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From Graham's Magazine for April.  
HARRY CAVENDISH.

By the Author of 'Cruising in the last War,' 'The  
Refer of '76,' etc. etc.  
THE PIRATE.

It was a tropical night. The moon had gone down, but the stars shone clear and lustrous, with a brilliancy unknown to more temperate climes, painting a myriad of silvery 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 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 upon the strand. Give me a hammock for sleeping comfortable like—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 scollard, and none the worse for that. I think. Them as is born to live by head work ought to be sent to academies and colleges and such high places,—but then as have to get a living by their hands had better leave book learning 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 ship toe, and listened attentively a moment 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 breath of a wind harp, I was tempted almost to attribute the music to angelic visitants. The old boatswain seemed to assign nearer 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 learning 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 has but 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 learning 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 mayhap' 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 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 outcries.

'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 sudden 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 my lads—pull with a will, I said, as the boat commanded by the lieutenant dashed on without heeding the hail.

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. Bugnot 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 befitting 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, sinewy Spaniard, of the native complexion, with a dark, glittering, fierce eye, and a huge black mustache such as I never saw on man before or since. His head was bare with the exception of a red scarf which was bound round 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 couple of cutlasses; but a brace of huge silver mounted pistols, and a dagger with a splendidly ornamented hilt were thrust into the scabb on 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 assassins, 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 I 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 hearty 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 of the death of their leader, called down on me my 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 cutlasses of the foe.

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

'Stand fast!—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-batch, 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 betthought me of the female whose shriek had first alarmed us; and advancing to the cabin, I descended with a trembling heart, anxious efforts 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 scar 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 attired 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 tenderness. 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 stifled 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 slaves, reassured by my words, resumed their noisy grief. I knew that the tears of the agonized daughter would relieve her sorrow and respecting the sacredness of her grief, 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 as English gentlemen of large fortune with his daughter and her personal slaves. They had been becoming 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 own 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 even fired through the door on his assailants after they had shattered it and he 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 breast of the island. By this time, however, a light breeze had sprung up and the schooner had been brought too 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—Brisner! pe you guilty or not guilty?

**Prisoner.**—Guilty, your worship.

**Justice.**—Signments in der house of correction. Tui der brisner. Pe you guilty or not guilty?

**Prisoner.**—Not guilty.

**Justice.**—Don vat der duyvel did you come here for? Go 'pon't your passers! Court's cop! Shentlemen, let's go varet to the Hager, man's and dake something warm for de stomack's sake.

Who was the first man that introduced salt provisions into the Navy? Nuth— 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 continuing 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. at 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 14s. 8d. to 15s. 9d. cash; ordinary Twankay 15s. 8d. to 15s. 9d. Company's Congo, 15s. 9d. cash and nominal.

The B. P. Sugar Market had been cleared of all parcels offered, at an advance of 1s. per cwt.

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 £18s. Yellow Pine, £13s. 10s. to £15s.; Birch, £3 10 to £14.

Oil.—Sperm £76 to £77 per ton; Head Matter, £80 to £85; 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 Colonies of the Scots' Fusilier Guard, vice General Earl Loudon, 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 Mountcashel in the Chair.—Colonel M'Nab had been elected an honorary member of the United Service Club.

Mr. Hume had been returned to Parliament by the Montrose 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.

Successors 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 Governess 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 butcheries 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 Wiltshire, speaking of the weather, says, "We have the coldest, briskest, most sunless 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. Hair, the surgeon of his regiment, the Royal Horse Guards (blue).

Lady Lionel Smith.—The Mauritius papers, of the 10th 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, Elaperton 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. Osborn,) by one who styles himself "a sincere supporter of the mainly spirit, from 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 courtesy 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. But the answer to this was obvious. Sir Robert Peel conceives, that through the maladministration 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. Raikes Currie started 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, amendments are to be moved on every detail. These are not unsuspicious 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 endeavour 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 delayed 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 landed property above the annual value of £150 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 due in various cases. As regards trade—the duty to be computed on the full amount of the balance of profits, 3s. 6d. 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 government officials. The commissioners of stamps and taxes are the chief inspectors. 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 *feme 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. Pedier, assistant curate.—Plymouth Journal.

During last year eight Methodist preachers of Bolton, Lancashire, renounced their connexion, and obtained permission to the communion of the Church of England.

From the European.—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 ensued.

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, but on Portuguese brandy from 21s. 6d. to 15s., and that on Portuguese iron from 7s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt., if 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' room, when it was unanimously resolved that Washington Irving, being delayed to land at Liverpool, on his way from the United States to Spain, to which country he has been appointed minister, 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 duke. 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 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 birthday, to which the Duke of Wellington, Duke of Northumberland, Duke of Devonshire, 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 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 on young and lovely Sovereign is to select Queen Phillips—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 house in the Queen's Mews, 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.

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.

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France.—The Paris papers of Thursday announce the decease of Marshal Momey, the governor of the Hotel des Invalids, 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 Daroust, 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 to 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 St. Peter, near Turin, in the presence of the king and queen, and the other members of the royal family of Sardinia, and the viceroy and vicequeen 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 Zilhygie, 1257 (3d and 6th of February 1842), the first directed to his excellency the Pasha, governor of Semnari, and the second to the supreme privy council, the trade in sems, 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 promises 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 bogan companion drank no fewer than six.

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 overhauled 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, 15,154 cwt.; total 241,556 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 of Anmole 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, are 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 £900,000. 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 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 last. Several persons were about closing the vestibule or entrance charged with fury that the window.—*Boston*

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Ma. Editor,

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## SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 2nd 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 Kitchum, in and to the following properties, in the Parish of Grand Manan, viz: A Lot or Parcel of Land, bounded on the Southwest 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-east corner of said Mill, and running to the road from Seal Cove to Grand Harbour.

The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of DANIEL ANSLEY, Esq. commanded to levy \$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 in and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and hereditaments of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Stables, Wharves, Buildings, 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 to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley, and Neal D. Shaw the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte

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

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

THAT piece or parcel of Land situated on GRAND MANAN and containing about Two Acres, and lying at or near Sprague's Cove, being a part of Lot No. 15, conveyed by one John Sprague to John Cunningham, the present occupier, with the House, 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. Dougan, 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, 13th March, 1841.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Claim, and Demand of JOHN 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 of extraordinary severity where the distressing complaints completely relieved and cured although of years standing, by the use of Dr. Syphon'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 greatest benefit to the distressed sufferers who are labouring under headache.

Dr. Syphon, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor.

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

## MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect posture, and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease. We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquiries his address, and doubt not his humane friends will excuse the liberty; so that any one doubting any of these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 144 Clafate street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted cords & sinews. How has this been done?

By the Indian Vegetable Plaster internally, and Herbs, Nuts, and Root Linctus externally. Sold only by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

## \$100 REWARD.

ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of Balm of Columbia for the Piles without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance, has it failed to cure. Proof overweighing to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly every case.

(Internally) in the following complaints:  
For the Piles, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul Ulcers of the legs, in other various parts, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

## LOOK OUT.

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

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

## LIVER COMPLAINTS AND ALL SICKNESS, AND DISEASES.

DR. LIN'S

## TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS,

AND

## CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

The greatest Secret discovered!

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

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age?—Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood-Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard remedy. These pills will do it, and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humours which must be the blood, and which only increase by purging, unless the bitters are taken after. Buy, then, the pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills and daily the bitters, and if you are or have been invalid for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humours driven off, and the system restored, and the salient yellow line of sickness change partially to the full blooming 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!

## PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.

## EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!!

THIS dye is in form of a powder which in plain water, 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 turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair. Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test.

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

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

## OLDRIDG'S

## BALM OF COLUMBIA.

THIS article was first introduced into New York market about twenty years since, and from its superior virtues in reproducing hair when it had fallen out, keeping the head free from dandruff, &c. &c. and giving a softness and beautiful lustre 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 lot of them do, to be Oils of various kinds, all of which are positively injurious to the human hair. Let none be deceived, by other articles which 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. Let not that name be 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, Hætic Fever, N. & S. Swells, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

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

## 10 COPIES A YEAR FOR \$10!

The handsomest and cheapest Periodical for the Young.

## Every Youth's Gazette

Illustrated by Elegant Engravings.

TO BE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

ON Saturday the 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 sent the quarto form, containing eight pages similar to the New York Mirror. Every number will be embellished with BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

of an instructive and pleasing character. The contents of the new periodical, every thing like sensational, or political, or religious, will be studiously avoided. In fine, the Journal will be adapted to the tastes and capacities of all children, and its merit its name.

Extra Youth's Gazette will, on and after the 22d of January, be issued on Saturday mornings, at the office of the New-World, 38 Ann-street, New York.

Terms.—To place Every Youth's Gazette within the means of all children 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 \$2, for ten copies \$1, always to be paid in advance. When 4 copies for \$1, or 10 copies for \$1 are ordered, the remittance must be made in current money of New York or New England—and the papers sent by express.

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; after that period \$3; Mail papers \$34; if not paid at 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 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 warrants 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,  
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, BARNES, 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 " " " " " "	2 0 0
Third " " " " " "	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 " " " " " "	1 0 0
Third " " " " " "	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 " " " " " "	1 0 0
Third " " " " " "	1 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Potatoes raised on one Acre	3 0 0
Second " " " " " "	2 0 0
Third " " " " " "	1 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Turnips raised on one Acre	2 0 0
Second " " " " " "	1 0 0
Third " " " " " "	1 0 0

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

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. D. MORRISON, Secretary.

April 1, 1842—37th

## £10 REWARD.

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

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint Andrews, 24th March, 1842.

## 22ND OCTOBER, 1841.

## WILLIAM BARCOCK & SON,

HAVE received in addition to their former STOCK advertised 26th September 1841 the following

## FALL & WINTER GOODS:

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

## TO SELL OR LEASE.

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

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

## SELLING OFF! AT REDUCED PRICES!

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

BLUE, black, invisible green and claret Broad Cloths, pilot and duffels do, blue, black and drab Casimers, Buckskin, Satinets, Melton Tweds and Fustians—30 pieces of white and red Flannels—Welsh, Salisbury and Swan-down do—twilled blue and heavy Kersies do—2 bales Blankets assorted, from 14 to 24—Counterpanes and Coverlets—Carpetings of different colors—61 pieces brown cotton from 9 to 34, grass bleached white cotton, Linen do—64 pieces of Orleans & Saxony of different shades and patterns, Orleans de France and Merinos all colors—250 pieces of prints suitable for winter and spring—furniture covers, clocks and home-spun, twilled june and lining cottons, cotton stripes and fine Regattas—table covers blue and crimson, white and brown cloths do—Ladies' plain Shawls & Handkerchiefs, silk Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Stays white and brown—woollen & worsted Yarns all colors—cotton Warps white and blue, Ladies winter Boots and Shoes, carpet & kid Slippers, prunella and muscoto walking Shoes—kid Gloves, lined Berlin do—Lambrequin Hose, Mohair and worsted do, Bobbinets and Laces, jacconet, book and mill Muslins, Bishopslawns and cambricks, Insertion Bobbinets, Quillets and Edgings—Gent's beaver and silk Hats, fur and lamb Caps, South-westers, oil cloths and covered hats—a large assortment of ready made clothing, 50 pairs of pantaloons of different qualities, frock coats and reding jackets, peak coats, gaiters, hosiery, red and striped shirts, with a variety of other articles in the line.

## 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, But irons, Italian do, fire shovels and tongs, long spades and shovels, shoe and scrubbing brushes.

## GROCERIES.

10 Boxes of Belfast white Soap, 15 Boxes of Glasgow do, 20 Boxes London and Liverpool ditto, 10 Boxes London mow d and dup Candles, 1 Cask of double refined Lard Sugar, from 4 to 6 lb, for family use, Starch and green Teas, Ground and unground Coffee, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pepper, All-spice, and Salsaparilla, A few casks of Grapes, Indigo and Bluing, A quantity of Black Lead, A lot of corn brooms, Lamp Oil, A few boxes window Glass 72 9 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 CHAMCOCK 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.

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his usual low prices.

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

Sept 15, 1841

B. R. FITZGERALD

## NEW FANCY STORE.

FALL SUPPLY.

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

M. SHERLOCK.

November 4, 1841—4th

## SHIP TIMBER AND CORD-WOOD.

AT CHAMCOCK.

The above can be had on application to J. JAN W. STREET, or Lathwood can be had upon easy terms February 1, 1842

## TO BE LEASED.

THE STORE, WHARF & PREMISES lately occupied by JAMES RAIR, Esq. Esquire of St. WATT, is for Thomas Watt.

## THE SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY A. W. Smith.

At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.