of Harcourt at Paris.

—*Insurrection of the Isle of Man*.—(From a private letter.)—Douglas, Isle of Man, Sept. 29, 1846.—A singular insurrection has taken place in this little island, in consequence of an alteration in the currency, which has been, by an act of Tyrnwald, assimilated with the English money. The people have gathered in all parts of the island to oppose this alteration. We are under regular martial law; all houses are closed at seven o'clock in the evening, and bodies of special constables parade the streets. The military, thirty men in number, continually under arms. The insurgents nearly killed the High Bailiff of Peel, and another gentleman, a son of one of the members of the House of Keys; but in Douglas all seems pretty quiet. A thing of this kind, in a little spot like this, I can assure you may materially affect business.

—*Modern Times and Ancient*.—In the year 1759, a cheyuan coming to London from Devonshire, took leave of his family, and made his will, rode on horseback and was a fortnight on the road. On Monday last, a gentleman came from Birmingham to sit to Haydon for

his portrait in the great anti-slavery picture, sat three hours and returned to his family to tea.

UNITED STATES.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN ENGLAND.—A gentleman of this city, now in London, has sent to a friend the following reply to certain inquiries respecting Postage. It may be serviceable to our mercantile and literary community, and is here added:—

For all internal correspondence, from one end of the Kingdom to the other, the charge of a single letter, weighing under half an ounce, is one penny. For all ship letters received from America is 8d. single, 1s. 4d. double, &c. For newspapers 2d each, and for pamphlets letter postage, according to weight. A letter addressed to France, need not be sent to a friend in London, as by an arrangement between the two governments, a ship-letter would be forwarded by the General Post-office here to France, without the payment of any postage in London; but a letter would not be forwarded to any other, American, for example, until the postage to London and hence was paid. The postage of a single letter by the Halifax steamers is 1s. and of a newspaper 2d. The mails for India leave on the 4th of every month, and the postage is 3s. 8d. for a single letter of half an ounce, and 7s. 5d. for an ounce weight. The only way to send pamphlets to this country is by private hand, (and then they are subject to a duty of 5s. 2d. per lb. provided they appear as part of a passenger's luggage, and are not enveloped or addressed; otherwise they are liable to seizure by the custom-house officers, and subject to the post office regulations also.)

—*Steamboat Explosion*.—The *Apalachicola* Advertiser of Oct. 28, gives the particulars of the explosion of the steamboat *Le Roy*, W. Smith, master, which was attended by the murder of six persons and the scalding and burning, dangerously of a number of others. The event happened on the Sunday preceding, at 2 p. m. opposite Blountstown, on the Chattahoochee river. The boat was employed in the transportation of the Mail. Among the passengers was Wills Alston, the only one who escaped unhurt. He is reported to have stated, that before leaving Chattahoochee, he observed something about the boat which created a feeling of insecurity. Thus impelled, he kept near the stern of the boat as possible, that being the safest place. On hearing the explosion, he immediately jumped into the yawl boat, and thus made his escape while the vessel was on fire. The killed are reported to be Daniel Rowlett passenger; Washington Smith, master; John Ashton, engineer; Pressly Hicks, fireman; Henry Carter, a free mulatto, steward. The names of the wounded are—Holman, pilot; Sam Smothers, a free mulatto cook; a black woman belonging to the boat, and a negro boy. There were three persons who escaped unhurt, making in all thirteen persons who were on board at the time of the accident.—Nothing was but the mail, which was blown on to the forecastle. After the explosion, and before the fire, a Mr. Tapper, went on board the wreck, alone to render assistance to the wounded and recover the bodies. While thus engaged the wounded were taken away in a yawl boat, leaving him without a living companion. In his absence the flames spread with fearful rapidity, but with undaunted, and true bravery, he still persevered to the imminent danger of his life, and had the return of the yawl been delayed a few minutes, he would undoubtedly have fallen a sacrifice to his heroic benevolence.

—*Melancholy Shipwreck and loss of life*.—The correspondent of the *Barnstable Patriot*, in a ship dated sixth instant, gives the following:

About one o'clock, P. M. yesterday a schooner was seen in the Bay, opposite this harbour, with a small piece of forestal set, standing to the eastward—about one hour after she was seen to capsize, as was thought in attempting to wear round. She partially righted again, when her mainmast was gone, and four men were seen clinging to her rail for about another hour, when they were all washed off.

The vessel came on shore back of Sandy Neck, about a mile from Beach Point Light, and proved to be the schooner *Rodney*, of Boston, with a cargo of leather, potatoes, and spars.—There is a large quantity of the leather, which the people upon the beach are getting out to day and saving. When the vessel first struck the shore her foremast also went overboard and she beat up, as the tide came, a complete wreck. The bodies of the crew have not yet drifted ashore. There was, and still is, a tremendous sea running, which made it utterly impossible to render them the least aid from the shore.

She was owned, as appears by the papers, which were saved, by David Giddard and others of Boston.

—*The Steamboat Empress*, with a full freight, caught fire and was burnt at New Orleans, on the 31st inst. Having been out loose from her moorings she drifted against another steamboat, the *Monarch*, which was also destroyed. Loss from 75 to 80,000 dollars. The *Monarch* is insured for 825,000 at New Orleans. The *Empress* partially insured at St. Louis. —*New York American*.

—*More Incendiarism*.—The *Montreal Herald* contains the following account of the destruction of property by the pirates from the other side of the line:—

On Sunday night or rather Monday morning, the 12th inst. the barn of Mr. William Wheeler, of the Township of Russellton, was burnt by some miscreants from the other side of the line. On being awakened he ran out of his house to find that the whole of his barn had been destroyed, and on sounding a horn to alarm his neighbours, two men were observed running with. The detachment of

in the great anti-slavery picture, and returned to his family to UNITED STATES.

POSTAGE IN ENGLAND.—A gentleman, now in London, has sent the following reply to certain inquiring Postage. It may be service-mercantile and literary communi-

correspondence, from one Kingdom to the other, the charge of letter, weighing under half an penny. For all ship letters re- America is 2d. single, 1s. 4d. For newspapers 2d. each, and its letter postage, according to letter addressed to France, need to a friend in London, as by an ar- between the two governments, a could be forwarded by the General here to France, without the pay- postage in London; but a letter e forwarded to any other, Amer- iple, until the postage to London was paid. The postage of a single Halifax steamer is 1s. and of a 2d. The mails for India leave on very month, and the postage is 3s. a single letter of half an ounce, and in ounce weight. The only way phlets to this country is by private then they are subject to a duty of lb. (provided they appear as part er's luggage, and are not employed ed; otherwise they are liable to the custom-house officers, and sub- post office regulations also.

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endiarism.—The Montreal Herald s following account of the destruc- erty by the pirates from the other ue:— ay night or rather Monday morn- h inst. the bar of Mr. William f the Township of Russellton, was me miscreants from the other sids On being awakened he ran out y to find that the whole of his hard erty, save his dwelling house, was y destroyed, and on sounding a rn his neighbours, two men were nning south. The detachment of

the Huntingdon frontier company, under the orders of Lieutenant Millar, at present stationed there, were promptly on the spot, but it was too late to afford any assistance. Mr. Millar picked up a piece of paper, in which a match, prepared with turpentine, had been wrapped, at a little distance from the barn.—The footsteps of the two men were tracked both ways half a mile into the States. Many other respectable inhabitants have been threatened, and considerable alarm is the natural consequence. A detachment of the Huntingdon frontier cavalry, under Lieutenant Waldegrave, is at present on constant duty along the line in that quarter, in order, if possible, to restrain these lawless acts.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1840.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—J. W. Street.
Discount day, TUESDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.
Commissioner next week—T. Sims.

Marine Assurance Association.
Commissioner next week—Wm Garrett.
Office hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

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

LATEST DATES
London, Nov. 4. Montreal, Nov. 15.
Liverpool, Nov. 3. Quebec, Nov. 15.
Edinburgh, Nov. 1. Halifax, Nov. 15.
Paris, Nov. 1. New-York, Nov. 15.
Toronto, Nov. 15. Boston, Nov. 16.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.
This fine Steamship arrived at Halifax on Tuesday the 17th inst. in twelve days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 4th instant. We have made several extracts from English papers by this arrival.
There is no later intelligence from China—nor yet any thing of moment from Egypt.—Ali Pacha was fast losing ground, his situation appeared desperate.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.—We understand that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution was held on Monday last, at which it was resolved,—that the Capital Stock should be increased to Forty Thousand Pounds, and an application for a law to authorize the same will be made at the next Legislature. We are convinced from our knowledge of the place, that the investment will be good, and sufficiently remunerate any parties who may be disposed to take stock in the increase. This Bank has paid a large dividend as any other, of late, in the Province, and has been prudently and judiciously managed to the satisfaction of all parties here.

To Correspondents
The letter of "Amicus," on the formation of the Bible Society, came too late for insertion this week.
We have received the conclusion of the Sketches of Scotland which will be published in our next.

Extract of a letter received from Messrs Davis & Co. at Pernambuco, under date of October 5th, (brought by the whale ship Pacific, at this port):
"From Rio Janeiro we have dates to Sept. 21st. The news from Buenos Ayres to-day by the barque Globe, is of importance. General Lavalla had landed in the Province of Buenos Ayres with 4,000 men, and all produce had in consequence fallen 50 per cent. Salt was down to 20 rs. at Montevideo."—*Courier*.

The Corner Stone of a Chapel for the accommodation of the Wesleyan Society and Congregation at Carleton, was laid on Thursday the 12th instant, by Isaac Olive, Esquire. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. E. Wood, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Temple and Rice; and although the day was rather cold and damp, a considerable number of persons were on the spot, and who appeared deeply interested in the progress of the intended building.—*Idid*.

Accident to the Steamer New-Brunswick.—This fine Steam Boat, owned by the Frederickton Steam Boat Company, sunk accidentally at the Wharf at Indian Town, about three o'clock this morning, having a heavy and very valuable cargo on board for various places on the River St. John. We have not heard the cause of the accident, but understand she is sunk to the promenade deck, and that parties are engaged to-day in raising as much of the cargo as can be got at.—*Chronicle*.

PASSENGERS.—In the Caledonia from Liverpool to Halifax—Miss Ann Gibson, Mr. John Cagely, Mr. Wallace, Thos. E. G. Tisdale; 2d Cabin, Captain A. Duncan, Messrs. Sampson and Monaton, Capt. Miles Coppell. For Boston—Dr. and Mrs. Robinson, two children and servant; Miss Tuckerman, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. Schneider, Messrs. W. Holmes, Thomas Lockhart, G. V. Houghton, G. Parker, Chas. P. Jones,

Richard Sherlock, G. W. Hodges, Thomas George, Benj. Thomas, A. B. Kitchen, Wm. Cooper Barrow, Booth, John G. Smith, Geo. Burnell, William Maybury, Chas. B. Landes, Wm. Phillips, Charles N. Parker, John H. Rawling, Cassia, Mr. and Mrs. Prince; 2d cabin—Messrs. J. P. Butterfly and W. Richardson. For Boston from Halifax—Rev. Mr. Thompson and Lady, Miss Hart, Revd. Mr. Barret, Messrs. J. H. Braine, Jas. E. Bishop, W. B. Brown, W. Sampson, C. Williams, E. Cunard Jr., Douglas Stewart, Mrs. Shuttlock and son.

MARRIED.
On the 11th instant by the Rev. Samuel Thompson A. M., Rector of Saint George, Mr. John Elridge, to Miss Margaret McKay, both of the Parish of Penfield.
On the 12th, by the same, Mr. Henry McIlroy, to Miss Elizabeth McDoogald, both of the Parish of Saint Patrick.

DIED.
On the 30th October, at Kircendbright, Scotland, in the 57th year of his age, Peter Struss, Esquire, formerly a Merchant of this Town, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTERS.
From 19th Nov. to 25th Nov. (both inclusive.)
KEPT AT ST. ANDREWS.

Barom.	Therm.	Wind	at	at	at	at	at	at	at
S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
29.00	28.94	38	34	25	NNE	N			
29.29	29.38	27	32	26	NW	NW			
29.58	29.70	29	32	26	NWbyN	NbyW			
29.70	29.79	14	34	25	NbyW	N			
29.55	29.17	28	30	32	NEbyE	NE			
29.54	29.62	20	24	34	NW	WNW			
29.70	29.45	24	33	38	WhyN	W			
29.48	29.43	23	28	29					

SUMMARY.
A.M. Strong wind, with a heavy fall of snow. P.M. Heavy gale, with snow.
A.M. Strong gale, partially clear. P.M. Strong gale, cloudy with frost.
A.M. Fresh wind, cloudy, hard frost. P.M. Modt. wind, fine, clear frosty weather.
A.M. Modt. wind, clear, hard frost. P.M. Modt. cloudy weather.
A.M. Strong wind, with heavy snow. P.M. More Modt. with showers of sleet and hail.
A.M. Fresh wind, fine clear weather, hard frost. P.M. Modt. and cloudy weather.
A.M. Light wind, cloudy with frost. P.M. Modt. wind, cloudy weather.

Shipping Journal.
PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.
—ARRIVED.—
Nov. 21, Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, sundries, to sundry.
—CLEARED.—
—25, Bque. Brothers, Shimellas, Hull, Deals, by John Wilson.

Passed up for Saint Stephen.
On Monday last, Barque Empress, Scott, Farmouth, Belfast;—On Tuesday, Brig Robert, Crowell, Barbados—Reports bring Martha Ann, and Sarah Lovett, to sail in a few days.

Ex CLYDE via Saint John.
27th November.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS, assorted colours;
20 Do. Buck and Duckings, do;
20 Do. Cassimeres, assorted colours.
20 Do. Fancy worsted and woollen PLAIDS,
20 Do. Beaver and Pilot Cloths of superior description.
6 Do. Mohair or Beeskin, an excellent article.
Which with the Stock previously advertised will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
WM. BABCOCK & SON.

RANAWAY
FROM the subscriber on TUESDAY last, ROBERT RAY, an indentured Apprentice. All Persons are forbid employing or trusting him as they will be prosecuted according to law.
JAMES McCARTY.
St. Andrews, Nov. 22, 1840.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at the Post Office,
By the Gross, Dozen, or single one;
CHUBB'S
NEW-BRUNSWICK
ALMANAC
For
1841.
Saint Andrews, Nov. 17.

Notice.
THE Subscriber would tender his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of St. Andrews, since he has been among them for the very liberal and conagement he has received, and would beg to state that as his health is not at present such as to enable him to continue his business, he relinquishes it in favour of Mr. E. Stephen, who will in future carry on in all branches and who is also duly authorized to collect all Book debts, Notes of Hand or any other debts whatsoever that may be due to me.
WILLIAM GIBB.
St. Andrews, Nov. 1840.

Last Notice.
THE Subscriber having sold off his Stock of GOODS, and being about to leave this part of the Province, requests all those in any way indebted to him, to make immediate payments, as by so doing, they will avoid expense.
CHARLES KEIVE.
St. Andrews, November 13, 1840.

London.
MOULD & SPERM CANDLES, & SOAP.
Just received per **BRITISH AMERICAN** via Saint John.
17 BOXES best London Mould & Sperm Candles, 56 lb. Each.
Do. Do. Soap, 56 lb. Each.
For Sale, Low by
J. W. STREET.
Nov. 10, 1840.

Notice.
IN consequence of the present infirm state of Mr. WILLIAM GIBB'S health, the subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Saint Andrews, that he has taken charge of the business lately conducted by him and will feel most happy in attending to any order that may be favored with.—He would also state that as he is authorized by Mr. Gibb, to collect all debts due to him, he would feel particularly obliged to those who are indebted to Mr. Gibb, by settling their accounts forthwith.
E. STEPHEN.
St. Andrews, Nov. 1840.

THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFER a bounty of 2s. for each gask of good merchantable LIME (to contain 90 gallons,) which may be applied as a manure in this County, during the next season. Any person claiming this premium, must not exceed 40 casks, and must give a full account of the quantity made use of per acre, the manner of treating the soil, and the kind of crop &c. &c. Proof will be required by affidavit. The Society would likewise direct the attention of Farmers to the Iron Plough just imported—a few of which may be seen at the store of Mr. Thomas Turner.
Per Order,
D. D. MORRISON, Secretary.
Nov. 5th, 1840.

Naval Stores, &c.

20 BARRELS Coal TAR,
80 do American
20 do PITCH,
200 Bales CANVASS,
150 COILS CORDAGE,
A stock of Marine spun Yarn Hambro Line, Sail and Roping twine &c.
Sheathing paper and Sheathing boards.
The Blocks at the Wharf of the Subscribers are in order for Vessels requiring repairs.
Nov. 5. WM. BABCOCK & SON.
Molasses, Sugar, &c. &c.

42 PUNCHEONS Superior Retailing MOLASSES,
10 Hogsheads SUGAR,
10 Bales Irish BACON,
100 Boxes SOAP,
25 Dozen CANDLES,
Nov. 5. WM. BABCOCK & SON.

Coals! Coals!
500 TONS best Newcastle Wallsend Coals, suitable for House & Blacksmith's use.
The above will be disposed of from the Wharf of the subscribers in Lots to suit Purchasers and will if required, be delivered in schooners at the out Ports.
Nov. 5. WM. BABCOCK & SON.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their STORES, the following GOODS, Just Received.
Bleached and unbleached Shirtings.
Broad cloths, Cassimeres, Buck & Doe skins, Satinets &c.
Pilot and Beaver Cloths.
Red, white and yellow Flannels;
A variety of Slips suitable for the season.
200 Tins Superior London white Lead, in packages from 14 to 50lb packages,
Tins Green Paint in 14lb packages,
50 " Red do in 28lb "
20 " Blue do in 14lb "
80 " Black do in 15lb "
WM. BABCOCK & SON.

Real Estate for Sale.
TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the first day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, for the payment of the debts of the late WILLIAM CORY, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal Estate of the deceased for that purpose. Pursuant to a License obtained from the Surrogate Court in the said County of Charlotte, the Lands and Premises following, that is to say,
That HOUSE and LOT in Part of Street, known as Lot No. 5, Block Letter G, in Backley's Division of the Town plat of St. Andrews,
ALEX. McLEAN, } Executors
JAMES BOYD, }
St. Andrews, Oct. 31, 1840. 44.

Canvass, Cordage, &c.
Expected by Ship Clyde, via Saint John, From Liverpool,—sailed 8th inst.
114 BOLTS Gourock CANVASS,
91 COILS CORDAGE,
12 COILS WHITE ROPE,
14 COILS SPUN YARN,
3 Cwt. of SAIL TWINE,
Household Marine, &c.
Oct 29, J. S. JARVIS.

BILLS OF LADING,
For Sale at this Office.

Notice.
THAT the Real Estate of the late STRUT SEELYE, or so much thereof as will satisfy his creditors, will be sold on the first day of December next, at the Hay Scales in Saint George, at 2 o'clock p.m.
HENRY SEELYE, } Administrators.
PHILO SEELYE, }
St. George, Oct. 27th, 1840.

LONDON & HULL,
WHITE LEAD, &c.
60 K EGs London and Hull, WHITE PAINT.
London Sperm & Tallow Candles, 4's & 6's
Bliss, Fresh OATMEAL,
Bags Pot BARLEY, 1cwt, each,
10 Chests Congou & Souchong Tea; &c. &c.
JAS. W. STREET.
Oct. 20, 1840.

BRIGHT SUGAR.
Just Received.
8 Hhds } Bright Porto Rico
8 Pieces, } SUGAR.
JAS. W. STREET.
Oct. 20, 1840

Muscattell Raisins, &c.
100 HALF BOXES (on Consignment) 1 Puncheon Superior Malt WHISKY.
5 Thousand Havannah CIGARS,
For Sale by
J. W. STREET
October 29.
ON SALE.

A GANG of Ships, RIGGING of superior quality in the Cell, suitable for a Ship of 600 to 800 tons—being 9 inch, with backstays, &c. &c. &c.
10 Tons CORDAGE, from 9thd. Ratline to 4 inch Rope.
ALSO—hourly expected, a cargo of about 110 Chaldrons HOUSE COAL, from the Victoria Mines. JOHN WILSON.
Saint Andrews, October 7, 1840—40f

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

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

Singing, Sacred, Vocal Music.
THE subscriber by the solicitation of a number of his friends, again intends opening a Class in this Town as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured. From his long experience in teaching Vocal Music, he hopes by strict attention to the Rules, and good order, to give satisfaction to those Ladies and Gentlemen who may patronize him; particular care will be taken of the youth who may be intrusted to his charge. The School is expected to open about the 2d Decr for three months; a subscription paper is now open for subscribers at the Store of James Joyd, Esq. The Psepholozian or common system will be taught as the subscribers may agree upon.
J. B. HENDERSON
St. Andrews, Nov. 13, 1840

Just Received, and for Sale, at GARRETT'S CLOTHING STORE.
Opposite Mr. Hutchinson's Watchmaker's Shop.
PIECES blue and invisible green FLOT Cloths, do, FLESHINGS,
1 Piece Blue Harrington, a superior article suitable for winter Frock Coats.
The above will be sold low for cash, made up into Garments, or otherwise to suit purchasers. Saint Andrews, Nov. 1840.

BLANK'S
FOR SALE AT THE STANDARD OFFICE, AND PRINTED TO ORDER.
SUPREME COURT.
Subpoena: Common process; Bailable process; Non-bailable process; Bailable writs: Declarations; Pleas; General Issue; and Notice of set off.
COMMON PLEAS.
Summary process, bailable and non bailable; Executions, Ca. Sa's, and Fi Fa's.
MAGISTRATES.
Summons, Subpoena, Ticket Juror's summons, Witness subpoens, Defendants bond Capias, Commitment, Ship-master's claim plaint, warrant committal & discharge.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Deed of land, Warranty deed; Letter of Administration; Letter of Appraisement, Confirmed debts notice for maintenance, or discharge, Indemnures, Bond to pay money, To enter up judgment. Timber and Land petitions.
St. Andrews, July 1, 1840.

HOUSES AND FARM LANDS, FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, having been duly appointed Attorney and Agent, for Messrs. GLOAG, W. GLOAG, and E. P. McLESTER, of Boston, Assignees of the Estate of Thomas Dunn, Jr. now offers for sale the following (in part) described Lands and PREMISES:—

ALL that well known and valuable FARM, situate at Oak Bay, in the Parish of St. David, and butting upon the main road leading to Saint Stephen, containing over 100 acres; a large proportion of which is cleared, and under proper cultivation with a HOUSE, two large BARNs, Outhouses, &c. in good repair, and a LOT numbered 101, in the Penobscot Grant; situate in the said Parish of St. David, and fronting the aforesaid main road, containing 1 acre of highly improved land, with a good HOUSE and Outhouses.

ALSO
AN ISLAND, lying at the head of the arm (or inlet) of the river Saint Croix, in the said Parish of Saint David, containing about 80 acres, the greater part in a state of improvement; in addition to its agricultural advantages, it embraces an excellent Brick-yard and Wharf, and is particularly valuable for its Fishing privileges.

ALSO
TWO HUNDRED ACRES, situate in the said Parish and originally granted to JOHN LUNN in the Penobscot Association Grant.

ALSO
A TRACT OF LAND, containing 300 acres situate on the Road leading from the River Digdegwash, to the Pleasant Ridge, in the Parish of Saint Patrick, and near to the Clarence Hill Settlement.

ALSO
A PIECE OF LAND, in the said Parish of Saint Patrick being Lot No. 2, situate on the road leading from Peter Morrison's to the Pleasant Ridge, lying on both sides of the Road, containing about 200 acres, the two last mentioned lots being well timbered, and containing valuable Mill privileges, &c.

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE, INTEREST, Property, Claim, and Demand of THOMAS DUNN Senior, to a certain Lot of LAND, situate in the Town Plat of St. Andrews, being Lot No. 46, in Block letter E, Morris's Division, with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, and by him conveyed to Thomas Dunn, Jr. in N. V. 1833.

TERMS and conditions of Sale made known on reference to

THOS. B. WILSON.

St. Andrews, Oct. 25, 40.

FALL SUPPLY of BRITISH MERCHANDIZE.

Per Ship QUEEN, From Liverpool.
THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the Public to the following GOODS, which comprise part of her Fall Supply, viz: Figured Saxenies, Alberts, de Permenton, Merinos, coloured and plain; Also, a lot of cloth for dresses, Paris Laines, Moes de laine, best black Cords, coloured do, Lase Gauze, Fanes, blons, rilled do, Edging, black and white do; Laces, Valenciennes Cotton, Laine do, bl and washing, do, black do, gent's braces, black broadcloths, gent's royal patent lambswool ribbed shirts, do, drawers, brown cotton and lambswool do, printed furniture cloth, cottons very cheap, counterpanes, muslins, quilts, rilled cottons, plaid do, worsted do, striped and figured Saxenies, super, merino, flannels, twill do, valencien, a general assortment of the best shirtings; ladies, gent's and childrens GLOVES, plain silk do, lace, kid lace, beilin, Genoa wool, worsted lined do, stockings, 8 rib, white & black silk do, white, brown, and coloured cotton do, In grain do, beaded do, worsted and black coloured do, lambswool do, merino do, muslin cashmere & spun silk do. Ladies and childrens blous, dresses, counter, hair brushes, tooth and nail sets, scented soaps, pen, knives, scissors, &c. super, razors, and straps. Fine, pocket, dressing &c. case combs, snuff boxes, Dutch pipes, cigar cases, books, writing paper, memorandum books, pocket do, German silver and hair goods, German silver and brass trinkets, velvet, satin and de-laine bags, silk Umbrellas, boys' belts, black and coloured braids, German wool, lambs wool, for working, Ottomans and carpet socks, with a large assortment of useful and fashionable Toys, chimney ornaments, together with many articles too numerous to enumerate.
M. SUTTON.
Saint Andrews, Oct. 9, 1840.

Through in One Day!

L. L. COPELAND, begs to have generally to the Public that he has taken a large share in the Saint Andrews and Saint John Stage Coach, and from his long experience as a Driver &c. hopes to merit a share of public confidence and patronage.

The Stage will leave Saint Andrews on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 o'clock A. M. and return on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leaving the St. John Hotel at 6 o'clock A. M.
Fare Twenty Shillings, after the 1st of November.

N. B.—Books kept at the Saint Andrews Hotel, Saint Andrews, and at the Saint John Hotel, Saint John.—*At Eggan's in the risk of the owners.*
Oct. 21, 1840. 42

WANTED.
A smart man to collect newspaper Accounts.

