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From Graham's Magazine for April.
HARRY CAVENTISIL.
*By the Author of 'Cruising in the last War,' 'The
Rever of '76,' etc. etc.*
THE PIRATE.

It was a tropical night. The moon had gone down, but the stars shone clear and lustreous, with a brilliancy unknown to more temperate climes, painting a myriad of sylvan lines along the smooth swell of the sleeping ocean. A light breeze was murmuring across the waters, now and then rippling the waves in the starlight, and flapping the reef points occasionally against the sails. A heavy dew was falling, bringing with it, from the island that lay far up to windward, a thousand spicy odors mingled into one delicious perfume. On the extreme verge of the horizon hung a misty veil, shrouding the sea-board in obscurity. Up to windward the same delicate gauze-like vapor was perceptible and the position of the island which we had made at twilight, was only to be told from the denser masses of mist that had gathered on one particular spot on the horizon in that quarter.

It was the morning watch and I was standing, wrapped up in my monkey jacket, looking out dreamily on the ripples that played under our side in the starlight, when the bluff voice of the boatswain addressed me, at the same time that the old fellow wrung an enormous piece of tobacco from a still larger mass that he held in his brawny hand.

"A still night, Mr. Cavendish," began Hinton—"it looks as if the old salt-lake were dreaming, and had drawn around her that fog as a sort of curtain to keep herself quiet, as I've heard King George and other big folks do when they go to sleep. For my part I've no notion of such sort of sleeping, for I'd stifle to death if I had to be wrapt in every night like the Egyptian mummies that I've seen up the straits."

"I never slept out of one since I went to sea but once, and then I'd as lief slept head downwards, for I didn't get a wink all night."

"You mean to say that you tried to sleep," said I smiling.

"Exactly—I'm no scoldard, and none the worse for that I think. Them as is born to live by head work ought to be sleeping in academies and colleges and such high places,—but them as have to get a living by their hands had better learn book larnin' alone, for—take my word for it—it only ends in making them rascals; and there's other ways of killing a dog without choking him with bread and butter. Them's my sentiments, and so when I've got to speak, instead of skulking about the business in search of big words like the cook in the galley, I come out at once into the plain style my fathers taught me. The devil came flying away with them that can't speak without shaking in their shoes lest they make a mistake. What's not to be expected of them can't be, and big words don't make an honest man much less a good boatswain—the proof of the pudding is in the chewing, and the old fellow paused and looked in my face for a reply. He had scarcely done so when he started, looked around, and turned as pale as ashes. A low melancholy strain, seemed to pervade the air, and coming now from above, and now from some other quarter, could be distinctly heard rising solemnly across the night. The phenomenon baffled even myself, but on Hinton it had an extraordinary effect. Sailors are at all times superstitious, and the bluff boatswain possessed a large share of this faculty. These singular sounds, therefore, appealed to one of the strongest feelings in his bosom. He looked at me doubtfully, turned round on tip toe, and listened attentively in every direction. His scrutiny did not satisfy him, but rather increased his wonder. There could be no doubt that the sounds existed in reality, for although they died away for a moment now and then, they would almost instantly be heard again, apparently coming from a different quarter of the horizon. The burden of the strain could not indeed be distinguished, but I fancied I could recognize human voices in it, although I was forced to confess that I had never heard from mortal lips such exquisite melody, for as the strain across the night, now swelling out clear and full as if sung almost at our ears, and then melting away in the distance until it died off like the faintest breathing of a wind harp, I was tempted to attribute the music to angelic visitants. The old boatswain seemed to assign the sounds to the same cause, for drawing nearer to my side, he ran his eye cautiously and as if in awe, up to the mast-head; and then looked with a blank and puzzled gaze, in which, perhaps, supernatural fear might be detected in my face.

My own astonishment, however, was but momentary. Hastily scanning the horizon, I had noticed that the mist in the direction of the island, had been, during the fifteen minutes that I had been idly looking over the ship's side, slowly creeping up towards us, although in every other direction, except down in the extreme distance, the sky was as clear as before. At first moreover my imagination had yielded to the impression that, as the strain died away on the night, it came out again

from a different quarter of the horizon, but when divesting myself of the momentary influence of my fancy, I began to analyse the cause of this phenomenon, I became satisfied that the sounds in reality arose out of the bank of clouds, to windward, and the illusion had been produced by the rising and falling of the strain upon the night. When therefore the old boatswain turned to me with his baffled look, I had made up my mind as to the real causes of that which puzzled the veteran seaman.

"There is a craft up yonder in that fog," I said, pointing to windward, "and there are women on board, for the voices we hear are too sweet for those of men."

"I said this with a calm smile, which at once dissipated the fear of my companion, for after thinking a moment in silence, the puzzled expression of his face gradually cleared away, and he replied with a low laugh, which I thought, notwithstanding, a little forced.

"You are right,—and that's a reason for book larnin' I never thought of before. Here have I sailed for a matter of forty years or so, and yet I could not exactly come at the cause of these same sounds when you, who have not been ten years on the water,—though you're a smart sailor, I must say, for your years—can tell at once all about it, just because you've had a regular education. Book larnin' ain't to be despised after all," he continued, shaking his head—"even for a boatswain, and by the blessing of God, I'll borrow the good book of the parson, tomorrow, and go at it myself; for when I was young I could spell, I calculate, at the rate of a ten-knot breeze. But maybe," he continued, his thoughts suddenly changing, "that craft up yonder may turn out a fat prize—we could soon overhaul her if the wind would only breeze up a little."

The wind, however, had now fallen to a dead calm, and the sails hung idly from the masts, while the ship rolled with a scarce perceptible motion upon the quiet sea. A current was setting in however, to the island, and we were thus gradually borne nearer to the unseen craft. This soon became evident from the greater distinctness of the sounds, and at length, I thought I could distinguish a few of the words sung, which seemed to be of a Spanish air. As the night advanced the music ceased, but the silence did not long continue. Suddenly a shriek was heard rising fearfully on the air, followed by a strange mixture of noises, as if oaths, groans and entreaties, and even sounds of mortal strife were all mingled in one fearful discord. The shriek was now repeated, with even more fearful vehemence; and then came the report of a pistol across the darkness. Our hearts beat with strange feelings. What nefarious deeds were being done on board the unseen craft. Hinton the captain who had strolled on deck to enjoy the music, had said that he should await the dawn, or at least the appearance of a breeze, before overhauling the stranger, but now he came to the determination of ordering out the boats, and leaving the cause of those fearful noises.

"Some hellish work, I fear," he said, "is going on yonder, perhaps a pirate has boarded the craft, for the villains infest these islands. Board her at every risk, and then no mercy to the fiends if they are really at work."

The boats were hastily lowered, manned and shoved off from the side of the ship. The second lieutenant commanded one of the boats and to me was deputed the charge of the other. We proceeded rapidly and as noiselessly as possible, into the bank of clouds and soon lost sight of the Arrow, although long after her hull and spars had disappeared in the obscurity, her top light was to be seen like a red beauteous star, floating in the firmament. Our guide meanwhile, was the sounds of strife on board the invisible craft; but as we proceeded, the uproar died away, and for a few moments a profound silence reigned. Then came a few sullen plunges in the water which we were at no loss to understand. The men sprung to their oars with renewed vigour at the sounds. A perfect stillness reigned once more, but we knew, from the distinctness which we had heard the plunges, that we were close on to the craft. Steering in the direction therefore, from which the sounds had come, we glided along the smooth surface of the sea with almost incredible velocity. Not a word was spoken, but the oarsmen strained their sinews to the utmost, while the officers gazed intently into the gloom ahead. Each moment seemed an age. Scarcely a dozen more strokes of the oar had been given, however, when the outlines of a brig shot up, as if by magic, out of the mist ahead, and almost instantaneously a voice from the stranger hailed us in the Spanish tongue.

"Keep her to it my lads,—pull with a will, I said, as the boat commanded by the lieutenant dashed on without heeding the hail.

"Boats ahoy!" shouted another voice from the brig, and this time the words were in English. "Lay on your oars or we'll fire into you, and at the same time, a score of heads were faintly seen crowding the bulwarks of the vessel.

"Dash into her my brave lads!" exclaimed the lieutenant, standing up in the stern sheela, and waving his sword aloft, another pull and we are up to them."

The men cheered in reply, and with a jerk that made the ash blades bend like willow wands, we shot up to the sides of the brig. But not unopposed, for almost before the lieutenant had ceased speaking, the dark villains crowding the sides of the brig poured in a rattling fire on us that would have checked men in the pursuit of less holy object. But the character of the assassins who had taken the brig had now become apparent, and every man of our crew, remembering that agonizing shriek, thirsted to avenge the sufferer. The volley of the pirates was not, however, as deadly as it might have been had they not been taken partially by surprise; and been in consequence, without that preparation to meet us which they otherwise would have shown. Their discharge, however—God knows!—was deadly enough. The stroke oarsman, but a few feet in advance of me, fell across the thwart. But the other boat, being in advance of me, suffered far more, for I saw several of the men stagger in their places—while the lieutenant, springing up like a deer, tumbled headlong into the stern sheets. He had been shot through the heart. The impetus, however, which the last gigantic stroke of the men had given to the boats sent them onwards to the brig, and we struck her side almost instantaneously with the fall of my superior.

"Vengeance," I shouted, "vengeance my lads! follow me," and springing into the fore-chains of the brig, I leaped from thence upon her deck, and found myself, the next moment, almost unsupported amidst a circle of desperate foes. But it was only for a moment that I was left without aid. I had scarcely exchanged the first parry with a brawny desperado who met me at the bulwark, when my gallant fellows came pouring in after me, inflamed to double fury by the loss we had suffered, and heaving by their stern determined looks that the approaching conflict was to be one of extermination or death. The pirates seemingly aware of their situation, glared on us with the fury of wild beasts, and sprung with curses and yells to repel the borders. This left me, for the instant, almost alone with my stalwart opponent; and had my cause been less righteous or my skill at my weapon not a proverb. I should have trembled for my life. Rarely indeed had I seen a finer looking or more masculine man than my opponent on that fatal night. He was a tall, swarthy Spaniard, of the native complexion, with a dark, glittering, fearful eye, and a huge black mustache such as I have seen on men before or since. His head was bare with the exception of a red scarf which was bound around it in the form of a turban, the ends of which depended on the left side, as I have sometimes seen them fancifully arranged by the creole girls of the island.—His shirt collar was thrown open, displaying a broad and brawny chest that would have served as a model for that of an athlete. His arms were bare to above the elbow, and in his hand he held a common cutlass; but a brace of huge silver mounted pistols, and a dagger with a splendidly ornamented hilt were thrust into the scabb on either side of his waist. I forgot to mention that a small cross, the jewels of which sparkled in the comparative darkness, depended by a rich gold chain from his neck.

I am able to give this description of him, because when we found ourselves almost alone, we paused a moment, as men engaged in a deadly single combat will often do, before commencing our strife. I suspected at once that I was opposed to the leader of the pirates, and he seemed to feel that I held the same office among the assailants, for he gazed at me a moment, with a kind of proud satisfaction, which, however, settled down, as his eye took in my comparative slight proportions, to an expression of sneering scorn. Our pause, although sufficiently long for me to observe all this, endured but for an instant, for the momentary admiration of my foe, faded before that sneering expression, and making a blow at him with my cutlass, which he dexterously repelled, we were soon engaged in mortal combat. At first my opponent underrated my powers, but a wound, which I gave him in the arm, seemed to convince him that victory would cost him an effort, and he became more wary. For several moments the conflict was only a rapid exchange of passes, during which our blades rattled and flashed incessantly; for neither of us could gain the slightest advantage over the other. How the combatants progressed during this interval neither knew nor cared to ascertain, for so intensely was I engrossed in my duel with the pirate leader that I heard nothing but the ringing of our blades, and saw only the glittering eye of my opponent. Those only who have been engaged in a deadly strife can understand the feelings of one in such a situation. Every faculty is engrossed in the struggle—the very heart seems to stand still, awaiting the end. The hand involuntarily follows the impulse of the mind, and the eye never loses sight of that of its destined victim. The combat had continued for several minutes, when I saw that the pirate was beginning to grow chafed, for the calm, collected expression of his eye gave place gradually to one of fury, and his lungs were made with inconceivable rapidity, and

with a daring amounting to rashness. It took all my skill to protect myself, and I was forced at length to give ground.

The eye of the pirate glared at his success like that of a wild beast already sore of its prey, and, becoming even more venturesome, he pressed forward and made a pass at me which I avoided with difficulty, and then only partially, for the keen blade, although averted from my heart, glanced sideways, and penetrating my arm inflicted a fearful wound. But at the time I was insensible of the injury. I felt the wound no more than if a pin had pierced me. Every thought and feeling was engrossed by the new defenceless front of my antagonist, for as he lunged forward with his blade he lost his defence and his bosom lay unguarded before me. Quick as lightning I shortened, my blade and prepared to plunge it into the heart of the pirate. He saw his error and made an attempt to gray a pistol with his left hand, to ward off the blow with his sword arm. But it was in vain. With one desperate effort I drove my blade inwards—it cut through and through his half opposed defence—and with a dull and heavy sound went to his very heart. His eyes glared an instant more wildly than ever—his lips opened, but the faint cry was stifled ere it was half uttered—a quick, shuddering, convulsive movement passed over his face and through his frame, and, as I drew out the glittering blade, now red with the life blood of one who, a moment before, had been in full existence, the pirate fell back dead upon the deck.

At the same moment I heard a hoarse cheer, and looking around, I saw that our brave fellows had gained a footing on the deck, and were driving the pirates backwards towards the stern of the vessel. I now for the first time, felt the pain of my wound. But hastily snatching the scarf from the body of my late opponent, I managed to bandage my arm so as partially to stop the blood, and hurried to head my gallant tars.

All this had not occupied three minutes, so rapid are the events of a mortal combat. I had at first thought that we had been forgotten in the excitement of the strife, but I was not wholly unobserved, for as I stooped to snatch the scarf of the pirate, one of his followers who had seen him fall, levelled a pistol at me with a curse, but the missile was struck up by one of my men, just as it was discharged, and the ball lodged harmlessly in the bulwark beside me. In another instant I was again in the midst of the fight. The red scarf that I wore however, reminding the pirates of the death of their leader, called down on me their revenge, and my appearance in the strife was a signal for a general rush upon me.

"Down with him," roared a tall swarthy assassin, who, from his tone of authority, I judged to be the second in command, "cut him down—vengeance!"

I was at that moment surrounded on two sides by the pirates, while my gallant tars raised their blades in an arch over me, I escaped the catclaws of the foe.

"Hurl the hell hounds to perdition," growled a veteran fore-top man, as he dashed at the piratical lieutenant.

"Stand fast all—life or death—that for your vengeance," was the response of the foe as he levelled a pistol at the breast of the gallant seaman. The ball sped on its errand, and the top man fell at my feet.

My men were now infuriated beyond all control. They dashed forward like a torrent, sweeping everything before them. The pirates, headed by their leader, made one or two desperate efforts to maintain their ground, but the impetuosity of their antagonists was irresistible, and the desperadoes, at first suddenly giving way, at length were forced into an indiscriminate retreat. A few of the most daring of the freebooters, however, refused to yield an inch and were cut down, while others, after flying a few paces turned and died at bay; but with the mass the love of immediate life triumphed over the fear of an ultimate ignominious death, and they retreated to the fore-hatch, down which they were driven. A few attempted to regain the long crank boat in which they had attacked the brig from the island, but their design was anticipated by one of our fellows who gave a brace of shot through her bottom.

I now betought me of the female whose shriek had first alarmed us; and advancing to the cabin, I descended with a trembling heart, anxious and yet fearing to learn the truth. I have faced death in a hundred forms—in storm, in battle, and amidst epidemics, but my nerves never trembled before or since as they did when I opened the door into the cabin. What a sight was there! Extended on the floor lay a white haired old man, with a huge gash in his forehead, and his long silver locks dabbled in his own gore. At his side, in a state of grief approaching to superfection, sat, or rather knelt, a lovely young creature who might be about seventeen, her long golden tresses dishevelled on her snowy shoulders, and her blue eyes gazing with a dry stony look upon the face of her dead parent.—Both the daughter and the father were attended with an elegance which bespoke wealth if not rank. Around her were several female slaves, filling the cabin with their lamentations, and at intervals, vainly endeavoring to comfort

their young mistress. Several books and a guitar were scattered about, and the whole apartment, though only the cabin of a common merchant brig, had an air of feminine grace and neatness. The sight of the instruments of music almost brought the tears into my eyes. Alas! little had that lovely girl imagined, when singing her artless songs, in what misery another hour would find her.

My entrance, however, partially aroused the desolate girl. She looked up with alarm in every feature, gazed at me irresolutely a moment, and then frantically clasping the body of her murdered parent shrunk from my approach. The negro women clustered around her, their lamentations stilled by their fears.

"You are free—thank God!" said I in a voice husky with emotion, "the murderers of your parent are avenged."

The terrified girl looked at me with an expression which I shall never forget—an expression in which agony, joy, and doubt were all mingled into one—and then, pressing the cold body of that old man close to her bosom, she burst into a flood of tears; while her sobs, reassured by my words, resumed their noisy grief. I knew that the tears of the agonized daughter would relieve her grief and respecting the sacredness of her sorrow, I withdrew to the deck.

Meantime one of the crew of the brig who had managed to secret himself from the pirates, and had thus escaped the massacre which befell indiscriminately his messmates, had come forth from his hiding place, and related the story of their capture. I will give it, adding other matters in their place, as I learnt them subsequently from the inmates of the cabin. The brig was a coaster and had passengers an English gentleman having for his wife with his daughter and her personal slaves. They had been becalmed in the preceding evening under the lee of the neighbouring island, and as the night was a fine one, their passengers had remained on deck until a late hour, the daughter of Mr. Neville amusing herself with singing on her organ guitar, or listening to the ruder but yet dulcet music of her slaves. At length they had descended to the cabin, but, within a few minutes of their retirement, a large crank boat, pulled by some twenty armed piratical ruffians had been seen coming towards the brig. Escape was impossible, and defence was useless. The feeble though desperate resistance made by the crew of half dozen men, was soon overcome. Mr. Neville had headed the combat, and when the ruffians gained possession of the deck, had retreated to the cabin, barricading the entrance on the inside. But the pirates, headed by their leader, although baffled for a while, had eventually broken through this defence and poured into the cabin; but not until several of their number had been wounded by the desperate parent, who fighting like a lion at bay, had been fired through the door on his assailants after they had shattered it and before it was finally broken in. At length the ruffians had gained an entrance, and a dozen swords were levelled at Mr. Neville, who still endeavored to shield his daughter. He fell—and God knows what would have been the fate of that innocent girl, if we had not at that instant reached the brig. The ruffian leader was forced to leave his prey and hasten on deck. The reader knows the rest.

When morning dawned we were still at anchor of the island. By this time, however, a light breeze had sprung up and the schooner had been brought to under the quarter of the Arrow. My superior heard with emotion of the death of his lieutenant, and expressed his determination of carrying the pirates into the neighbouring port at once, and delivering them up for trial. He gave up his own cabin temporarily to the afflicted daughter, and sympathized with her sorrow as if she had been his own child. The remains of her parent were not consigned to the deep, but allotted, on the following day, a place in consecrated ground. But I pass over the events immediately succeeding the capture of the pirates. Suffice it to say that, after a delay of three or four days in port, we found it impossible to have the pirates brought to trial by the tardy authorities under a month. As my presence was deemed necessary on that event, and as my superior was unwilling to delay his cruise for so long a period, it was determined that the Arrow should pursue her voyage, calling again at the port to take me up in the course of a month or six weeks. The next day, after this arrangement, she sailed.

Dutch Justice—Justice—Brisson! pe you guilty or not guilty?
Brisson—Guilty, your worship.
Justice—Signments in der house of correction. Tuider brissoner. Pe you guilty or not guilty?
Brisson—Not guilty.
Justice—Don vat der duvel did you come here for! Go post your passers! Con'ty cop! Shentlemen, let's go over to the Hazy man's and dake something warm for de stomach's sake.

Who was the first man that introduced salt provisions into the Navy? Noah—for he took Ham into the ark.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Liverpool, May 4. From the manufacturing districts the accounts are no wise cheering; from week to week hope is deferred; nevertheless more confidence, it is expected, will be infused into general trade as soon as the amended tariff is in full operation. The Manchester Market continues very depressed, and prices lower than ever. The Rochdale Flannel Market is improving. A Bill containing the Deck Load Law until 1st May, 1845, as at present, had been reported in Parliament. The Royal Assent has been given to the new Corn Bill—Canada and United States Flour was quoted at 35s. to 35s. 6d. in Liverpool on the 3d. The London Tea Market was in a very unsettled state. Importers seemed desirous to sell, and prices had given way for both black and green descriptions. Congo was quoted on the 3d. of May at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. cash; ordinary Twankay 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. Company's Congo, 1s. 9d. cash and nominal. The B. P. Sugar Market had been cleared of all parcels offered, at an advance of 1s. per cent. Timber.—The European states that, at Liverpool, there was some improvement visible in the demand for Pine, and Quebec of good quality sold at 15d. to 16d. per foot. St. John Pine for board logs was much inquired after, and commanded higher prices. Spruce Deals at London, per hundred, 3 ins. 12 ft. 9 ins. £19 to £20; Red Pine Timber per load, £17s. 6d. to £5. Yellow Pine, £3 10s. to £3 15s.; Birch, £3 10 to £4 4s. Oil.—Sperm 276 to 277 per ton; Head Matter, 280 to 285; Southern Whale, pale, £31 to £31 10s. In consequence of the news from India the Stock Market has materially improved. Consols are at 92½ to 93 for money, and 92½ to 93 for account. Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been appointed to the Colony of the Scots' Fusilier Guard, vice General Sir Lewis, deceased. A dinner was given to Colonel Sir Allan M'Nab at the Thatched House Tavern, London, by the Canada Colonial Company, on the 27th April, Lord Mountbatten in the Chair.—Colonel M'Nab had been elected an honorary member of the United Service Club. Mr. Home had been returned to Parliament by the Leith burghs. The Leith Banking Company, an old and highly respectable establishment, has suspended payment. Eighteen Emigrant Ships have left Cork since the 10th March, with 3,000 passengers, of whom 1,542 went to St. John's, 1,311 to Quebec, 733 to New York, and 204 to St. Andrews. Emigration is going on more extensively from Ireland this year than has ever been the case previously. Governors to the Princess Royal.—It is stated in the fashionable circles that the Queen has appointed the Dowager Lady Lytton to the distinguished post of Governor to the Princess Royal. She is a daughter of the late Earl Spencer, and mother of the present Baron Lytton, and, as one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber, has long enjoyed the confidence of her Majesty. The Order of Saint Patrick.—The Earl of Wicklow will be honored with the ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick, vacant by the death of Lord Shannon. The Earl of Landon will succeed Lord Shannon as Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cork. More Troops for India.—The transport ship Columbus, of 467 tons register, Capt. Short, chartered by the Hon. East India Company, on account had sailed from Gravesend, for Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. She carries out 220 troops to aid in avenging the atrocities committed by the treacherous Affghans. The ships now engaged by the E. I. Company for the conveyance of troops to India are 33 in number, their united tonnage is 39,061, and they will carry 6450 men. The Marquis of Bute will be appointed her Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.—Times. The Widdow, speaking of the weather, says, "We have the coldest, briskest, most sinless season ever known by the oldest inhabitant." The English residents at Berlin, whose number has recently greatly increased, intend to build a church for the English ritual. A failure has taken place at Sidney to the amount of about £80,000. The house in question is stated to be connected at home with one which has been sending out emigrants to these colonies. Leith Bank.—We have learned with much regret, that the Leith Banking Company, an old highly respectable establishment, has been under the painful necessity of suspending payment. That unfortunate event is said to have been the effect of an advertisement inserted in some of the newspapers last week by a former partner, which caused a run on the bank, and occurring as it did, unexpectedly, it was not in a condition to meet it. We are happy to be informed, however, that the public are not likely to lose any thing; the partners of the Leith Bank, although few in number, being possessed of funds to pay all their creditors.—Advertiser. Lord Hill is much improved in health, and is able to attend his official duties at his office in the Horse Guards. His lordship is attended by Dr. Haig, the surgeon of his regiment, the Royal Horse Guards (blue). Lady Lionel Smith.—The Mauritius papers, of the 16th of January, announce the death of Lady Smith three days after that of her husband. Her delicate state of health, it appears, had, ever since her residence in

the island, precluded her from mixing in company. We are sorry to learn, that a son of the poet Moore, aged 19, has just returned to his father's residence, Sloperon Cottage, Bromham, from the East Indies, in the last stage of a rapid consumption.—Bath Chronicle. There is no foundation whatever for the statement that Sir Robert Peel has recently given directions for the reduction of rents to the extent of twenty per cent.—Standard. A Volunteer Tax-payer.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer begs to acknowledge the receipt of £500, (transmitted to him under cover to Mrs. G. Wilson,) by one who styles himself "a sincere admirer of the manly spirit, with which you have met the difficulties of your position by a direct taxation," and to acquaint him that the said sum will be paid into the Exchequer. Sir Robert Peel brought in the income tax bill to the House of Commons on Monday, Lord John Russell, contrary to the usual course of procedure, opposed even the first reading, moving that the bill be read a first time that day six months. His lordship particularly insisted on the fact of Sir Robert Peel's having formerly declared his opinion that such a tax ought to be adopted only on an emergency. The answer to this was obvious. Sir Robert Peel conceives that, through the misadmission of his predecessors, an emergency justifying the adoption of an income-tax has now arisen. Consequently there is no inconsistency between his former expression of opinion and his present conduct. Mr. Rankine carried the Whigs by his unexpected panegyric on the Ministerial policy; and the same party received a severe lecture from the Radical Mr. Roebuck, who also defended Sir Robert Peel. The division gave a majority of 97 (285 to 188) against Lord John Russell's amendment. The second reading was carried on Friday by a majority of 79, (155 to 76). In the committee, amended amendments are to be moved on each of the details. These are not susceptible of improvement and it will be creditable to the party of the late ministry, if, seeing that they have no chance of throwing out the bill, they will join in the endeavor to render its operation as far as possible. It will be a less worthy, though a more natural, part, if they refuse to aid in amending its defects, in the hope that these defects will bring odium upon its authors. We observe that the Scotch farmers are to be rated at 2d. in the pound, while the English farmers are rated at 3d. This difference is made in consideration of the various burdens falling upon the tenant in the latter case, which are defrayed in the other by the landlord, and which then go to swell the rent.—Edinburgh Weekly Journal. The Income-Tax Bill.—This bill has just been published. It contains 189 clauses, and fills 130 folio pages. There are five schedules. Schedule A enacts that possessors of land property shall pay seven pence in the pound; Schedule B enacts that the occupiers of land shall pay three pence in the pound in England, and two pence-halfpenny in Scotland, Ireland being exempt; Schedule C relates to profits from dividends, annuities, and shares, which are chargeable with sevenpence in the pound; Schedule D includes "every description of property or profits" not contained in either of the other schedules, and lays down rules for ascertaining the amount of duty in various cases. As regards trade—the duty to be computed on the full amount of the balance of profits, as an average of the three previous years; or, if the concern shall not have existed so long, then on one year, or the proportion of a part of a year; the duty to extend to every person, body corporate, company or society. Schedule E relates to stamps and taxes as the chief inquiries. Their assistants are to consist of members of corporate bodies, chief officers of different courts, mayors, bailiffs, &c. Among the supplemental clauses, is one that makes the property of a married woman living with her husband a part of the husband's property, whereas a woman living apart from her husband is regarded as a femme sole. Tenants in Scotland are required to produce their leases. The exemptions from the income-tax include benefit-clubs, charitable institutions, and stocks of the Queen or foreign potentates. Where an incorrect return is proved, the penalty is treble the amount of duty. The assessments are payable quarterly in England, and half-yearly in Scotland. The commissioners and other officers are to be sworn to fairness and secrecy. It was stated by Lord Arthur Lennox in the House of Commons, during the discussion on the Mutiny Bill, that there are at the present time in the British army four colonels who suffered corporal punishments while they were in the ranks, from which they had subsequently risen by their own merits. Three ladies, sisters, have recently renounced the Romish faith, and been admitted to the communion of the Church of England, at St. Nicholas Chapel, Saltash, by the Rev. G. H. Pedler, assistant curate.—Plymouth Journal. During last year eight Methodist preachers of Bolton, Lancashire, renounced their connection, and obtained permission to the communion of the Church of England. From the Express. There has been nothing of particular moment in domestic or foreign, political or commercial affairs during the past fortnight, with the exception of some disturbances amongst the workmen in the mining and manufacturing districts, which have originated in the attempt to reduce the amount of the wages of their labour in consequence of the depressed state of trade. No serious consequences en-

sued, and quiet, we are happy to add, has been completely restored. In Parliament, the public business goes on steadily, notwithstanding the efforts of the opposition. The Corn Importation Bill was agreed to in the House of Peers, by a majority of more than one hundred on each great division, and in the House of Commons there have been decisive majorities in favour of the Income Tax Bill. The spirit of the opposition has almost wholly evaporated, and the Tariff of Sir Robert Peel will shortly be a part of the commercial code of the country. The facility with which money is obtainable tends to inspire importers of goods with confidence, and causes them to refrain from pressing a large quantity for sale; the prices have consequently been sustained for most articles, and there is a better feeling amongst the trade generally. After the Customs Bill is settled, an improvement is expected to take place in the rates of several commodities. The weather for the last month has been summer-like, and yesterday we were favoured with a few refreshing showers which will greatly aid the growing crops. The intelligence from India is viewed as highly satisfactory, and it is thought that but a short time will elapse before our commercial relations with China will be beneficially arranged. The Duke of Wellington.—Sunday last was the birthday of the Duke of Wellington, who completed his 73d year, having been born in 1769. Commercial Treaty with Portugal.—A Lisbon correspondent of the Morning Chronicle states that the British Government is willing to reduce the duties on Portuguese wine from 5s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per gallon, and on Portuguese brandy from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. and that on Portuguese iron from 7s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt. The Portuguese Government will reduce the duties on British goods in the same liberal spirit. Dinner to Washington Irving.—A preliminary meeting of gentlemen, admirers of the writings and character of this elegant author and amiable man, was held on Friday, in the magistrates' rooms, when it was unanimously resolved that Washington Irving, being daily expected to land at Liverpool, on his way from the United States to Spain, to which country he has been appointed minister, it is desirable as a mark of respect and welcome, to invite him to a public dinner. We are sorry to say that Mr. Washington Irving, by landing at Bristol, and proceeding directly to London, has frustrated the wishes of his friends and admirers. Death of Lord Henry Russell.—Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, this young nobleman expired at the house of his father-in-law, Admiral Sir Robert Spofford, the Governor of Greenwich Hospital. The noble lord was the youngest brother of the present Duke of Bedford and Lord John Russell, and about seven months since was married, at St. Alphege Church, Greenwich, to the third daughter of the gallant admiral. About five years ago the deceased received a tremendous blow on his head on board the Ganges, then, we believe, lying at Portsmouth, a block-line giving way, and the block falling heavily upon his head. Since this period he has never enjoyed perfect health, and after his marriage he and his amiable lady had proceeded to Ireland, but in consequence of his health being very delicate, they returned to Greenwich a few days since. His lordship was walking in Greenwich on Saturday apparently in his usual spirits. The inhabitants were therefore surprised to learn with deep regret at an early hour yesterday, the demise of his lordship, we believe in the 27th year of his age. Lady Russell is in ill health, which has been considerably augmented by the deep affliction.—London Times, Tuesday. The Court, &c.—Her Majesty's Drawing room on Thursday was the most numerous attended of the season, and so great was the throng of carriages, that the clock of St. James's Palace struck five before the last carriage drove off. Among the most elegant equipages were those of the French Ambassador, whose liveries are the same colour as our Royal Family. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. has caused invitations to be issued for a grand state banquet, on the 19th of the present month, in honour of her Majesty's birth day, to which the Duke of Wellington, Duke of Northumberland, Duke of Beaufort, Duke of Buckingham, Marquis of Salisbury, and above forty other distinguished noblemen are invited. Her Majesty has expressed a wish that all ladies attending the ball should appear in dresses of Spitalfields manufacture. Several patterns of silk have been submitted to her Majesty by the committee. The pattern for her Majesty's dress selected by herself will represent lacework, having the appearance of rich silver lace, over a slip of a pink ground colour. The Duchess of Buccleuch has selected a lace pattern, on a ground of Albert blue. The dresses of the maids of honour will respectively consist of a white satin, with a small blue flower, similar to a "forget-me-not." At the grand ball our young and lovely Sovereign is to enact Queen Philippa—her Royal Consort, the Hero of Cressy. Prince Albert will wear the panoply of Edward the Third. The costume of a queen of that period will be embarrassing, although no doubt it will be ably modified by her Majesty's costume maker. When we say this, we allude to the head-dress rising so high, and so pointed, and bearing on its sides such exuberant appendages. All the great officers of the crown are to wear the costume of their offices in King Edward's reign.—Morning Post. The royal domestics in the department of the Earl of Jersey, master of the horse, to the number of 162, received at his lordship's banquet in the Queen's Mess, on Friday week, the sum of money (£500) left by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and which distribution had been delayed by the officers of the house-

hold until that day. The recipients received from £3 to £5 according to their station.—The King and Queen of the Belgians, who always on the occasion of their visits to the English court leave a liberal sum for the royal servants, on the occasion of their visit to her Majesty last summer gave £300 for the master of the horse's department. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM INDIA AND CHINA. Highly Important News!—The British standing fast in India!—China, and Expedition into Peking!—Three other Towns captured! [From the Liverpool Courier of the 4th May.] [The French Government received on Saturday evening an express from their Consul at Calcutta, announcing the arrival there, on the night of the 25th ult., of the Great Liverpool, with important intelligence from India and China. Her dates are to the 1st of March, from Bombay, the 18th Feb., from Candahar, the 21st same month from Jellabad, and the 14th February, from China. To begin with the news from India—Lord Ellenborough landed at Calcutta on the 28th of Feb. and was immediately proclaimed Governor General of India. It is not stated when Lord Auckland intended to sail for England. Affairs seem to have remained stationary in Afghanistan. The British continued to hold their ground at Ghuznee, and Kandahar. It is not stated whether fresh attempts were made to dislodge them, but if so the Affghans had the worst of it, as the English maintained their ground. A strong Affghan force was collecting near Candahar, where Gen. Nott was at the head of 10,000 British troops in readiness to repulse them. General Pollock had given up the idea of forcing the Kyber Pass without reinforcements, provided no imminent danger threatened General Sale. This we are happy to announce, did not then seem probable, as the Affghans seemed afraid to attack Sale. As the danger is not urgent, we feel convinced that Gen. Pollock will not attempt the Pass at all, as by making a short detour, he can make Jellabad by another, and quite a safe route. Sir Alex. Burnes, in 1822, explored a route by which the dangers of the Kyber Pass on the one side, and the Caropha Pass on the other, are avoided. General Pollock, no doubt, intends to send boats from Attock to Mucknee, and thus leave the Kyber Pass in the rear. This route is now practicable, as the Sikh General will provide General Pollock with sufficient boats for crossing the river with his heavy artillery and baggage. From China the news is important. Sir Henry Pottinger arrived at Hong-Kong on the 1st of February. He had abandoned the design of attacking Canton, and was preparing an expedition against Peking. The European commissioners to treat with him about the settlement of the dispute between Great Britain and the Celestial Empire, but his Excellency refused to enter into any negotiation with them, well knowing that all the Emperor wanted was to gain time. This is precisely the proper course. To intimidate China we must convince the Emperor that we can reach him even in his capital. Sir Henry Pottinger has wisely resolved to negotiate with no person except the Emperor in person. No reliance can be placed upon the pledges of Ministers, who are ready, when asked, to be made the scape-goats of Imperial perfidy. Of all the commissioners who treated of peace with the luckless Elliot, there was not one who did not justify the perfidy of the Emperor, by pleading they having received his instructions. Three other towns had been added to the capture of Ningpo by our brave troops in China. Their names are Ya-poo, Tsi-kee, and Zung-ho-ya. They are all situated within a distance of 40 miles from Ningpo. Such is the news received, by express, by the French Government. The Bombay and Canton papers, with the details, are not likely to arrive for a couple of days. The recent verdict of a Court of Law in France against private expresses, will cause a delay in their delivery, which cannot but prove injurious to many interests in this country. Besides, there is something at once unfriendly and unfeeling in keeping the British public one hour longer than can be avoided on the tenterhooks of expectation. France.—The Paris papers of Thursday announce the decease of Marshal Moneys, the governor of the Hotel des Invalides, on the morning of that day, in the 90th year of his age. The Chamber of Deputies on Thursday was occupied with a report on the fetes of July, and on the construction of the new harbour at Algiers. Some of the Paris papers announce the death of Marshal Davoust, instead of Count Davoust, who has just died in Paris. The marshal has been travelling for six years; the latest accounts left him at Pondicherry. Spain.—Accounts from Madrid, of the 13th state that tranquillity was entirely restored in that city. Distressing accounts of the effects of the drought and cold continued to be received from all parts of the country, but particularly from the south. At Xeres and Seville the frost and the north wind, which were almost unknown there, had done irreparable injury, and the corn in the ground will be lost, if not saved by timely rain. The great part of the vines will produce no fruit, owing to the blossoms and the leaves being frozen. All the field works were suspended in consequence of these calamities, and much misery was expected to ensue. The olive crop, in the province of Seville, left no hopes. Public prayers have been offered in all the churches calling for rain, and many attributed these misfortunes to the differences existing between Spain and the Holy See. Sardinia.—The marriage ceremony between the Prince Royal of Sardinia and the Archduchess Marie Adelaide of Austria was

performed on the 12th inst., in the chapel of the Palace of Stupinigi, near Turin, in the presence of the king and queen, and the other members of the royal family of Sardinia, and the viceroy and vicereine of the kingdom of Venetian Lombardy. The Archbishop of Turin officiated. The fetes in honour of this event are, by command of the king, to be of fifteen days' duration. Greece.—Letters from Athens of the 23d ult. state that all apprehensions of a collision between the Turkish and Greek government had ceased. Egypt.—The following important proclamation has been issued by the orders of his Highness Mehemet Ali:— "The public is informed that according to orders from his highness the Viceroy, in date of 22d and 25th of Zihygie, 1257 (3d and 6th of February 1842), the first directed to his excellency the Pasha, governor of Semmar, and the second to the supreme privy council, the trade in semma, ivory, gum, hides, and henna, is free from this date." (Signed) "Bonos Joussoff." "Alexandria, March 25, 1842." Prince Albert's appointment as the Colonel of the Fusilier Guards is worth to his Royal Highness £2,000 a year. We understand that the marriage of Miss Cecil Wellesley, only unmarried daughter of the Hon. and Rev. De Gerard Wellesley, a sister of Viscountess Chelsea, with the Hon. Mr. Liddell, son of Lord Ravensworth, is to be solemnized in the course of the ensuing month. The fair betrothed is niece to the Duke of Wellington. An unusual large quantity of land is being let out for potato gardens throughout the provinces of Ireland this season, farmers thinking this the most remunerating crop. This change from grazing to tillage has greatly increased the demand for labour, and produces an abundant supply of the staple provisions of the poor. A witness, on his cross-examination at the Tipperary quarter sessions, swore that he took forty tubs of punch the night before, and that a booz companion drank no fewer than sixty. We regret to learn that one house in Kilkenny, in the corn and butter trade, loses about £6,000 by the fall of the markets.—Throughout the south-east generally, wheat and oats have declined 30 per cent, and stocks of butter overheld are selling at a loss from 20 to 30 per cent.—Limerick Reporter. From a parliamentary return it appears that the total quantity of cheese imported from Europe in 1840, was 226,402 cwt.; from America, none; in 1841, from Europe, 251,935 cwt.; from America, 15,154 cwt.; total 270,149 cwt. We have this week heard more gratifying reports of the trade of Birmingham from various parties; and trust that it is not only better than has been in some quarters supposed, but that the instances of ill-success reported to us by a manufacturer last week, was a comparatively rare one.—Advertiser. In 1801 the quantity of opium consumed in Great Britain was 16,000 lbs.; in 1840, about 50,000 lbs. It is said that the Duke d'Anguleme and the Prince de Joinville are shortly to leave the French capital on a visit to her Majesty, and will shortly make a general tour to visit the public establishments in Great Britain. Sir George Arthur, accompanied by Lady Arthur, took his departure on Sunday morning for Bombay. Nearly a whole family of children near Belfast, in Ireland, had been eaten up by hogs, who, ferocious with hunger, had broken into the cabin where they were sleeping. The Associations established in Great Britain at present for the circulation of the Scriptures, is 2,228; in Ireland, 550; Continental Europe, 1,400; Asia, 83; Africa, 16; America, 2,800; Australia, 17; and the West Indies, 236; 69 of the latter being conducted by negroes. The spirit of emigration is life in all parts of Ireland at the present moment. From Waterford vast numbers are taking ships for America and the Canadas. Forty thousand emigrants were sent out to New South Wales last year, at a cost to the Colonial government of £200,000. In future the average number of emigrants to that colony is to be limited to 10,000, and to Van Dieman's Land 1,500. The memorial to the Queen from the Ladies of Liverpool, Manchester, and the surrounding districts, for a total repeal of the Corn Laws, has been sent to London for presentation to her Majesty at the next levee. It bears the signatures of 59,000 Manchester Ladies, 63,000 Liverpool, 21,000 Salford, 17,000 Huddersfield, 16,000 Leicester; other large towns have contributed to swell the petition. This remarkable document contains 275,575 signatures, weighs 96 lbs., and its carriage per railway costs 16s. Some idea may be formed of its bulk when it is stated that it forms a coil of nearly 3 feet in diameter.—Sheffield Iris. The Bank of Ireland has reduced the rate of discount on English and Scotch bills from 5 to 4 per cent. The directors have not, as yet, reduced the rate on Irish bills. An Important Engine of War.—The New York Sun says that one of the most magnificent inventions of the age has recently come from an inventor whose name if it is not at liberty to disclose, but who has been engaged for several years in perfecting the project. It is to apply electricity in warfare, and, however novel and preposterous the idea, it has been examined by several magnates of science, who have unhesitatingly declared it to be based on strict philosophical principles, and decidedly the most important discovery in modern times for the purpose of warfare. Atrocious.—The African Church in Broad-st., New Haven, was wantonly set fire to and

destroyed on Monday persons were about closing the vestibule or egress charged with fury that the window.—Boston COME FOR Ma. Editor, I am not in public journal, I proceedings of "birth day" to p alter the Royal gentlemen con "Amateur Ban then, and sever front of the ol well, indeed a well myself wa taste, the expre lent time, kept larly when I h have elapsed s truments, and I have heard been a member assure you Sir, play on Tuesd. place. Should for the next fe instructor, and playing need) pen) they may uce. I deem this than just, and more credit th May 25, 18 THE GREAT ANDER CHA Hon. I Director I Discv Hours 67 BILLS lodged with day, othe next week. Adu Commission Martin Direct Office day, Sun S WILLI Direc Discv Honi 67 BILLS lodged. FRIDAY, hands u London, Liverpool, Edinburgh Paris, Toronto, AR The St 14 1-2 heavy brought whom w officers f of this t of Saint rived bei We hat from the with wh Eq. to The r intelligence Tues birth of was fire jure by Square, cheers A them. their co their fit without ATAI last the Indian were it which buildin pried by the person "On' using; the Gr Algar' without large Tb overf in Pri of the pen; taken fence



SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the second day of JULY 1842, at the Court House in Saint Andrews between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

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

The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of DANIEL ANSLEY, Esq. commanded to levy £5005 11 6d. &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte

Sheriff's Office, 27th July, 1841

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

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

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte

Sheriff's Office, 30th August, 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 in Grand Manan and containing about Two Acres, and lying at or near Sprague's Cove, being a part of Lot No. 15, conveyed by one John Sprague to John Cunningham, the present occupier, with the House, Stores, Wharf, and other improvements thereon—The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy Wm. Dogan, 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.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte

Sheriff's Office, 19th March, 1841

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

ALL the Right, Title, Claim, and Demand of JOHN McLACHLAN, Esquire, of, in, and to, those certain Lots or Tracts of Land, situated at Chamcook, so called, in the Parish of St. Andrews, known and distinguished as Lots No. 10, 11, and 16, containing 235 Acres more or less, together with all and singular the Buildings and Improvements thereon. The same having been taken under, and by virtue of, several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte

Sheriff's Office, 17th May, 1842

Genuine Medicines.

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

HEADACHE.

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

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

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

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

MYSTERIOUS.

From the New York Herald. 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 nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural strength, 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 personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both the doctor and the patient, though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 144 Chatham street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted cords & atrophy. How has this been done?

\$100 REWARD.

ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of Dr. Taylor's Balm of Liverwort, and give personal assurances of the facts of his case. The reward is not to be paid until the person who has failed to give a cure. Proof of the person who has failed to give a cure, is to be made in writing, and is to be sent to the Proprietor, Dr. Taylor, 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

For the Piles, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other festerous humors, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article and put it up with various demises. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—viz. 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 OF THE LIVER.

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

The greatest Secret discovered!

PURGE—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried, and yet sufferers have multiplied—and did not know why. Now because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done—viz. the tonic must follow, and sustain the system. Purge, you must! The sickly humors of the blood must be carried off—or the secretions of the system must be prevented, then, the growth of such humors will 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 and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which taint the blood, and which only increase by purgatives the bitterness taken after. Buy, then, the pills and bitters. Take the pills and the bitters, and if you are or have been invalid for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humors of the blood, and proceed from a season, and the salubrious glow of health & youthful buoyancy.

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

Warned the only genuine.

News, 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! FRENOZONON IN CLEMISTRY. EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the Hair, and will not stain the Skin!!! THIS dye is in form of a powder which in plain water, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black—with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the hair, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person carrying grey will never be known to have a grey hair. Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test.

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

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

OLDRIDG'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

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

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

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

COUGHS; Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Stenosis of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, N. of Swartz, Difficult or Prolonged Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietors at 375 Broadway, 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.

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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 the fourth quarto, quarto, 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 books, there will be many names, dear and familiar to the young; Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Holland, Mary Howitt, Miss Hall, Joanna Baillie, Miss Mitford, Mrs. S. C. F. and others. Thus, at a price far less than that for which such works could be printed in this country, the most excellent treatises and stories for the young be presented.

Arrangements will also be made to obtain original articles by favorite American authors.

A pure moral tone will pervade every sentence of the new periodical. Every thing like sensational, sectarian, or political articles will be studiously avoided. In fine, the Journal will be adapted to the tastes and capacities of all children, and this 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-York Herald, 375 Broadway, New York.

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 rates:—For one copy, sent to any part of North America, \$4 a year, for 2 copies \$3, for four copies \$5, for ten copies \$10, always to be paid in advance. When 4 copies sent to one address, the postage of New York or New England—and the papers sent to other addresses.

Letters on business, and all communications, to be addressed to "The Editor of the Youth's Gazette," 30 Ann street, New York, franked or post paid.

THE MECHANIC & FARMER

The Advocate of Industry and Improvement in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

Neutral in Politics and Religion.

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS:—If paid within three months \$24; paid at period \$3; Mail papers \$3; if not paid at period before the close of the volume; 3 copies sent to one address for \$6 per annum, remitted in advance; 5 copies for \$9, and eight for \$14.

STILES & FRASER, Publishers.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED AN APPRENTICE to the Printing business. A boy from 14 to 16 years of age, of good character, will meet with a situation, on application at this Office.

Standard Office, St. Andrews, May 13, 1842

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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

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

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

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

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Williams, James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington, S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt, H. Huntington, E. B. Ward, and Albert Day, and 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 SIMS, St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1842.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY

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

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

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

WM. CONNER, Secretary, Hartford, Connecticut, July, 1841.

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

THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

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

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

Second Ditto Ditto 2 0 0

Third Ditto Ditto 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Oats not less than 25 lbs. to the Bushel raised on one Acre 2 0 0

Second Ditto Ditto 2 0 0

Third Ditto Ditto 1 0 0

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

Second Ditto Ditto 1 10 0

Third Ditto Ditto 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Potatoes Do 3 0 0

Second Ditto Ditto 2 0 0

Third Ditto Ditto 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Turnips Do 3 0 0

Second Ditto Ditto 2 0 0

Third Ditto Ditto 1 0 0

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

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. D. MORRISON, Secretary, April 1, 1842—37th

SELLING OFF! AT REDUCED PRICES!

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

BLUE, black, invisible green and claret Broad Cloths, pilot and duffel do, blue, black and dark Cassimers, Buckskin, Sattinets, Melindis Tweeds and Fustians—30 pieces of white and red Flannels—Wales, Salisbury and Swanand do—twilled blue and heavy Kerseys do—2 bales Blankets assorted, from 14 to 24—Counterpanes and Coverlets—Carpetings of different colors—61 pieces brown cotton from 9 to 3 4, grass bleached white cotton, Linen do—64 pieces Orleans & Saxony's of different shades and patterns, Orleans de Flores and Merinos all colors—250 pieces of prints suitable for winter and spring—furnace cotton, checks and homespun, twilled jeans and lining cottons, cotton stripes and fine Resettes—table covers blue and crimson, white and brown cloth do—Ladies' plaid Shawls & Handkerchiefs, silk Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Stays white and brown do—woolens & worsted Yarns all colors—cotton Warps white and blue, Ladies winter Boots and Shoes, carpet & kid Slippers, prunella and morocco walking Shoes—kid Gloves, lined Berlin do—Lambrequin Hoses, Mohair and worsted do, Bobbinets and Laces, jacconet, book and mill Muslins, Bishoplains and cambricks, Insertion Bobbinets, Quilnents and Edgings—Genis beaver and silk Hats, fur and litch Caps, Southwester, oil cloths and covered hats—a large assortment of ready made clothing, 50 pairs of pantaloons of different qualities, frock coats and ready jackets, peak coats, gaiters, rookers, red and striped shirts, with a variety of other articles in the line.

Knives and forks, Scissors large and small, of an excellent quality, Razors, pocket and pen knives, ivory combs, pocket do, lake pens and covers, flat irons, Italian do, fire shovels and covers, long spades and shovels, shovels and scrubbing brushes.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Knives and forks, Scissors large and small, of an excellent quality, Razors, pocket and pen knives, ivory combs, pocket do, lake pens and covers, flat irons, Italian do, fire shovels and covers, long spades and shovels, shovels and scrubbing brushes.

GROCERIES.

10 Boxes of Belfast white Soap, 15 Boxes of Glasgow do, 20 Boxes London and Liverpool ditto, 10 Boxes London moss oil and dust Canisters, 1 Case of double refined Lard Sugar, from 4 to 6 lb, for family use, Souchong and green Tea, Ground and unground Coffee, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Coriander, Pepper, Allspice, and Salsaparilla, A few cases of Grapes, Indigo and Bluing, A quantity of Black Lead, A lot of cast Irons, Lamp Oil, A few boxes window Glass 7 1/2 10 10 12, A quantity of Flour and corn meal, pork & fish.

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

C. BRADLEY, St. Andrews, 24th February, 1842.

HAY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT CHAMCOOK ISLAND, EIGHTY TONS best English HAY, on reasonable terms. Apply to B. R. FITZGERALD, St. Andrews, or to the subscriber.

MARSHALL H. ANDREWS, Chamcook Island, 21st March 1842

Dry Fish and Oil.

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

100 Quantals Codfish Fat, 150 Quantals Pollack Fat, 100 Barrels of No. 1. 1st Herrings, 200 Boxes scaled No. 1 and 2, smoked Herrings, 10 Barrels Cod and Hake Oil.

B. F. FITZGERALD, Sept 15, 1841

NEW FANCY STORE.

FALL SUPPLY. The subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint Andrews that she has received her FALL SUPPLY of GOOD, convenient, and fashionable Groceries, suitable for the Season, and at the Lowest Prices. Also—a general selection of GROCERIES, which she will dispose of on Reasonable Terms.

M. SHERLOCK, November 4, 1841—43

SHIP TIMBER AND CORDWOOD.

AT CHAMCOOK. The above can be had on application to JAS. W. STREET, 107 Lathwood can be had upon easy terms February 1, 1842

TO BE LEASED.

THE STORE, WHARF & PREMISES lately occupied by James Rait, Esq. Equipped with all the necessary apparatus for the business of a Store, and is for Thomas Watt.

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 paid for 17s. 6d. when forwarded by mail. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.

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

AGENTS.

St. Andrews, Parish, Mr. John Cotterell, Mr. Campbell Esq, Mrs. James Alton Esq, Trist. Moore Esq, Jas Brown Esq, Oak Bay, Mr. J. Geddy Esq, St. Patrick, Mr. Clarke Hansen Esq, St. George, Mr. Wm. Balfour Esq, Upper Falls, Mr. D. Gilmore Esq, PENFIELD, Mr. James Hunter Esq, GRAND MARSH, Wilford Fisher Esq, St. John, D. M. Hill Esq, KILBRIDGIE, W. J. Layton Esq, FRASERTOWN, Mr. Henry S. Bell Esq, CAIE Esq, MICHIGAN, Jas. Caie Esq

[From Go] D AN INTE

"Go, my dear darling Eva to visit assured you will th of duty."

"I love it as an band, and it would sit my beloved p sence, were it not f Edward. After f as we have enjoye you! Indeed our but a delightful dr siness, cares, and ness, and occasio the lamp of love b nor ceased to shed ness upon your w

"Ah! dearest, but that I know it ever to have been devoted affection wishes of your h

forth kindness f enough of sentim us make arrange ment must be made m

son." But still Isabel felt strongly a des since she had left only child she wa braces her own y in the innocence a life; but it would her husband, and warm temperame man's heart rose a fears and its pre shadow upon her around her husb son, consented to aud pensive you

"Oh, Edward! if one of us was o ther to all the i cares, its sorrows which each has withdrawn and t misery and its fea

terful weight up to shake it off."

"Nonsense, Is your old romance after five years' lore, and prepar ing—the steamer gage must be on

forget that I will journal; all you be transmitted to and occupy her

She saw his obje well dearest, w ted," and she fl ch in and locke which she had u

On the morrow her young daugh ty clerk of Delar Orleans, and the tecton of the ca for Belfast, near ded.

Edward Dela parents, having e when he was qui Mississippi, and fever of the clim a limited propo relative, residing lative faithfully b

giving him a pure and prec basic upon whic character. He severance, inda spiration, and pend, in an emi and purity of h to him that it w the temptations lation under th the only reward the vicissitudes all are equally leave him in o

den: assure of impressed him lity and dignit primitive idea, his Creator, t this likeness, n meanness, unti came.

It is surpris ciples growing him Edward I twenty-one, co high-minded a his fellow man the world, he