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ELEANOR BINGLEY.

BY CHARLES WHITEHEAD.
(Continued.)

The gipsy detained her hand. 'But this may be averted, my dear woman,' she said encouragingly: 'You may prevent it.'

'How?'

'I have that which will enable you to do so.'

'What is it?'

'A love-charm.'

'I have heard of such things,' said the girl, turning from the gipsy with an air of disappointment, 'but we don't believe in them in our part of the country: they are laughed at there.'

'Polly laughs when wisdom is grave,' observed the gipsy sternly. 'I leave you. You will remember what I have told you.'

'Stay!' exclaimed Mrs. Robinson, when the gipsy had walked a few paces, 'I must give you something.' She returned.

'Suppose I make a trial of it, mother?'

'Did the girl, 'there can be no harm?'

'There will be much good,' replied the other, producing a small phial. 'You must tarry four days before you make trial of its virtue. No one living must see you present to him. He must not know what you do; and it must be mixed in his drink, that he may not detect you, otherwise the charm is of no effect.'

'But you are sure it is quite safe,' said the girl, receiving the phial from the gipsy, and placing some silver in her hand.

'Safe! the gipsy looked upon her and smiled.—sure is a better word. It is very sure.'

With many thanks and blessings, after again enjoying scrupulous attention to her injunctions, she left her.

A few days after this Bingley was found dead in his bed. Upon an examination of the body it was discovered that he had been poisoned.—Suspicion fell upon the young woman with whom he had been living for nearly three years. She was taken up and committed for trial. It was distinctly proved in evidence that she had administered the poison to the unhappy man, indeed she confessed as much; and her defence was so strange and unsatisfactory—the story she told of the manner in which she had become possessed of the poison was held to be outrageously improbable, and the relation in which she stood to the deceased was so much to the prejudice of her statement, that she was found guilty, and executed.

This horrible event made a strong impression on the public mind; nor were there wanting many who avowed their belief of the girl's innocence. Some arrived at this conclusion on the ground that the very improbability of her story was evidence that she had not invented it; whilst others were attracted towards her by her interesting appearance, and by the air of innocence which abided with her during the trial, and, indeed, to the last moment. None were able to divine any probable motive she could have in destroying, at the certain forfeit of her own life, her only protector.

Immediately after the burial of her husband Mrs. Bingley left England for Paris, where she resided for several years. At length she returned to England. During this period Mrs. Marlowe heard not from her. She had heard of her, indeed, occasionally, but it was intelligence of an unvarying character,—namely, that she lived in utter seclusion.—Sometimes, when the goodness pondered, which she frequently did over the circumstances which had wrought so extraordinary a change in the habits of this high-spirited woman, a sensation not of doubt, but of vague, half-defined surmise, would steal upon her in spite of herself. She could not avoid the thought that this entire abandonment of society and its attractions was hardly expected from her.

'And yet it is impossible to foretell or to foresee in what guise it may please morbid and inexorable pride to glorify itself.'

This was the invariable conclusion of Mrs. Marlowe's reflections respecting her former pupil.

One afternoon a note was placed into her hands. It was in these words:—

'Come to me instantly. I have resolved upon seeing you. You will see me for the last time. I am dying. I hope you will come, and come quickly.'

ELEANOR BINGLEY.

Surprised and shocked at this abrupt intimation, Mrs. Marlowe returned an answer by the bearer that she would wait upon her instantly, and she retired to prepare herself for the visit with feelings of consternation, which she could not repress.

An elderly woman ushered her in silence to the chamber of Mrs. Bingley, and opening the door, admitted her, and as silently withdrew. There was a figure before her, seated in an easy chair. Her hands grasping the extremity of the arms, and her feet were placed closely and evenly upon a stool. Good heavens! this being, scarcely human, scarcely like humanity, could not be Eleanor Bingley! Her hair was white—perfectly white, and fell, straightly over the bosom; but the face—ghastly, attenuated! It was not a face that years that age could have made. Time

had written no mission there. It was horror! At that moment she slowly raised her eyes. Mrs. Marlowe knew her then; but why she should have known her, she could not tell: they were perhaps, more frightful than all. It was but a moment's glare; but it was a glance of one who knew her.

Mrs. Marlowe was about to utter an exclamation of pity and terror, but she checked herself. She remembered that the woman of whom the hideous, changed self was before her, never betrayed her own feelings, and was impatient of such weakness on the part of others. She moved towards her, and would have taken her hand, and inclined her head purposing to kiss her forehead, but Mrs. Bingley motioned her to sit down.

No salutations to me, she said in a hollow but distinct voice; I did not send to you for these. Sit down; but do not look upon me while I am speaking. I do not like to be gazed at.

Mrs. Marlowe obeyed.

'I am dying, Mrs. Marlowe,' she resumed in the same tone, and as immovably, 'and I have wished to see you because you are the only being in the world who knows me,—and because I love you.'

Mrs. Marlowe was about to say something, but the other checked her.

'Will you not let me speak while I have the power of speech?' she said hastily. 'You must say nothing yet. Presently it will be your turn to speak. I do not wish to tell which will make you speak—no; but shriek, Mrs. Marlowe. Well, cries cannot terrify him—it is silence that makes me mad—that has made me mad.'

Started by these words, and alarmed at their import, Mrs. Marlowe exclaimed, 'What, in Heaven's name, is the meaning of this shocking language? I must speak. Why do I see you thus? Where is your physician?'

'Where he should be, I hope; with the sick in body. I am not sick in body. He can do me no good.'

'But I must send for him,' rejoined Mrs. Marlowe. 'I will not see you thus.'

'Must—will,' she muttered. 'No matter. Well—when I have told you, but not before. We will then talk about the physicians.'

She was silent for a few moments, and then resumed. She spoke in a low tone, her eyes bent towards the ground.

'I have never uttered that which I am about to tell you—not even a whisper of it, or concealing those of whom it refers, to any human soul breathing. None save God and myself know it. Mrs. Marlowe—you will tremble—you will turn pale—your knees will smite together, but you will not weep; and here she raised her eyes, and fixed them upon Mrs. Marlowe, 'when I tell you that Hannah Barker killed George Bingley, but that I murdered both.'

'O gracious God!' cried Mrs. Marlowe, in horror; 'but no—what dreadful fancy is this! The girl herself confessed that she had the poison of a gipsy.'

'The girl thought she was speaking truth; the woman seemed a gipsy; and she gave the woman money—silver—for the poison; and could you look into Bingley's coffin, you would find the silver. I placed it there. Still incredulous? I have brought myself, I say, to confession. Do you ask how I could do this? Learn from me—the knowledge is useless to you,—that revenge may always be satisfied. Do you not know that vice can borrow of the fiends, while virtue can but look towards Heaven?'

Mrs. Marlowe would have fled from her—from the room, but she was unable to rise from her chair. The constraint of fascination grew upon her—perplexed and impelled her frame. She could not avert her eyes from the frightful spectacle before her. As though drawn forward by some invisible and irresistible power, she sank at the feet of Mrs. Bingley, embracing her knees longingly, and gazing into her face with an aspect not to be described. Her lips the remembrance of the child—the beautiful, the innocent girl—worked within her,—that horrible, unpraying, unprayed-for object, the child that had once breathed the simple, holy prayers at her knees, and its gentle head to rest in her bosom! It is a wonder that the venerable woman, struck down by too even to form of worship, embraced the knees of the sinner!

The feelings of the child were not dead within the wretched woman. She was strong, violently moved. Dreadful groans issued from her—drawn from the depths of a bosom overlaid with sterner feelings.

'Do not think, thou good—thou best and earliest friend,' she said at length, 'that I have not suffered. If you can imagine anguish, torment, utter despair, without remorse, you may conceive faintly what I have endured. Oh! believe then not what I tell you that the murderer has been sometimes visited by the awful spirit of his conviction. I have watched, almost beseeched, that they might pass before me—that I might see them, but they have not come,—they have never appeared before me. Anything but the long, long alienation of light and darkness,—the hideous silence for ever trying around me,—the madness, which was never yet described, of too much consciousness.'

'But, oh! my child—my child—my Eleanor!'

'Not!' cried Mrs. Marlowe, beseechingly, 'there is yet, even yet, hope: there is repentance—there is—'

'Mercy, you would say, interrupted Mrs. Bingley. 'Not or me. There is the book: I have read it. No hope for me has arisen out of its pages. Repentance must precede repentance. I have made all I am able to make. Go into that room, motioning to an inner apartment; you will see a sealed packet on the table. It is my will. Bring it me quickly. Surely I placed it there—yet stay. Go and see.'

Mrs. Marlowe proceeded to the room. The packet could not be immediately discovered. While she was yet looking for it,—that sound, the terrible cause of which is never to be mistaken, even by one who hears it for the first time, recalled her to the chamber. She hastened thither. Only not too late were her arms extended. They sustained a corpse.—A small phial fell from her hand upon the instant.

When the will of the wretched Mrs. Bingley was opened, it was discovered that she had left all that it was in her power to leave to William George (so was he named,) the son of George Bingley and of Hannah Barker.

FORN.

Shopping.—We have, at different times spoken of the nefarious practice of "shopping," as it is termed, among a portion of our people. A writer in the New York Sun has furnished a "complaint" in rhyme, which we transfer to our columns with willing alteration:

"I GUESS I'LL CALL AGAIN."

"'Tis a winning game, no doubt,
When cash is brisk, and profits ample,
But puzzles much to find it out,
If Philadelphia be a simple;

Enormous rents the tradesman tax,
And exorbitant a blackening train,
While every hour he feels the axe
Dealt in the words—"I'll call again."

The worthy cit provides his store,
Anticipating Fashion's reign,
And counts his evening profits o'er,
A slave chain'd to the oar of gain."

Ambition prompts his waking dreams,
And golden visions crowd his brain;
A head-dissolves his airy schemes,
Heard in these words—"I'll call again."

The matron, dress'd in silks and lace,
With looks a negro might not brook,
Affecting perfect ease and grace,
Asks at the "very best" to look;

The nimble shopman, with a bound,
Excels his skill, her purse to drain,
When turning round, he hears the sound,
"Kind sir, I guess I'll call again."

The prating miss, just in her teens,
Assuming Nature's modest guise,
While the loose veil her visage screens,
Steps in, the articles to "prize;"

Mountains are show'd before her eyes,
In hopes her favour to obtain,
When suddenly those words surprise,
"Kind sir! I guess I'll call again."

The "nigger girl" with rings bedeck'd,
Huge pendents hanging from her ears,
Steps in, those "beauties" to inspect,
"They are such lovely, pretty dears,
I should like a pair of these!
I'd be an angel widd me men!
I'm sure dey would my Alfred please,
Kind sir! I guess I'll call again."

Thus old and young, and white and black,
Take up the tantalizing strain,
And every tradesman's patience tax,
With—"Sir I guess I'll call again."

The dealer takes the phrase—"I guess,"
And all the silly, huckster'd train,
Which means the whole truth to confess,
I don't intend to call again.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF
A MURDER COMMITTED ELEVEN YEARS AGO

[From the *Sunderland* (Eng.) Times]

In the month of June, 1839, considerable excitement was caused in the neighbourhood of Hutton Radby, in the North Riding of York, and in the whole vale of Cleveland, by the sudden disappearance of a man of the name of Wm. Huntley, who had a considerable sum of money on him at the time. He had been accustomed to keep company with a set of men in that neighborhood who were in the habit of poaching, and committing depredations on the hen-roosts in that part of the country. On the night of his disappearance he was seen in the company of two men named Robert Goldborough and George Garbutt. On the morning of the following day a suspicion arose that he had been murdered by those two men; and every search was made in the neighbourhood for the body, but without success. Goldborough's house was searched, and very strong suspicions were excited by finding the watch of the missing man in the house, and several other things well known to have belonged to Huntley.

By some strange and unaccountable neglect, all these things were looked over, and the man Goldborough was left to his own measures, and never brought to my account except by the neighbours, to whom he stated that he had received them as part payment for a debt which he wanted of Huntley, and that he had gone to America. The case was passed over in this way, although, before the disappearance of Huntley, he was in the most needy circumstances, and afterwards was in the possession of a considerable quantity of bank notes. He subsequently quitted Hutton Radby, and went into the "West Riding" of York, where he took another name. The other man, George Garbutt, had been concerned in the robbery of a barn, and was obliged to quit the neighborhood. He has since been seen at Sunderland, in the occupation of a coal trimmer.

In the month of June last, men were employed in cutting a new course for a rivulet which runs through the town of Stokesley, in the direction of Hutton Radby, near a bridge called *Stones Bridge*, where the water took a considerable curve. The gut was commenced for the purpose of making a straight course for 30 or 40 yards, again crossed the old course, when the workmen arrived at this place, on the opposite side of the water, they found a quantity of bones, which they at first thought to be those of a cow; but they afterwards found the skull of a human being. A coroner's inquest was held on the remains, when the jury came to the decision, after hearing Mr. Stothel, surgeon, pronounce his opinion that the bones were those of a male subject, and that he had received a blow on the back part of the head, by which the skull was broken in, and also bones of the nose, "That the bones were those of some person who had come to his end by foul means."

Mr. Gernon, the policeman for the district of Cleveland, with his accustomed promptness, made every inquiry in the neighborhood of Hutton Radby concerning the unfortunate Huntley, and elicited sufficient information to warrant his going in search of the man Goldborough, whom he found at Barnsley; and upon going to the house, taking the skull which was found, along with him, and finding him at home, he suddenly placed it before him asking him, "If he thought it had any resemblance of Wm. Huntley?" Goldborough was forcibly agitated, and with tears in his eyes, after a considerable pause, declared that he knew nothing of it. Mr. Gernon again returned to Stokesley, and after every thing was in a proper train Goldborough, and a man named Thomas Grundy, were brought to Stokesley. And on Friday and Saturday evidence was heard before Sir Wm. Phillips, E. Burton, and William Mauverer, Esqrs., in the National School room of that place.

Several witnesses were examined, including the brother of the deceased. Dr. Stothel deposed to the cause of death as follows:—The skull has not been broken by a sharp instrument, but it cannot have fallen into the present state but through the effects of a blow; he should say the teeth had not been forced out; the lips would protrude a little, occasioned by the tooth; the person when living has had an indentation in the forehead, and a broad flat nose; the pelvis belongs to a male person.

The witnesses deposed to a number of suspicious circumstances, coupling Goldborough with the death of the deceased.

Mr. Gernon, the policeman, stated that he had visited Barnsley, as before stated; and that the prisoner Grundy had confessed to having been called up on the night of Wednesday ensuing after the murder. He took him to Wearbank Wood and there showed him a large parcel, saying that he had got embarrassed in the world, and was going to America. He wanted Grundy's assistance to take the bundle down to Stokesley. Grundy then took hold of the parcel, and found a man's head in it; he was quite frightened, and asked Goldborough what he had been doing. He was very much agitated, and it was about five minutes before he could speak; at last he said he had shot Huntley by accident, and he would shoot him if ever he disclosed it. Grundy then made his escape from him, and left him at the place. Mr. Gernon also states that Grundy went with him, and Jas. Bertram, constable, to the place where this had happened.

Thomas Grundy was examined, and admitted the truth of what Mr. Gernon had said; also that he had been afraid to be out at night during the time Goldborough had remained at Hutton.

The prisoner was then asked what he had to say in his defence. He stated that on Thursday previous to the Friday spoken of, Huntley came to him, they went and sat down in Wearbank Wood. Huntley took out his money, and asked prisoner what was the reason Mr. Garbutt, of Yarm, had not given him the whole of the money which he had belonged to him. Huntley was no scholar; he then pressed him to go to America with him, which he declined going, as he had two children, which he thought it was his duty to support—he saw him again on Saturday, and

he went to Stokesley with him. On the Thursday following he saw Huntley again; he pressed prisoner to go to America with him, but he would not; Huntley sold his watch, and his room to George Garbutt, and that night the prisoner shook hands with Huntley and never saw him more.

The magistrates then committed Goldborough to take his trial at the next York assizes, and also the prisoner Grundy, but would admit him to bail in the sum of £300 if he could procure it. Goldborough was committed to the care of the Governor of York Castle, on Sunday.

Garbutt has not yet been apprehended; he was seen in the Month of May last, in this town, when he stated he had been a trimmer or something of the kind.

Grundy has since committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell in York Castle. A coroner's inquest has been held on the body, and a verdict of—*Felo de se* returned.

See what Joe says!—Joe thinks the militia, as they turned out last week, will bid defiance to the Parisham shell. At all events, they can never be scattered by them, unless they are first brought together by some process not yet explained. Dry goods clerks, he thinks, should make good soldiers, they have so much drilling and counter-marching. We think, on the contrary, they would make better sailors, from their experience in making sail and managing the yards. In either case they would prove brave fellows, for there is not one but would run after eight.

Billiards and ten-pin players, Joe thinks, are good politicians—"keep the ball a-rolling." Better actors, we think the former—they always mind their cues. Artillerists, they should be fond of canons.

Joe saw a man down in Front street pelting another with rotten lemons. "Don't you feel a little sour about it?" he asked the man. "Oh, no," said he—"there can't be any objection to a man's taking lemon-aid."

Joe is partial to tall women, he thinks a man of genius should have splendid high-heels. Another such pun will certainly undo us—Yet he made a worse one yesterday. One of his girls, Margaret, won't let him kiss her, so he calls her tall-Madge, the conservative, which is above our comprehension.

Joe gets sublime, sometimes. He says he never ascends a mountain without feeling elevated. A rising genius, truly.

Joe was going on, but we told him to stop. He said he would be even with us, and since we were so short, he thought he should stay any longer.

We understand that Henry Black, Esq., Advocate, and one of the members of the House of Assembly for Quebec, is at present at Utica, where he will remain until after the trial of McLeod. In such case we doubt not but that the public will be favoured with a more accurate account of the proceedings than can be obtained through the medium of the American press, and it is a very fortunate circumstance that the most eminent member of the Bar of Lower Canada, should be an eyewitness of the proceedings, for everything is to be expected from his fairness and candour, as well as from his discrimination and talent.

—*Morning Herald.*

M. H. Perley, Esquire, the Commissioner for Indian affairs, who is now on a tour through the Northern and Eastern parts of the Province, has been formally elected Grand Chief of the Micmac nation, and Captain O'Halloran and Lieut. Rolland, who accompanied Mr. Perley, were elected second and third in rank. The Micmac nation, which has been won by the Julian Chiefs upwards of sixty years, was delivered to Mr. Perley, as also the Despatch, in the French language, which accompanied it when first sent by the Governor General of Canada, to the Micmac nation, and a number of very ancient documents, which furnish very curious and valuable information as to the early history of this part of the Province.

We are happy to learn that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has assented to the request of the Committee of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society, to become the Patron of that Society.—*Courier.*

County of Restigouche.—The Parishoners of the Rev James Stevens, residing at Dalhousie, have presented their worthy Pastor with a very handsome Gig and Harness, imported from Edinburgh as a mark of their respect and esteem.—*Gleaner.*

Release of Grogan.—The Montreal Herald informs us that Grogan has been surrendered by Sir R. Jackson, who administers the government of Canada, to the American authorities. This proves at once that "England did not intend to hold him as a hostage for McLeod."

Fire at Quebec.—A fire broke out in the Upper Town of Quebec, on the morning of the 1st instant, which did considerable damage before it was subdued. The wife of Dr. Drill is supposed to have perished in the flames.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

[From the *Novascotian*, of Oct. 14.]
GREAT BRITAIN.

In glancing at the multitudinous affairs of Great Britain, there is much to cause doubt and apprehension at the present moment. At Home, are the greatly divided political parties, of Whigs and Tories; each of which, judging from the tone of some of their organs, might be supposed to consider the other the concentration of stupidity and malignity, and to believe that any revolution which would unsettle the party in power, would be beneficial to the empire. So raved the Tories while the Whigs were in office; misrepresenting, refusing to acknowledge of honor and ability, and calling evil good and good evil, with great party perturbation. So, to a certain extent, some of the ousted party may now be inclined to act—Besides these, is the Chartism of England; that raw-head which takes the place of "Swing"—and which, with some little help of the imagination, and aided by circumstances, might make a very formidable, national goblin. With much of argument for the charter, much that, to the Chartist cannot be gainsaid, except by the staff of the constable or the bayonet of the soldier—with much that looks like a mere claiming of right for the labouring classes, are joined extreme demands, unsuited to British society; and, apparently, a readiness to resort to lawless violence, which aims at the foundation of all society—Ireland presents the Repeal question and the many "difficulties" to Tory rule, which have become proverbial, and which, treated unwisely, may grow to great national difficulties.—Then there are the manufacturing and agricultural interests; the questions of Free Trade and of Corn Law; the disquietude under a pressing taxation, and the demand for increased revenue.—All these, and other unpleasant indications, might well make a British subject, looking at the centre of the empire, see a labyrinth of doubt and difficulty and danger, and overlooking by clouds of ominous gloom.—Leaving the seagirt island and looking to their foreign relations, we see France, unsettled itself, and with a mighty party which belittles England with a most jealous eye, and which appears mad enough to seize any opportunity for a dreadful war, in order that a childish revenge and a childish vanity might get a chance of indulgence. In China, the forces of the empire are engaged in a war of doubtful origin, and very doubtful results, as regards the good of either side. And in America cases are pending, which make men of great information, in both countries, look upon the dreadful appeal of arms, between brother and daughter, as much more than possible. All these things, to the man inclined to look at the dark side only, and who has not much faith in the renovating processes of human society, and who forgets that there is a Power above that of mortal, which may mould our purposes, "rough hewn them as we will," all these things, taken without the qualifying considerations, must form an aggregate, gloomy indeed to the patriot and philanthropist. But it would be unwise and unfair to admit a false and dim light only on the picture, and then cry "it is night." The British Empire affords matter for hope and cheerfulness, to those who will take their eyes from the deep shadows.

We see, as we expected to see, whenever the change should take place—a strong Tory Ministry taking office under Whig practice. The great organ of Toryism admits the former misdeeds of Tory rule, but declares that such times are forever gone by; that then the responsibility to Parliament and the public was wanted, and that with this, and the improved state of society generally, apprehensions of a renewal of former enormities are childish, and that none in power are foolish or wicked enough to contemplate any such renewal. This is frankly admitted by several of the opposite party; and some of the first acts and words of the helmsman of the Tory ship, indicate that smooth waters and safe ports are his objects, not piratical glorying in tempest and strife. This, at once relieves the mind of many fears of misery and danger, which the adoption of high "tory principles," as some of the more stupid of the party still understand the term, would cause. What has happened before may happen again,—the present dominant party may take up the standards of their opponents, and carry them further than could be accomplished under other circumstances. Thus the Chartist force may be negated, by such approaches to rational concessions and wise ameliorations, and steady checks to excess, as will fritter away much of the threatening power, and controul what remains. The views held out respecting government in Ireland,—the absence of offensive anti-religious bigotry, the activity of justice and kind endeavors, which are promised, may so modify the repeal agitation, that the question will, in effect, be indefinitely postponed for the present, and the minds of all parties there bent to the advance of the great interests of the country;—or such a repeal may be effected, however unlikely that may now seem, which will give the great advantages of local Government to eight millions of men; and at the same time, leave Imperial Councils free from fears of confusion and contravention, in questions of war and peace, and other great general regulations. On Free Trade and Agricultural questions, also, the Premier holds himself free to make large concessions, and taking advantage of the exertions of those whom he has displaced, and acting on their principles, with some modifications of his own, he may make a great effort at establishing the reputation of being the tranquilizer and arranger of these great interests. Turning from the root to the dependencies of the Empire, we have reason to believe, that none of the suicidal policy anticipated by some will be realized. That Britons in the Colonies will not be disgusted

with British rule by being treated as unworthy of the privileges of their race; but that in Canada, and Nova Scotia, and New Zealand, and Australia, they will be encouraged to introduce, or to nurture, British institutions, feeling that maternal ties will be increased as assimilation to the maternal character makes progress. In China and America, also, much may be accomplished, for a few wise heads at the source of power. The Premier has announced philosophic views respecting the great question of peace,—views much more at variance with the vapourings which some of his own party have long indulged, than with the policy of those whom he has superseded.

Notwithstanding the momentary appearance of the prostration of sound and safe principles, at a period when these seemed particularly demanded, we have the satisfaction of seeing that they have ineffaceably impressed themselves on the leading minds of the empire; that men whose triumphal processions to office, was supposed to be over the wrecks and ruins of those principles, adopt them as their only safeguard, and give timely notice that they shall delight to do them honour.—Thus, the principles will triumph in the hands of late opposers, or their prudence will cause the more unmanageable of their party, and, causing their retirement to the rear, will give the accomplishment of wise projects to the originators of them. Great Britain with all its faults and failings, has much of power and excellence;—it has the elements of a world's renovation in its hands, and exhibits many indications that its privileges will yet be wisely exercised. No matter who rule or who serve, the subjects of the Empire, every where, should respect the laws on which the well-being of the whole depends; should keep steadily in view the postulates of civil and religious liberty, of public education and moral training, bearing in mind that a moral and intelligent people, possessed of corresponding institutions, are almost above the storms of human history, and have within themselves those renovating influences which may defy the common causes of destruction. Britons, true to the better parts of their own national character, must be comparatively great and prosperous wherever they lot is cast; untrue to these they will deserve the fate they dread;—but of the latter, ultimately, we have little fear, and, happily, at the present moment, see but few indications.

Government of Nova Scotia.—We are happy to have it in our power to state, in answer to the rumours recently circulated of a change in this government, that a despatch was received by the last steamer, in which the new Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley, assures Lord Falkland of his determination to give him the most cordial support in the conduct of his administration.—*Ibid.*
The Cadixian.—Much anxiety was felt respecting the delay of this steamer, on her passage from Boston to Halifax. She arrived on Thursday evening last, six days out. She had encountered very tempestuous weather, and several of her crew were disabled by injuries received amid the crash of waves, spars and bulwarks. All concerned were thankful at having escaped the yawning gulf, and arriving in port at the cost of some suffering and damages. After undergoing some refitting the *Cadixian* started on her Atlantic course on Saturday evening.—*Ibid.*

LETTER FROM Mr. McLEOD

The following letter recently written by McLeod, to his friends, is full of interest:—"I am now in another state of this interminable 'McLeod case.' When the curtain will drop and the last scene of the farce be played, I cannot say. You will have seen the whole proceedings in the papers, and are doubtless sick of hearing of the affair from day to day, so I need not trouble you with the details. I may say briefly, that when the Judges decided against the application I made, I at once decided on having a trial as early as possible, to get out of this dreary confinement; my counsel were and are apprehensive of the result; they think I may be convicted—I don't think it is probable, although such an event is within the bounds of probability. The patriots will be as much pained by bear as they can, and doubtless they can procure any amount to order, to suit on the frontier. If I had moved for a writ of error to bring the case into the Supreme court it would have had to go into the Supreme court of the United States, and thus I should have had to await a decision until July next. My health suffered much from the close confinement. Such prostration would kill me, and it is such a lingering death that it is irritating and annoying. "I was urged by my friends and fellow countrymen in New York, to draw up a narrative of the 'McLeod case,' as it had excited so much attention, and was so imperfectly understood by all parties, & publish it, as it would be exonerating my character from the foul stigma that had been affixed to it by the witness, the Press and by the President, through Daniel Webster's letter to Mr. Fox, of 24th April, 1841, viz. that I had on the American frontier bragged of having been at the destruction of their pirate boat. I need not say to you the vile calumny was an infamous lie. You know me too well to have ever given the slightest credence to such a report; but millions believe it, because it has never, I suppose, been satisfactorily contradicted. "The fact is, I was arrested on the 24th of September, 1840, at Manchester, at or about noonday; in less than five minutes there were at least one hundred people congregated around me; I suddenly denied having any hand in the destruction of their boat; but when before the magistrate, in the midst of a crowd, and bantered and taunted with cowardice in denying the part they said I acted in the affair, I said, 'I was not there; had I been I should not deny it.—I considered the destruc-

tion of the boat a laudable and praiseworthy action, and I will not lay claim to an honour in which I have no title.' I have ever held the same language. On the 12th of November I was again arrested at mid-day, in that rascally den of iniquity, Lewiston, and, immediately a crowd was around me. If I had ever made such a boast to their country, it was susceptible of proof. No proof of such a boast has yet been given. One or two perjured villains swore they heard me in Chippewa boast of having been at the destruction of the boat; even they swore they never mentioned such a story till after they heard of my arrest.

"You have not seen all the stories they have got up against me, to prejudice the world against me. I have been held up as one of the greatest scoundrels that draws the breath of life—the whole press has been arrayed against me, with very few honorable exceptions—their members of Congress and Assembly of this State have abused me in all manner of ways, and yet they keep saying, 'I shall have a fair trial.'

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE STANDARD.]

Mr. Editor,
In the *Morning News*, of Wednesday last, I observed the following address by the Editor to a correspondent:—"S. L. will please send to the office for his money; if he thinks we will insert personal attacks in our paper for pay, he is very much mistaken in his 'man.' Such an avowal, in a newspaper, where even personal blemishes are made the subject of ridicule, seems rather out of place. Witness the pitiful attempt in a late number of the *Morning News*, to caricature Judge Haliburton—and that too in the editorial columns. This scandalous production was disgusting enough in itself; but the above quoted declaration of meanly feeling, emanating from the same source, throws upon it an additional shade of contempt.

The Editor himself publishes a gross personal attack; then he asserts that S. L. is much mistaken if he thinks that a personal attack will be inserted in his paper for pay. What S. L.'s communication was I do not know, but it must have been enormous to disqualify it for appearance in the *Morning News*.

When the Editor refused to publish it, did he forget his own extraordinary performance a few weeks previous? or does he reserve to himself the exclusive right of personal attack? or is it the offer of pay that provoked his ire? or does he think that the public cannot perceive when the avowed principles, and practice of a public functionary, are at variance? If the latter be his opinion, he has made a much greater mistake than the one with which he charges his correspondent.

When S. L. or any one else, writes personal invective for publication, his rejection at the printing office is the least punishment he can expect; but castigation for offences of this nature comes with a bad grace from such a source as the *Morning News*.

Yours, &c.

October 19th, 1841.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1841.

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

Alms and Relief House.
Commissioner next week—*John Parkinson*

Marine Assurance Association.
Director next week—*Hon. H. Hatch*.
Office hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

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

LATENT DATES.
London, Sept. 18 Montreal, Oct. 11
Liverpool, Sept. 19 Quebec, Oct. 11
Edinburgh, Sept. 16 Halifax, Oct. 15
Paris, Sept. 16 New York, Oct. 19
Toronto, Oct. 11 Boston, Oct. 20

ACQUITTAL OF McLEOD.

According to all expectation, the trial of McLeod closed on Tuesday the 12th instant, with a verdict of acquittal. The last two days' proceedings may thus be briefly stated. Mr. Jenkins closed his summing up for the prosecution at nine o'clock on Monday evening. The Attorney General for one hour in an argument on the National considerations interposed, and against the proposition that the killing of Durfee was not a murder. The Court then adjourned. On Tuesday morning he resumed, and spoke four hours and a half in review of the testimony adduced on the trial, and ably sustaining the prosecution. When he closed, the Court took a recess for dinner. At two o'clock, Judge Gridley commenced his charge, and did not conclude till four. The Jury then retired, and after an absence of thirty minutes, returned with a verdict of Not Guilty.

We do not deem it advisable, at this per-

od, to fill our paper with summaries of the closing addresses of counsel. While the witnesses for the prosecution were upon the stand, and testifying so positively to the guilt of McLeod—some of them showing a determination to swear a hole through a pot-ash kettle, the indications were that the counsel for defence would have a hard time of it. But the gentlemen, Mr. Spencer in particular, managed the cross-examinations with a skill that made many of the witnesses show their own unswerving contradiction. Mr. Spencer, it seems, from a remark he dropped, appeared in this case for the first time in his life, in defence of a man against a criminal charge. Were it not for his (Mr. Spencer's) acceptance of a place barring him out from legal practice, he might follow his hand; for there is not a rich rogue in the country who would not strive to retain him. But from the moment that the depositions and other rebutting testimony for the defence appeared, we saw that the counsel for prisoner—had nothing more to do. Their work was accomplished before the court met, in the arrangement of the case, and during the first days of the trial in the cross-examination of the government witnesses. The evidence for prisoner was too complete to require any further labour than its production on the part of the defence. Now first came the onus of the duty of counsel for prosecution. To Mr. Hall and his colleagues are due the praise of eminent legal acuteness, and patient industry; but the shield of defence was impregnable, and the verdict of the jury was so quickly rendered, as prove that the summing up on both sides was useless labour. Mr. McLeod is at large.

Letter from Canton.—Advices have been received at New York from Canton, one day later than was brought by the Florida. The reported outbreak at Canton was contradicted as being void of foundation. The English fleet were still at anchor off the city. It was presumed that the admiral would soon recommence the war in all its fury.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.—This kind of accidents are becoming frequent, not only in the United States but in England. The last English mail brought intelligence of three collisions happening, one the Manchester and Preston line, another on the North Union Railway near Eton, and the third on the Bristol and Exeter Railroad, by each of which several lives were lost, and severe injuries sustained.

By the U. S. Mail last evening we were informed of a dreadful collision between two trains of cars going in opposite directions which took place on the western railroad, about four miles from Westfield Mass. on Tuesday, by which one man was killed and about twenty of the passengers having limbs broken. Twenty six of the passengers have drawn up a statement asserting that the accident was the result of sheer carelessness.

The C. C. Agricultural Society. holds a Cattle Show and Fair *This Day*, near the residence of Mr. John McCurdy.

DARING ROBBERY.—The Store of Mr. Thomas Turner was entered a few nights ago, and several articles taken from it. The thief entered the store through the back window, by drawing the bolt that fastened the shutter. Mr. Turner cannot tell the exact amount stolen.

QUARTO BOSTON NOTION.—We have received the first number of this paper, it is beautifully printed, with new type, and makes a very neat appearance. Mr. Roberts deserves to be patronised, for his great outlay of \$8,000 in improving his office, and his endeavors to present the public with a cheap and handsome Family Newspaper. The 2d No. will contain a great variety of matter from the English Annals for 1842, and two elegant Engravings. Terms \$3 per an.

FLOUR.—The sale of this article in the New York Market, has been dull, for the last two weeks. Large holders were willing to sell at \$5 50, some lots were sold for \$5 37 1/2.

HENRY GORGE, Esq. of Windsor, fell overboard from a boat in the River Avon, and we regret to learn was drowned. Mr. Gorge was a Member of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia; was an enterprising young man, and his sudden death will be deeply regretted by his friends.

The following is an extract from the reply of the Marquis of Waterford to Sir Robert Peel, declining the mastership of the Buck Hounds. It is written with a frankness common to our countrymen:—"I doubt not but both you and Prince Albert are good fellows, but lord, man, what should you or he know of how we Tipperary men ride down a country? If his royal highness should do us the honor to come among us, he will be received with a hearty welcome but I am too fond of the good fellows here, so easily to repeat my union with them."

Road to Saint Andrews.—This road, to which we have before called public attention, that connects St. Andrews and St. Stephen with the capital, has, we are happy to say, been completed, and wheeled carriages can now pass over it with ease. We presume the Post Office department will shortly authorize the American mails to be brought by this route. The distance from St. Andrews to Fredericton being very little more, than it is from the former place to St. John, by which city one of the American mails is forwarded; thus occupying two days in its transmission instead of one.—*Fredericton Sentinel.*

The New Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society has just added to its stock of the HOLY SCRIPTURES, one thousand cheap BIBLES and two thousand cheap TESTAMENTS.

NO ENGLISH MAIL.

We waited until a late hour, in expectation of laying the news by the Steamship from England before our Subscribers, but we were disappointed, as the steamer had not arrived at Halifax on Saturday last.

The late American papers contain accounts of numerous disasters to shipping on the coast, by the late gales. We do not observe the names of any British vessels among them.

We take much pleasure in copying the following appointment. Capt. Reed is deserving of the best situation that the Corporation can bestow.

Captain THOMAS REED, late Commander of the Steamer *Neve Scotia*, was appointed Harbour Master for this Port—by the Common Council, on Monday last. The vacancy was occasioned by the death of Captain Thos. Robson, who has been a faithful servant, in that situation, for many years past.—Capt. Reed is a very fit and competent person for the office; and the appointment will meet with general approval.—*Herald.*

The New-York Herald says that Mr. McLeod was "to proceed to the frontier of New York, under the safe conduct of the Sheriff of Oneida, or some police officer deputed in his place."

Boston, Oct. 16.

The steamship *Acadia*, Capt. Ryrie, left our harbor to-day at two o'clock, with 69 passengers for Liverpool, and 16 for Halifax. Among the latter, is the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, son and daughter.

The name of McLeod does not appear among the passengers.—*Merc. Jour.*

A new mode of communication at sea by a trumpet called the telephonic, or far-sounding system, invented by M. Sudra, instead of the ordinary system, of signals, has recently been tried by the squadron of Admiral Hugon, and found to answer completely. The sound, may, it is said, be heard distinctly, in favourable weather, a distance of 2,200 toises—about two and a half English miles.

PENNY INCIDENT.—Reception of the *P. de Joinville*.—The Philadelphia Chronicle, states that as the Prince de Joinville was passing up Fifth street from Walnut, in company with Mr. Picot, the French Consul, on Tuesday afternoon a large crowd of boys followed them anxious to catch a glimpse of a real Prince.—The police officers standing at the lock-up house, corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, seeing a concourse of persons coming up Fifth street, thought it was one of their brother officers bringing up a prisoner from the wharf. "Clear that passage," said one of the officers. "Open one of those cells," cried another, "here's *Levi Smith* with a pickpocket." Great was their surprise when the crowd came up, to see a fair looking youth, smiling, talking and bowing to a very good humored Frenchman. A loud roar of laughter burst from all present at the disappointment of the officers.

EXTENSIVE

SALE OF HORSES, COACHES, ETC.—BY AUCTION.

WILL be Sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Day of NOVEMBER next, at Segal's Hotel in Fredericton, the Property of the *Woodstock and Fredericton Stage Coach Company*, consisting of:—419 Horses, 1 Coach, 2 Waggon, 1 Stage Sleigh, 1 Sled, 4 sets Double Harness, and 4 Sets Lead Harness, Buffalo Skins, Blankets, &c. comprising the whole of the Company's establishment.

By Order of the President & Directors.

C. PERLEY, Agent.

Woodstock, Oct. 7
Terms.—Purchasers to the amount of £15, Cash on delivery; £15 to £50 three months' credit, on approved endorsed notes on interest; £50 and upwards six months' credit, on approved endorsed notes, with interest.

6 o'clock to commence at 10, a. m.

FOR JAMAICA.

THE splendid Ship *BRITANNIA*, 69 Tons Register, coppered and copper fastened, one year old, fitted out in the best style, with every convenience and accommodation for passengers; will sail from Saint Andrews in Ten Days, for Kingston, Jamaica, and thence to Charleston, South Carolina. Twelve Cabin Passengers can be accommodated. Invalids cannot have a better opportunity of benefiting their health than by this route, as at their convenience they may return through the United States from Charleston, by Rail Road and Steam Boat to Saint John, 15 Oct. Day.

Apply to Captain McLeod, on board, or to JOHN WILSON.

October 18th, 1841.—ni

WHO HAS IT?

If the Gentleman, who last winter borrowed Volume 7 of BURROESS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, (lettered LIO MIN.), returns the same at an early day, he will receive the subscriber's best thanks for his attention.

JOHN PARKINSON

Oct. 18th, 1841

22ND OCTOBER, 1841.

NOW OPENING

AT GARRETT'S

CLOTHING STORE.

A LARGE assortment of CLOTHS, consisting of

BEAVER AND PILOT CLOTHS,

Black, Blue, and Invaluable Green Dye.

BUCKSKINS AND CASSIMERES,

For Trunks.

Having previously disposed of the Old Stock remaining on hand, by Auction, the Public may rest assured that the above GOODS are fresh from the manufacturers, and will be disposed of low, made up into garments or otherwise to suit purchasers.

Call and see them.

The Ladies presented the Minister at St. John, on his return from his respect fr

Mr. D. nouncing his Merchandize too late for the Advertiser's 12 o'clock on publication as country editor as the mail leaves morning.

At St. Stepl Rev. Mr. Smit Calais, Maine the former ph On the 13th son, Mr. John At Boston, the Rev. J. B. Packer, Wes N. B., to Miss the former pla

In Milltown tion, Sarah J Smith, aged 1 In St. Stepl 27 years. M

In Milltown wife of J. H. A At St. The Ensign T. W. He was on his for the benefit On Monday Corner, in this Watson, daugi 17.

SHI

PORT O

Oct. 28, brig G

— 19, sch. E

— 20, bge G

— 21, sch. R

Oct. 19, sch. I

— 20, bge V

— 20, sch. E

— 21, bge P

Launched.—I owned by Mr. J. this day from the "Examiner" successful on Courier Oct. 1

Spoken Sept gitude, 74 west erick Warren, 2d, in lat. 43 2 the British bri N. S. from Jan totally dismeste mate died the r clutha, but non clutha, from H out—days.

Shipwreck of one *Lees* lost— we informed on of the ship *Scot* ship on shore, a total wreck. joined meeting & Co., of this t favoured with ")

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THE Mail

Halifax on 3d fice on Thurs

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October 22nd,

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For which a

October 16, 18

ISH MAIL.
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Saturday last.

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disasters to shipping on
gales. We do not ob-
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pleasure in copying the
at. Capt. Reed is de-
stitution that the Corpo-

REED, late Commander
Scotia, was appointed
his Port—by the Com-
day last. The vacancy
death of Captain Thos.
a faithful servant, in
many years past—Capt.
competent person for
appointment will meet
at—Herald.

lerald says that Mr. Mc-
ceeded to the frontier of
the safe conduct of the
some police officer de-

Boston, Oct. 16.
adia, Capt. Ryrie, left
at 10 o'clock, with 60
pool, and 16 for Halifax.
the Lord Bishop of Na-
laught.

McLennan does not appear
—Merc. Jour.

communication at sea by
telegraphic, or far-sound-
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admiral Hagon, com-
pletely. The sound,
heard distinctly, in favour-
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Reception of the P.
Philadelphia Chronicle,
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the French Consul, on
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to catch a glimpse of a
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corner of Fifth and Ches-
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bringing up a prisoner
Clear that passage," said
"Open one of those
"There's Lex Smith with
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officers.

RECEIVED
F HORSES,
C-BY AUCTION,
By Public Auction, on
SDAY, the 3rd Day of
at Segue's Hotel in Fre-
city of the Hootstock and
Company, consisting of—
ch, 2 Waggon, 1 Stage
his Double Harness, and
ness, Buffalo Skins, Blag-
the whole of the Com-
t.

President & Directors,
C. PERLEY, Agent.
to the amount of £15,
15 to £50 three months
endorsed notes on interest;
1 months' credit, on appro-
prie at 10, a m.

AMERICA.
old Ship BRITANNIA,
one Register, coppered and
reared; fitted out in the
convenience and accommo-
dation will sail from Saint An-
drews, Jamaica, and
South Carolina, Twelve
e a better opportunity of be-
ing by this route, as at their
return through the United
by Rail Road and Steam
Six Days.

JOHN WILSON.
HAS IT?
who last winter borrow-
BURROWES'S EN-
lettered LIO-MIN,) re-
early day, he will receive
thanks for his attention,
JOHN PARKINSON

NOVEMBER, 1841.
OPENING
ARRETT'S
NG STORE,
ment of CLOTHS, consist-
of PILOT CLOTHS,
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ND CASSIMERES,
Trowsers,
lapped of the Old Stock-
Auction, the Public may
see GOODS are fresh from
I will be disposed of low,
or otherwise to suit pur-
en.

The Ladies of St. Stephen a few days ago
presented the Rev. John Reed, Presbyterian
Minister at St. James, with a splendid Polph
Gown, cosset and bands, as a testimony of
their respect for that gentleman.

Mr. D. BRADLEY'S advertisement an-
nouncing his "Extensive Supply of British
Merchandise, which he is just opening," came
too late for insertion this week.

Advertisements should be handed in by
12 o'clock on Thursday, in order to ensure
publication as we are obliged to publish our
country edition by 9 o'clock on that evening
as the mail leaves here at 6 o'clock on Friday
morning.

MARRIED.
At St Stephen on the 12th inst. by the
Rev. Mr. Smithson, Tobias Delue, Esq., of
Calais, Maine, to Miss Laura Hannah, of
the former place.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. J. Thom-
son, Mr. John Flood, to Miss Eliza Hersey,
at Boston, (Mass.) on the 2d instant, by
the Rev. J. B. Husted, the Rev. Humphrey
Pickard, Wesleyan Missionary, of St. John,
N. B., to Miss Hannah M. Thompson, of
the former place.

DIED.
In Milltown, on the 9th inst. of consump-
tion, Sarah Jane, daughter of Mr. David
Smith, aged 17 years.

In St. Stephen, Mr. Aaron Hanson aged
27 years. Mrs. Fraser, aged 87 years.

In Milltown, on the 17th inst. Betsy B.,
wife of J. H. McAlister, aged 34 years.

At St. Thomas, on the 10th September,
Eugene T. W. Davies, of the 92d Regiment,
He was on his way from Jamaica to England
for the benefit of his health.

On Monday the 11th inst. at Hitching's
Corner, in this Parish, of fever, Miss Nancy
Watson, daughter of Mr. Davis Watson, aged
17.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.
PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
Oct. 25, brig Gertrude, Adams, Saint Thomas,
ballast, W. & I. Andrews.
19, sch. Erin-go-Bragh, Baldwin, Eastport,
surround.
20, lge. Gratitude, Forrest, London, ballast,
James Allanshaw & Co.
21, sch. Robin Hood, Timpany, Digby, Pro-
duce.

DEPARTED.
Oct. 19, sch. Lady of Clare, Ryder, Digby, bal-
last.
20, lge. Venerable, Martin, Hull, Dea's & Co.
21, sch. Lark, Amblerman, Annapolis, Fish
ballast.
22, sch. Erin-go-Bragh, Baldwin, Eastport,
ballast.
23, lge. Pandora, Lunnon, Demerara, Lum-
ber, by James Allanshaw & Co.

LAUNCH.—The Iron Steam Boat, built and
owned by Mr. George Craig, was launched
this day from Navy Island. She was named
the "Experiment"—and we trust will be a
successful one to her enterprising owner.—
Courier Oct. 16.

Spoken Sept. 25, in lat. 34 25, north, lon-
gitude, 74 west, the American barque "Fred-
erick Warren, bound to New-Orleans. Oct.
22, in lat. 42 29, north, long. 68 west, spoke
the British brig "Britannia, of Yarmouth,
N. S. from Jamaica, bound to Halifax. N. S.
totally dismasted, and under jury masts; chief
mate died the night previous; tendered assis-
tance, but none required. British brig Bal-
clutha, from Havana. A. Grierson, master,
out—days.

Shipwreck of the barque Amanda.—Forty-
one lives lost.—In the Gazette of Friday last,
we informed our readers that Capt. Buchanan,
of the ship Scotland, had seen off Metis, a
ship on shore, which, to all appearance, was
a total wreck. Yesterday morning the sub-
joined melancholy confirmation of that report,
was received in a letter, by Messrs. W. Price
& Co., of this city, from which we have been
favoured with the following extract:—
"Metis, 29th September, 1841.
"I have to inform you of the loss of the
bark Amanda, Capt. Davis, from Limerick,
which came on shore at Little Metis Point,
at five o'clock, on the 26th instant. She had
forty passengers and a crew of eighteen. The
captain, two seamen and two apprentices,
were amongst those saved."—Quebec Gazette.

POST OFFICE.
St. Andrews, 20th OCT., 1841.
THE Mail to meet the sailing of Her Ma-
jesty's Steam Packet (COLUMBIA, from Hal-
ifax on 3d proximo, will close at this Of-
fice on Thursday the 28th inst. at 6 P. M.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE Subscriber begs leave to return his heart-
felt thanks to a liberal public which has sup-
ported him for so many years. The Post Master
for reasons best known to himself, having dis-
placed him at a week's warning, has put him to some
inconvenience, but he still intends running a
STAGE, and humbly hopes that his old custom-
ers will yet come along with

ROB. PEACOCK.
The STAGE will commence running on the
FIRST OF NOVEMBER,
leaving SAINT ANDREWS on Mondays, Wednesdays
and Fridays, at NINE O'CLOCK a.m. and returning
from SAINT STEPHEN the following day at 9
a.m. It will call at Mr. COPELAND'S, and Mr. GAY-
N'S, Saint Andrews, and Mr. CUSACK'S, Saint
Stephen. Should Passengers require to delay after
9 o'clock, the Stage will stop for them, at a
trifling sum.
Of Fare same as other Stage. 41/2
October 22nd, 1841.

WANTED TO PURCHASE
100,000 CEDAR SHINGLES, 22
inch long, 4 inch wide,
For which a liberal price will be given.
WILLIAM KER.
October 16, 1841.—42/2

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THAT the Court of Oyer and TERMIN-
ER and General Court Delivery for the
County of Charlotte, will be holden at Saint
Andrews, in said County, on TUESDAY, the
2nd Day of NOVEMBER next, at 11 o'clock
a.m. at which time and place all Comor-
s, DEPUTY SHERIFFS, and Constables are re-
quired to give their attendance; as also all persons
bound to appear to prosecute delinquents in
said Court.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte

SELLING OFF, VERY CHEAP!!

ALL the remaining late imported FASHION-
ABLE STOCK of the Subscriber, con-
sisting of Orleans plain and figured, Saxony do,
Vermont do, Plain Cashmere, Victoria Cloakings,
Glasgow Scarf, Shirts, Indian, Fast-trimmed
shawls, handsome large and small bordered ditto,
Plain Worsteds do, Delains do, Muslin work Col-
lars, coloured Satins, Plain and Figured Black do,
Black Gros, silk and Cotton Velvets, silk Flashes,
Gimp Trimmings large assortment of Ribbons,
German Wool and Patterns for Working; Lace,
Netts, Muslins, Bionde, Cambric, ditto, Hinder-
chiefs, ditto Silk and Gauze; a few pretty Winter
Muslin Evening Dresses; Printed Calicoes, undecor-
ated ditto, white ditto, cotton Shirts, Marcellas
Quits, Super. large Whinney Blankets, a new
supply of Cloth and Snow Boots, Morocco leather
and Prunella Boots and Shoes, Hair shoe Socks
or Invalids, Lumberwood and Waxed half Hose,
Ladies Worsteds, Gowns, Cashmeres and Cheviot
Stockings, Ladies and Gents, Gowning, Berlin,
Worsted Gulls and Gloves; Flannel, Nursery Lin-
en Diapers, Umbrellas, brown Holland, Can-
tans. A few superior Broad Cloths, very low.
Large assortment of Toys, Fancy Goods, China
Vases, Cream Caps, Pasteur buttons, Portico
Small Boxes, Cigarettes and Rosowid Toilet
Table Cushions, Work Boxes, Fancy Baskets,
Purses, scissors, Knives, Combs, and many other
articles too tedious to mention.

All of which the subscriber assures her friends
and the public (to whom she takes this opportunity
of returning her thanks for the very liberal
support already received) she will sell at very re-
duced prices, having no other motive for offering
her stock thus, than to EMBOLDEN and leave si-
curely that no person be inclined to be-
come her successor, she can with all confidence
say, a good opportunity offers to do so, by purchas-
ing her well-assorted Fashionable Stock as then
immediate possession could be given.

M. SUTTON,
Water-Street.

RAN AWAY.

FROM the service of the subscriber, JOHN
LEE, an indentured Apprentice. This is to
caution all persons from harboring or trusting
him, as they will be prosecuted according to law.
JOHN R. McFARLANE.

PACKET TO EASTPORT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Inhab-
itants of Saint Andrews, that his Schooner
MARY JANE, has been recently fitted up for the accommodation
of PASSENGERS, and that she will run twice a
week to EASTPORT. Every care will be paid to
Passengers and Freight. Orders left at the Stores
of Mr. F. Sime, Mr. F. Turner, & Mr. Street's Store,
will be punctually attended to. He trusts from
strict attention to his business to continue to merit
a share of public patronage.

New Bakery, AND GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the In-
habitants of Saint Andrews and its vicinity
that he has commenced baking all descriptions
of Bread and Cakes, and from his thorough
knowledge of the business, with endeavor to
please, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Connected with the Bakery is a GROCERY
Store (adjoining Mr. D. Bradley's), where
everything in the Grocery and Baking line may
be obtained at the lowest prices.
Orders for Wedding or other descriptions
of Cakes executed at the shortest notice and in
good style.

DONALD CLARK.

NEW GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMES K. BOYD.
Would respectfully intimate to his Friends
and the Public in Town and Country,
that he has commenced business in
the above line, in the Store occu-
pied by his Father, near Happy
Corner, Water-Street, with
a varied assortment
of the
BEST GROCERIES.

MEAS & COFFEE; Brown and double
refined Sugar, in Loaves of from 3 to
13 lbs, Barley, Rice, Oatmeal, Pepper, All-
spice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs and other Spices,
Split Peas, Liquid and Past Blacking, Cook-
ing and other Raisins; Figs and Currants,
Prime Cheese; Sperin, Mould, and Dip
Candles of the first quality. Indigo, Blue &
Starch, Crane's Genuine Lead, in 4
lb. papers; Soap in Boxes and half Boxes;
Pipes, Mustard in Kegs, Chocolate; Lu-
zenby & Son's celebrated Pickles; and
Sauces in pints and half pints, best Durham
Mustard in 1 lb. and 1-2 lbs, fresh Salad
Oil, prime Havana Cigars, Herring, best
PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE,
SHERRY and MARSHAL WINES, PRIME
BRANDY and Holland GIN, Jamaica
and Demerara RUM, Liqueurs and Cordials,
Vinegar &c. GLASSWARE, and a great
variety of other articles.

It is his intention to sell as low as possi-
ble, and for CASH only. His goods are all
of the first quality and will be warranted, and
he trusts by assiduity and endeavours to
please, to merit a portion of the Public pa-
tronage.
St. Andrews, Sept. 9, 1841.

AUCTION SALE AGAIN!

ON SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock a.m.
the Subscriber will sell by Public Auction,
without reserve, the good Schooner ROBIN
HOOD, 33 Tons Burthen, now lying at the
Market Wharf with all her Tackle, Apparel,
and Furniture.

The above Schooner is well found and sails
remarkably fast; carries a good cargo, and is
well adapted for the Fisheries or Coasting
Trade.

Terms—(which will be very liberal) made
known at time of Sale or by applying to the
subscriber.

W. M'LEAN.

IN THE CHARLOTTE GENERAL SESSIONS, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1841.

RULES and REGULATIONS for the govern-
ment of Tavern Keepers made and passed by
Her Majesty's Justices, at the Court of General
Sessions of the Peace for the County of Charlotte,
holden on the Third Tuesday in September 1841,
in the third year of Her Majesty's Reign, in pur-
suance of the powers granted in and by the Act of
the General Assembly, 3d Victoria Chap. 47, intitu-
led "An Act to repeal all the Acts regulating
Taverns, Kitchens & Retailers, and to make other
provision in lieu thereof."

1st. Ordered, That the Rules and Regulations
hereby made in this behalf, be and the same
are hereby repeated.

2d. Every Licensed Tavern Keeper within the County
of Charlotte shall have at least Four clean and
good Beds, and two spare Rooms, for the use and
accommodation of Travellers, exclusive of those
used by the family of such Tavern Keeper, and
shall in all respects be furnished with the neces-
sary means for refreshment, such as Tea, Coffee,
&c. for the accommodation, and comfort of Tra-
vellers and others.

3d. Every Licensed Tavern Keeper shall close
his or her doors (except to Travellers who are to
be admitted at all hours) at 11 o'clock P. M. in
Winter and in Summer, and not suffer any idle or
disorderly persons to remain drinking and tipping
in his houses.

4th. No Tavern Keeper shall on any pretence
whosoever, sell any spirituous or fermented liquor
to any person in a state of drunkenness or inani-
cation, or allow such drunken or intoxicated per-
son to drink any such liquor within or about his or
her premises.

5th. No Tavern Keeper shall keep his bar-room
closed on Sundays, and shall not suffer any idle or
disorderly persons to loiter about his or her premises
on the Sunday.

6th. No Licensed Tavern Keeper, shall permit
or suffer any Soldier, Sailor, Apprentice, or Minor
to be and remain in or about his or her house on
Sundays, unless such Tavern Keeper shall be able
to show that such Soldier, Sailor, Apprentice or
Minor, was not there for the purpose of obtaining
or drinking spirituous or fermented liquors.

7th. No person (except a Licensed Tavern Keeper)
shall place in front of his or her house or shop,
any sign marked "Tavern," "Licensed Tavern,"
or "Spiced sold here," or words importing that spirit-
uous or fermented liquor is sold in such house or shop.

8th. Every Licensed Tavern Keeper to be fur-
nished by the Clerk of this Court, with one printed
copy of these rules, which he is always to be pos-
sessed of conspicuously on the most public room in such
Tavern.

9th. In the construction of these rules it is here-
by declared that any breach of them or any of
them by any member of the family or servant of
the Tavern Keeper, shall be deemed and taken to be
a breach by the Tavern Keeper himself, and that
he shall be liable therefor accordingly.

10th. And be it further ordered, That for each
and every breach of or offence against the fore-
going regulations, or any of them, such offender shall
be liable to a fine not less than Ten shillings, nor
more than Five Pounds, as imposed in and by the
Act of the General Assembly, made and passed in
the first year of the Reign of Her Majesty
Victoria, intituled "An Act in addition
to and amendment of an Act intituled "An Act
to regulate Tavern Keepers and Retailers."

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

JUST Landed from Saint John, a general
assortment of STOVES, consisting of
Cooking, Franklin and Shop STOVES, which
he offers low for Cash.

W. M'LEAN.

22ND OCTOBER, 1841.

WILLIAM BABCOCK & SON.

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

FALL & WINTER GOODS:

Pilot Cloths, Petershams, Beaver Coths;
White, Red, Green and Blue Flannels, Blank-
ets, Merinos; Plain and Figured Orleans and
Saxony, Sateenets, Pilot and Beaver Cloth
Over Coats; Wiggin Pilot Clothing, with many
other articles suitable for the season—all of
which are offered for sale on their usual terms.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Charlotte
County Bank, has been declared for the last half
year and will be paid on or after the 1st proximo.

J. RODGER,
Cashier.

Tea & Candles.

JUST Received and for SALE by the Subscri-
ber,

12 Chests Fine Congo TEA,
ALSO,
16 Boxes London Mould & Dip CANDLES
Ex British Queen, via Saint John.

JAS. W. STREET.

Canvas, Paint, &c.

EX PLUTES, MATCHES, AND INTIA,
FROM LIVERPOOL.

232 BOLTS GOURICK CANVAS
110 Casks CODRAGE
SPEYARS, Housine, Marine Sail twine &c.
150 Kegs PAINT,
6 Casks PAINT OIL.

JOHN S. JARVIS.

September 2, 1841.

JOB WORK
Executed at this office on the most liberal terms.

E. STENTIFORD

Begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has for sale,
LIGHT CARRIAGES and GIGS,
[on elliptic springs and turned axles, with one or two seats.]
Waggon and Sulkeys of various Patterns.
LUMBER WAGGONS.

The above articles will be sold for Cash, Cedar boards, Shingles, Cordwood, Hard or
Softwood Lumber, Country Produce, or other satisfactory payment.
New and second-hand SLEIGHS sold low for Cash.
All persons having any demands against E. S. will please present them on or before the
first day of November next as he intends leaving the Province.

SEPTEMBER 1841.

The Subscribers have received the following
Supplies of British Goods from
Liverpool, Ex
PLUTUS

103 PEICES Black, Blue, Rifle, bottle
Green, Oxford mix'd, Mulberry,
Dahls, and Olive. West of England
BROAD CLOTHS.
60 PEICES Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
Buckskins and Doeskins, Plain and
Fancy Tweeds,
15 PEICES Cassinets, -
35 do Plain and Printed Sateenets,
46 do do do Mole-skins,
250 do PRINTS,
245 do Beach'd & unbleach'd Shirtings
and Sheetings,
55 do Cotton Handkerchiefs,
62 do Checks and Stripes,
10 Cases London HATS,
12 Gross best Sewing Cotton on reels,
Worsted Table Cloths, Sewing Silk,
Twist, Black and coloured Thread,
Kens and Youths Caps, Umbrellas.

CUTLERY & HARDWARE.
consisting of
Table Knives and Forks, Shre and
Butchers Knives, Sissors Knives and
Sheathings; Jack, Pocket and Pen Knives,
Sissors, Buck Saws and Hand Saws,
Cast and German steel Drawing Knives,
Sauce Pans and Stew Pans, Fish Kettles,
Tinned and untinned Tea Kettles, Trace
Ox, and Log Chains, Hooks & Hinges,
Hammers, Axes, and Carpenters Hammers,
Trunk, Chest and Cupboard Locks, Rim
Locks, Britannia and tinned Iron Tea &
Table Spoons, Seeleyards, Fire Irons,
Wood Screws, Door bolts, Square and
Long Lances, Shingling Hatchets, Ships
Scrapers, Mason Trowels, Sail and
Roping-Needles, Plain & Gated Percus-
sion Caps, Sauffers and Trays, German
Silver Goods viz. Tea and Table spoons,
Table and Dessert Forks, Salt Spoons,
Mustard do. Cadees do. Butter Knives &
Fish Slives Carry Combs, Jockey and
Gig Whips, Tinned and plated Spurs,
Steel Specacles and cases, Horn and
Tin Lanterns, Coal Hods and Scoops,
Coal rakes and servers, Under sitters,
Dust pans, Furnace hole shovels,
Britannia Tea and coffee Pots, Japanned

The above will be sold low for approved Payments.
WILLIAM BABCOCK & SON.

THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

WILL hold a CATTLE SHOW and
FAIR, on FRIDAY, the 22nd of
OCTOBER next, near the residence of Mr.
JOHN M'CURDY, in the Parish of Saint
Andrews, when the following prizes will be
awarded, viz:—
For the best Bull not less than one nor
over five years old £2 0 0
Second do 1 0 0
Third do 1 0 0
For the best Cow, not over 7 years old 1 0 0
For the best Heifer from 1 to 3 years old 1 0 0
For the best Yoke of Steers from 2 to 4
years old 2 0 0
For the best Ram 1 0 0
Second best do 0 15 0
Third best do 0 10 0
For the best Ewe 1 0 0
Second do 0 10 0
For the best Boar 0 10 0
For the best Sow 3 0 0
For the best Entire Horse 3 0 0
Second do 2 0 0
For the best Blood Mare 2 0 0
For the best Colt from 1 to 3 years old 1 0 0
The whole of the animals for which a Pre-
mium is claimed must be the produce of this
County, and be considered by the judges ap-
pointed to award Prizes, as deserving a Pre-
mium, otherwise none will be given. The
whole of the animals must be entered before
12 o'clock and the Premiums will be paid
over at 2 o'clock p. m.

The following Premiums will likewise be
awarded for the Crop of 1842, viz:—
For the greatest quantity of merchantable
Wheat raised on any one Farm £3 0 0
Second do do do 2 0 0
Third do do do 1 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Oats not less
than 38 lbs. to the Bushel raised on
one Farm 3 0 0
Second do do do 2 0 0
Third do do do 1 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Barley not
less than 38 lbs. to the Bushel raised
on one Farm 2 0 0
Second do do do 1 0 0
Third do do do 1 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Potatoes Do 3 0 0
Second do do do Do 2 0 0
Third do do do Do 1 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Turnips Do 3 0 0
Second do do do Do 2 0 0
Third do do do Do 1 0 0
The affidavit of the Applicant and one res-
pectable 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 Pre-
miums paid.

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

Sept. 22, 1841—37/2

Notice.

I HEREBY forbid all Persons purchasing
or negotiating Five Notes of Hand
drawn by me on the 19th Oct. 1840, in favour
of HENRY O'NEIL; four of said notes were for
£10 each and one for £5. The first was pay-
able on the 19th Dec. 1840, the second on the
19th January, 1841, the third on the 19th April
the fourth on the 19th July, and the fifth on
the 19th October, as these Notes were given
upon conditions, which were not complied
with, and consequently I have not received val-
ue for the same.

JAMES HEALY.

Saint Andrews, October 1, 1841—37/2

Public Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber for the
last Four Years are requested to make im-
mediate payment on or before the First Day of NO-
VEMBER next, as all accounts remaining unpaid
after that date will be put into the hands of an
Attorney for collection.

ALSO,
That he will alter his terms of working by shoeing
horses at Five Shillings a set—Cash Down.

October 6th, 1841.—37/2

JAMES M'CURDY.

Dry Fish and Oil.

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

100 Quintals Codfish,
150 Quintals Pollack Fish,
100 Barrels of No. 1, fat Herrings,
200 Boxes scaled No. 1 and 2, smoked Her-
rings
10 Barrels Coal and Hake Oil,
B. R. FITZGERALD.
St. Andrews, Sept. 15, 1841

Ran Away.

FROM the service of the subscriber, JOHN
LAIBERT, an indentured Apprentice. This
is to caution all persons against entertaining or em-
ploying the said apprentice, as any person so doing
shall be prosecuted according to law.

THOS. SAMPSON

Saint Andrews, September 15th, 1841—37/2

SHEET IRON, And Tin Plates.

EX EMERALD, FROM LIVERPOOL, Via
Saint John.

22 Boxes Tin Plates, assorted,
28 Bundles double & single sheet Iron and
JAS. W. STREET.

September 28th, 1841

Original issues in ^oPoor
Bes.