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NAPOLEAN'S MERCY

A Scene at Fontainbleau.

Napolean was conversing with Josephine, when one of his officers entered, and announced a young woman from Lyons What is her business with me?" "Some petition," answered De Merville, the officer.

Show her into our presence, said he.

The officer soon re-appeared, with a lady leaning upon his arm, whose face, as much as could be scanned through the thick folds of a veil, was very beautiful. She trembled as she approached the door.

Mademoiselle, whispered her guide, kindly pressing her hand take courage, but answer promptly whatever question the emperor proposes He detects hesitation Then ushering her into the apartment he bowed and retired.

The trembling girl, perceiving Napolean on whom her fondest hopes depended, forgot herself and her timidity; she thought of another. Throwing herself at the feet of Napolean she exclaimed, in a voice half choked with emotoin, Mercy! Sir, I sue for mercy and pardon" She could articulate no more.

Josephine stepped from her partial concealment, and approaching the ground, contributed more by her sympathizing words of encouragement to restore the courage of the young petitioner, than even the emperor, by the graciousness of his manner as he bade her arise,

Your petition, Mademoiselle, said he.

Henrietta Armand (for that was her name,) looked imploringly at the emperor, and exclaimed. Ah, Sire, I ask pardon for Louis Delmarre, who is condemned to be shot on to-morrow! Oh! grant him your royal pardon!

A cloud gathered on the brow of Napolean as he interrupted her with—A deserter, Mademoiselle, he has twice deserted. No, he must be made an example for the remainder of the regiment.

But, the cause of his desertion? cried Henrietta in agony, he was compelled to join the army against his will.

What were the causes of his dessertion?—interrupted Napolean.

Two weeks since, answered Henriette, he received news that an only remaining parent, a mother, sire, was on her death bed, and longed day and night to behold her son again. Louis knew that relief or release from his post was impossible. His mind was filled with one thought, that she might close her eyes forever, ere they rested on a son she loved so fondly.

Did she die? asked the empress with interest

No madame, replied Henriette, 'she at last recovered. But hardly had Louis received her blessing, been folded in her arms, ere he was torn from her grasp by the officers of justice, and dragged hither. Oh! must he die? Mercy, sire, I beseech you.

Mademoiselle, said Napolean, apparently softened, this was the second offence—name the first.

It was, said Henriette, hesitating, and colouring it was that he heard that I was to to marry Conrad Ferant, whom I detest as much as he does, answered Henrietta, with naivette.

Are you his sister, that he feels so great an interest in your fate? asked the emperor.

Oh! no sire, said Henriette, her lovely cheek assuming still deeper the hue of the rose, I am only his cousin.'

Ah! only his cousin,' repeated Napolean, glancing at Josephine with half-a suppressed smile.

Oh! sire, cried Henriette, recollect the anguish of his widowed mother, when she recollects that the affection of her son for her is the cause of his death. What, she continued, can I do to save him? and the poor girl, forgetting the presence of royality, burst into tears. The kindhearted Josephine glanced at the emperor with eyes expressive of pity and sympathy. She noticed the workings of his face, and felt at once it was very uncertain whether Louis Delmarre was to be shot the next morning.

Napolean approached the weeping girl.—She hastily looked up and dried her tears.—Mademoiselle, said he, would you give your life for his? Would you die could Louis Delmarre be restored to life, liberty, and his mother?

Henriette started back, deadly pale, looked fixedly at the emperor for a moment, then turning away she buried her face in her hands. After a silence of some moments, Henriette looked up, an air of fixed determination rested upon her face, 'I am willing,' she said in a very low voice.

Napolean looked at her with surprize, as if he had not anticipated so ready an answer to his proposal. I will see you again,' said he, in the meantime accept such appartment for your accomodation as I shall direct.

As soon as the door closed upon the fair petitioner, Napolean walked to the window against which Josephine was leaning, and said—I see how it is; Louis Delmarre is the lover of this young girl. True to woman's nature, she has braved difficulty and danger to her kinsman. How strong must this love she bears for him, said the empress.

Au! returned he, 'I have a mind to subject this same love to a severe test. Much I doubt whether she will give her life for him Nevertheless I will see.

Sure, cried Josephine, you are not serions. Louis certainly can be pardoned without the death of Henriette.

Napolean drew her nearer the window, and conversed in a low voice.

* * * * * *

Henriett stood alone in a magnificent apartment. Hours passed unobserved, so intensely was she obsorbed in reverie A small-folded paper was tightly grasped in one small hand. On it were traced these words: 'A deserter is condemned by the laws of the army to suffer death. If you wish Delmarre restored to liberty, the means are in your power. Ere day dawns he may be on his way to join his mother, whom he so much loves.'

Ah! murmured, Henriette, do not I love him too? Pressing her hands upon her heart, as if to still its tumultuous beating, she paced the apartment. The door opened, and Chevalear de Merville entered. He paused ere he articulated Mademoiselle.

I am ready, replied Henriette. My decision is made.

De Merville appeared to comprehend the import of her words. He looked upon her in reverence as well as admiration, as, she stood with the high resolve impressed on her beautiful brow. Follow me, Mademoiselle. said he. They traversed long corriders and numerous suits of superb apartments, and descending a staircase, quickly reached an outer court communicating with the guard house. Entering this, Henrietta was ushered by her guide into a small apartment, where she soon was left to herself.

On a chair was flung a uniform of the regiment to which Louis belonged. On a table a large plumed cap. Henriette comprehended all in a moment. Quickly habbiting herself in the uniform she stood before the mirror, and gathered up her beautiful brown tresses in a knot, placed the cap upon her head. She almost uttered a cry of joy at the success of her transformation. She knew that she was to be led to the fatal ground at the morning's dawn. The bullet which would have struck Louis to the heart, would pierce her heart, but she shrunk not back. Love triumphed over the timid woman's nature. Louis' mother will bless me in her heart, she whispered. Louis himself will never forget me! Ah, often has he sworn that he loved me better than all things beside.—Drawing a lock of raven hair from her bosom, she pressed it to her lips, then breathed a prayer to heaven.

Morning dawned. The sound of footsteps aroused Henriette. She started up and grasped the band of hair, awaited the summons. The door opened, and two soldiers entered, repeating the name of Louis Delamarre; they suddenly led her forth to die. The soldiers, whose bullets were intended to pierce the heart of Louis, had taken their stand, and only awaited the word of command from the emperor, who was stationed at the window commanding a view of the whole scene

Oh! cried Josephine, who stood by him, but concealed by the window drapery from the view of those below, Oh, sire, I can endure it no longer; it seems too much like a dreadful reality.—Mark the devoted girl No shrinking back. See, she seems calmly waiting the fatal moment.

Stop, cried the emperor from the window, Louis Delamarre is pardoned. I revoke his sentence.

A loud burst of applause from the lips of the soldiers following this announcement Not one of them but loved and respected their comrade. The next moment, ere they could press around to congratulate the supposed Louis De Merville had eagerly drawn the bewildered Henriette through the crowd, back to the cell from which she had emerged but a few moments before. Resume your dress again, Mademoiselle, hurriedly whispered he. Lose no time. The emperor wishes to see you. I will return soon.

Henriette was like one in a dream, but a gleam of delicious hope thrilled her soul; she felt the dawnings of happiness break upon her heart Soon again resuming her pretty rustic habiliments, De Merville re-appeared, and once again she trod the audience room of the emperor. Lifting her eyes from the ground as the lofty door swung open, she beheld Louis! An exclamation of joy burst from the lips of both, as regardless of the presence of others, they rushed into each other's arms.

Napoleon stepped forward: Louis Delamarre! said he, you have just heard from my lips the tale of this lovely girl's devotion and courage Do you love her as she deserves?

I could die for her, answered Louis, proudly.

Well, well, the emperor, this severe test of the love of one will suffice. So dutiful a son, so faithful a lover, will doubtless make the best of husbands You, Lieutnant Louis Delamarre, are discharged from your regiment. Return to your native valley, with Henriette as your bride.

Here, said the benevolent Josephine, emerging from the rescued window, here are one-hundred louis doors, as the marriage dowry of Henriette!

A charming blush suffused the cheek of the beautiful girl, as she received the purse from the hand of the empress

Long live Napolean, exclaimed Louis, as with a heart too full of grateful emotion for further utterance, he took the hand of Henriette and making graceful obeisance, quitted the apartment.

POETRY.

THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.

No glory I covet, no riches I want,
Ambition is nothing to me
The one thing I beg of kind Heaven to grant,
Is a mind independant and free.

With passion unriffled, untainted with pride,
By reason my life let me square;
The wants of my nature are cheaply supplied,
And the rest is but folly and care.

The blessings which Providence freely has lent,
I'll justly and gratefully prize,
While sweet meditation and cheerful content,
Shall make me both healthful and wise.

In the pleasures the great man's possessions display,
Unenvied, I'll challenge my part,
Forevery fair objects my eyes can survey,
Contributes to gladden my heart.

How vainly through infinite trouble and strife,
Do many their labours employ,
Since all that is truly delightful in life,
Is what all, if they will may enjoy.

ANON.

Capt. Crawley having finished the Survey of the different Canal routes, leaves to day for St. John, on his way to Fredericton The routes between Shediac and Dorchester, and Shediac and the Bend, are considered favourable.—*Herald*.

The Coadjutor Roman Chatholic Bishop, Dr. Walsh, arrived in the Britannia, at Halifax. We have seen some notice of Dr. Walsh in the Dublin Freeman's Journal, of October 1. He officiated at the anniversary of the Dedication of the Catholic Church of Dalkey, and preached the anniversary sermon, upon the quotation from which in the above newspaper, it is unnecessary that we should make any comment. On the Monday his friends entertained him at a sumptuous *dejeuner a la fourchette* at Salthill house, presented him with an alter service of silver gilt and a magnificent crozier, with a beautiful tea service and dinner service of plate. An address from the parishioners of Kingstown was presented to him, and the Bishop made an extempore reply, from which we take the following extract, promising that a persistance in such conduct will cause Bishop Walsh to be generally esteemed in Nova Scotia.—

"There is, however, one subject to which you have reverted, which has been always dear to my heart. In enforcing the principles of my own religion I have always carefully abstained from attempting to wound the feelings of those who professed a different creed (hear, hear). That is a delightful sentiment. which I re-echo from the bottom of my heart, and in which you only do me justice. I was always ardently attached to my country. From my earliest days I have beheld, with sorrow and regret, that the best Irishmen. and of christians, were kept a sunder for causes of which they. perhaps, knew not themselves the meaning, and which, if properly known, ought to be a bond of union (hear, hear). I found that many benevolent individuals of all denominations were kept asunder, who, if they knew each other as I knew them, would be united together is Christian charity and friendship. I felt this, and I felt as our chairman eloquently expressed it, that our country never could rise to her station except by a cordial union amongst all classes, and therefore it was that I endeavoured in the circumscribed sphere of ministry to preach good will to men. If I have ever given pain to a single human being it has been done unintentionally on my part, and I would have betrayed the interests of religion entrusted to me, and done injury to the feelings of my own breast. My heart does not charge me with a single departure from this rule, and it is a source of delight to me that I see in this room persons of every religious denomination, and that on the occasion of my elevation to the episcopacy all were alike to come forward with their hearty congratulations to me. I trust too, that the conduct which obtained your approbation here shall, with the assistance of God, be followed by me in the distant land to which I am going: and it shall always be my desire to promote peace, and union, and harmony, and Christian charity, amongst all denominations so as to unite all sects and parties in the bonds of brotherly affection, by dwelling rather on the many points on which we all agree, than on the few in which we differ (cheers)."

Martyrdom of the Templars.—On the Christian Sabbath, at the hour of sunset, the appointed time of prayer, the Moslems were drawn up in battle array under their respective leaders. The Mameluke emirs stood in two ranks, clothed in yellow, and at the sound of the holy trumpet all the captive knights of the Temple and hospital were led on to the eminence above Tiberias, in full view of the beatiful lake of Genesareth, whose bold and mountainous shore had been the scene of so many of their Saviour's miracles. There, as the last rays of the sun was fading away from the mountain tops, they were called upon to deny Him who had been crucified, to choose God for their Lord, Isalem for their faith, Mecca for their temple the mosalems for their brethern, and Mahomet for their Prophet. To a man they they refused, and were all decapitated in the presence of Saladin, by the devout zealots of his army, and the doctors and expounders of the law.

A Question well Put—A valuable friend & able farmer, about the time that the temperance reform was beginning to exert a health thful influence in the country said to his newly hired man,—Jonathan I did not think to mention to you, when I hired you, that I think of trying, to do this year without rum. How much more must I give you to do without?

'Oh, said Jonathan, I don't care much about it; you may give me what you please.

'Well,' said the farmer, 'I will give you a sheep in the fall, if you will do without.'

'Agreed,' said Jonathan.

The oldest son then said, 'Father will you give me a sheep if I will do without rum?—Yes, Marshall, you shall have a sheep if you will do without.

The youngest son a stripling. then said, 'Father, will you give me a sheep if I will do without? Yes, Chandler, you shall have a sheep also, if you will do without rum' Presently Chandler speaks again, 'Father, *had'nt you better take a sheep too*? This was a poser, he had hardly thought that he could give up the 'good creature' yet; but the appeal was from a source not to be easily disregarded. The result was the demon was henceforth banished from the premises to the great joy and ultimate happiness of all concerned.

What is the Budé Light?—The Light is a powerful concentrated light obtained from a number of burners constructed somewhat on the principle of Argand's lamp, with this improvent, that each burner has only one circle or cylinder; while in Argand's lamp there are two A stream of oxygen gas is transmitted through the centre of each burner, to consume the disengaged carbon, thus adding to the intensity of the light. This light is collected into a focus by means of mirrors and again diffused through lenses of different forms. Crystals of the cathedral facet, combined with prisms, seem most generally approved. The advantage this mode of lighting possesses is, that, while brilliant and effective it is soft and pleasant It is the invention of Mr. Gurney, and is employed in lighting public offices. In the House of Commons this light is made to descend through ground glass plates, over which the apparatus is so contrived that the light can with ease be varied from pale moonlight to bright sunlight. The glass is fitted air-tight so as to prevent any oppressive heat from the Bude Light entering the house.—*Cream of Scientific Knowledge.*

Tasso's Cure for Speaking Ill.—The character of Tasso has obtained the highest praise. It is said of him, that there never was a scholar more humble, a wit more devout, or a man more amiable in society. Some persons reported to him, that a malicious enemy spoke ill of him to all the world. "Let him persevere," said Tasso, "his rancour gives me pain. How much better it is that he should speak ill of me to all the world, than that all the world should speak ill of me to him."

The Object of Government.—Dr. Channing in a recent address says, with as much beauty as force, that 'the grand end of society is to place within the reach of all its members the means of improvement—of elevation —of happiness of man. Man has a right to something more than bread to keep him from starving: he has a right to the aids, and encouragements, and culture by which he may fulfil the destinies of a man; and until society is brought to recognise and reverence this it will continue to groan under its present miseries.'

Many anecdotes are given by parties admitted to the Royal presence, and eavesdroppers, of the manners and conversation of the Queen and the Prince Albert during their visit to Scotland. The following *morceau* rests, if not upon "the best," at least on something more than average authority. On the return of Prince Albert from deer-stalking in the forests of Breadalbane, his Royal Highness, flushed with his success, and animated and delighted by the grandeur of the scenery he had witnessed, remarked, in presence of the Queen, that he had "never spent a few hours more pleasantly in his life." "*Indeed!*" was Her Majesty's brief but expressive exclamation, uttered in an arch, yet somewhat surprised tone, half-joking, half-displeased, that made the Prince blush and beg pardon *instanter*.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

Enigma.—What word is that in the English language, and in common use, which will describe a person or thing as not to be found in any place, and yet, without any other alteration than a separation of the syllables, will correctly describe him as being present at the same moment?—[Morning Post. [This has been "running the round" of the papers for some time; we shall put our fair readers, who amuse themselves with such riddles, out of suspense, by giving the answer, which is "nowhere"—"now here"]

The Difference—A gentleman riding a very sorry horse, asked a negro whom he met, how far it was to a neighbouring town, whither he was going. The negro looked at the animal under the rider, with a broad grin of contempt upon his countenance replied, 'Wi' dat ar hoss, massa, it's jis fo'teen miles—Wi' a good chunk ob a hoss, seven miles; but if you jis had Massa Jimmy's hoss? —you're *dar now*?"

'All for Love.'—The strongest case of love and devotion of which we recollect to have heard, says an exchange, is that of a Kentucky gallant who got into a hollow tree, where he lived a whole week, peeping through a knot hole at his true love, as she sat sewing bear-skin petticoats at her window.

Libel—James Gordon Bennet, Editor of the New York Herald, has been sued by the Professors of the Medical Department of the new University, and damages laid against him to the amount of $25,000.

The New World.

EDITED BY PARK BENJAMIN.

NEW SERIES—VOLUME 1.

On and after the 7th day of January, 1843 The New World will appear in the shape of Royal Octavo, instead of Quarto. This change will be made in accordance with the request of numerous agents and subscribers, who are very desirous to have our Journal, with its collateral issues, in the form most convenient for preservation. A new, clear, and beautiful type will be used, and there will be no diminution in the quantity of articles given—since there will be thirty two pages, instead of sixteen, as at *present*. Thus, there will be *two* beautiful semi-annual volumes, adapted to the shelvese of modern book-cases. The 'Extra Numbers,' which we shall continue to publish will form two or three seperate handsome octavo volumes. These will not consist chiefly of romances, but of really valuable historical, biographical, scientific, and standard works. They may all be obtained regularly as they appear, by all our subscribers, if in renewing their orders for the next year, they will each send $5 instead of $3—directing the overplus to be applied for the new works as they are successively issued

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The interest of our paper will also be greatly enhanced by the travelling sketches, first impressions, and letters, which will be furnished from time to time by JAMES ALDRICH, Esq., the junior editor, who sails for Europe on the 25th day of October. Mr. Aldrich, being perfectly acquainted with the manner in which this journal is conducted, will be able to impart more entertainment than could any other correspondent. Mr. Aldrich will com[mu]nicate our arrangements in England and France for the earliest possible transmission of every new publication.

The proprietors can safely promise, that the New World will be a much more valuable and interesting miscellany than it has hitherto been; although the united voice of the press has pronounced it the best newspaper of its kind in the country.

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CANADA.

The number of emigrants who have arrived at Quebec, from Great Britain and Ire the present season is 43,343.

His Excellency, the Governor General, in conformity with the intention expressed in his speech at the opening of the late Session of the Canada Legislature, and in compliance with the desire of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, made the following communication to the House of Assembly, upon the subject of the Acts, Cap. 28 and 33 of last Session, relating to the Public Works and the proposed Loan.

"His Excellency is instructed by the Secretary of State to assure the People of Canada, through their Representatives in the House of Assembly, that the objects contemplated in the above Acts, of relieving the Finances and improving the Credit of Canada, and at the same time of developing by measures of extensive internal improvement the vast natural resources of the Province, are viewed by her Majesty's Government with hardly less interest, than by the Legislative and People of the Province; and every consideration of good faith, and of Policy would lead Her Majesty's Government scrupulously to fulfil to their utmost extent, the pledges of assistance held forth by their Predecessors in Office, and communicated to the Legislature of Canada by Lord Sydenham, and also to aid in the accomplishment of the objects sought to be obtained by the Acts now under consideration.

"Her Majesty's Government have given to the financial project, proposed to be carried into effect by the Acts in question, their most deliberate and anxious consideration, and the result of that consideration has been to impress upon them a very strong conviction, that with the view of most effectually and most economically benefiting the Province, and conducing to the maintenance of public credit, and to the promotion of those great undertakings of internal improvement which may ultimately make an ample return for the original outlay, but upon which, unassisted, the Province could not safely enter, it would be inexpedient to interpose the credit of the Mother Country, between the Province and the Creditors under the existing debt; and that it would be more for the advantage of the Province that the aid to be rendered should be applied exclusively to the promotion of the intended Public Works.

"According to the arrangement proposed by Lord Sydenham, and the Acts under consideration, the execution of the Public Works of every description is made mainly to depend upon Funds to be raised upon the sole responsibility of the Canadian Government. If the cost of the local works should, in many instances, exceed the Estimate, or if, in consequence of the priority given to the loan of £1,500,000 and of the general management of Canadian Finance, the Credit of the Province should not continue to be such as to enable it to raise the whole of the second Loan of £1,678,682, at 5 per cent, funds might be wanting to which mainly the assistance of Great Britain was originally given: and Her Majesty's Government is compelled to acknowledge that where it appears that the sum necessary for a work in Lower Canada, of which the Tolls were represented to be an ample security for the amount, could only be raised on the double security of those Tolls, and the credit of the Province, at a rate of interest at from 6 to 8 per cent., they cannot but entertain serious apprehensions as to the practicability of carrying into effect the objects of the Public Work's Act by sums raised on the Provincial Security only, within the terms authorized by that Act. It will of course be understood that there is no authority in any case to issue the Provincial Debentures below par; such a step would be in fact a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the Provincial Act which limits the rate of interest at five per cent.

"Her Majesty's Government hopes it is equally unnecessary to offer a caution against any vague Estimates, or excess of outlay being sanctioned, under the expectation of a further advance of the credit of the Mother Country beyond that which has been so liberally afforded, and, though it is no doubt true, that in the exercise of the discretion vested in the Governor by the Public Work's Act, he might abstain from issuing Debentures beyond the means of the Province to bear the charge, yet this step on his part, on the inability to raise the mony, at the prescribed rate of interest, might leave unfinished the most important works, and thus frustrate the objects contemplated by the British Government.

"In order to guard against the possibility of such a result, and to secure the application of the assistance of Great Britain in the most direct manner, to the benefit of the Province, it is proposed by Her Majesty's Government, that the existing Canadian Debt should remain a first charge upon the Revenue of the Province, and should be paid off, as it become due, from the produce of the current Revenue, and that the £1,500,000 to be raised under the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament, should be applied directly to the execution of the Public Works, enumerated in the Act already referred to.

"Under this arrangement the credit of the Province would be strengthened by the continuance of the priority of the present debt, and by the prospect of early re-payment at or before the expiration of the existing Bonds. The local Legislature, thus unencumbered with other obligations, would be enable to enter into negociations with the creditors under the existing Debt, and either to continue during the terms of their respective engagements, the present rate of interest, or to extinguish the debt by mutual agreement before the period stipulated under the present engagement, on far more favourable terms than the British Government could do if they were to be responsible for the amount. By this course, also, the Public Debt of Canada in addition to the existing Debt, which would be gradually paid off as funds became available for the purpose, would be limited to the sum appropriated for the completion of the Public Works, of which there would be, at least, £1,500,000, raised at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent.

CANADA.—On the 1st inst. the British Ship of War Resistance, having on board the Head Quarters and six companies of the Grenadier Guards, under the command of Capt. Lascelles, sailed from Quebec and proceeded down the river with a light wind. On the same day, Her Majesty's ship Calcutta, 84 guns, Capt Rich, came to anchor in the harbour of Quebec. She is said to be the largest ship which ever appeared in that harbour. She subsequently took on board the Reigment of Coldstream Guards and sailed for England. The Calcutta was seen off Anticosti on the 9th. The remainder of the Brigade of Grenadier Guards embarked for England on board the frigate Pique, at Quebec, on the 13th inst., and sailed on the 19th.

UNITED STATES.

EMIGRANTS.—In the first nine months of the present year there arrived at New York 66,086 emigrants—39,916 of whom were males, and 26,170 females. Of the former, 1478 were merchants, 482 *Gentlemen*, 8619 workmen, 38 clergymen, 78 artists, 18,135 labourers, 27 lawyers, 29 musicians, 125 doctors, 58 professors, and 10,693 without occupations, even that of gentlemen. Of the total male part of those emigrants, 30,898 came from Great Britain, 5069 from Germany, and 669 from France.

SEIZURE OF WATCHES.—Mr. Curtis, the Collector of New York, has recently made an extensive seizure of watches in that city, amounting it is said to ten or fifteen thousand dollars. It appears, says the Herald that a dealer named Duncan, who has been in the watch business in that city for a number of years, has smuggled in the course of that time large invoices of English patent watches, by which he has reaped a handsome fortune—some say fifteen thousand and others one hundred thousand dollars. He was very adroit in his contraband operations.—He made no false entries—committed no perjury—and always smuggled the same description of watches—a kind which no other dealer could get.—About two weeks ago the Collector received information, sufficiently strong to warrant a seizure, and three or four days since he had the whole stock in trade of the dealer removed to the public store. It can only result in a forfeiture of goods, as no perjury has been discovered in the business.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.—Among the articles exhibiting at the Fair of the American Institute are a piece of Morocco and a pair of Ladies' Shoes, whose brief history speaks volumes for the perfection to which our home manufactures have been brought by the aids of science and the native ingenuity of our mechanics. Mr. Burbank of the firm of Wm. Burbank & Co., 15 Jacob street, killed two goats on the morning of the 18 inst. at one o'clock. The skins of the goats passed through the various processes of beaming limning, tanning, shaving and finishing, into Morocco, and the work was completed by ten o'clock A. M. a space of nine hours. The usual time occupied in manufacturing the article is from thirty to sixty days—and this work was done exclusively by one man. The Morocco when finished was brought from the factory of Messrs Burbank & Co., at Gowanus, to 409 Broadway, a distance of five miles, where a pair of Shoes were made from one of the skins, and placed in the Fair before half-past one o'clock. This is one of the many improvements in manufactures growing out of a due encouragement to home productions. [New-York Tribune.

Some of the finest looking beef brought to market this season, was raised by the Indians, at Pleasant Point.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

LARD OIL.—It is stated in the American papers that Hog's Lard manufactured and sold at 6 cents per lb, or at the rate of 50 cents per gallon, is fully equal to the best Sperm Oil, and that if one-fifth of the *present* quantity of pork raised in the United States alone, was converted into oil, it would be equal to the whole of the Sperm oil taken by ships of all nations in the Sperm Whale Fishery.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—The splendid country seat of Nicholas Biddle, situated a few miles from Philadelphia is about to be disposed of at Sheriff's Sale!

DINNER AT TWO O'CLOCK.—A gentleman who came passenger in the Britannia from Liverpool, wrote to his family in this city by the Columbia, (the previous steamer,) that he should take passage in the Britannia, the packet of the 4th, and requested that dinner might be on the table at two o'clock, on Tuesday the 17*th of October*, when he would be happy to dine with them. He kept his word.... The Britannia arrived on Tuesday morning last, (the 17th), and the gentleman had the pleasure of meeting his family at the dinner table at the hour appointed. If the roast beef was tender, *that*, dinner must have tasted good.—*Boston Evening Gaz.*

Shocking Accident.—Last night, as a boat from the U. S. ship Ohio was lowered for the purpose of conveying some of the sailors to assist in subduing the fire on board the steamer North America, the coil caught the legs of one of the boys, (named Black about 15 years of age,) and broke them both off just above the ankle. They were amputated, and we learn that the boy is as comfortable as could be expected.—*Boston Evening Gazette, Oct.* 22.

EFFECTS OF NATIONAL DISHONESTY.—In consequence of monetary transactions with some of the repudiating States of America, the immense house of Baring & Brothers, (owing to losses sustained in that quarter,) in their returns to the collectors of Income Tax, have stated their actual profits for the last three years to average only £150 per annum. There is not the slightest idea of their insolvency entertained in England; it being known that the partners in the concern are some of the richest merchants in the world. Yet so long as they deal with a people possessing neither national character, nor commercial faith, the above results and no other can be expected.

Cause and Effect.—An American paper thus very pithily gives the reason for the present "hard times." Unfortunately there is to much truth in the Editor's remarks.

"How many snug little fortunes have been squandered by a foolish desire for show—We will venture the assertion, that there is more money wasted in the city every year for fine furniture and fine clothes, than there is for provisions to sustain life. People have been too much in the habit of late years, of living beyond their means. Now, let us remember, that idleness begets want—idleness exposes us to vice—idleness eats up our cash—idleness promotes dissipation—idleness unfits us for honest labour, and drives us into all manner of speculation, fraud, and crime. Extravagance has impoverished the people and nothing but industry can relieve them."

Duelling.—Midshipman Culp, an interesting young man, and promising officer, in the Texan Navy, was shot in a duel at New Orleans, a few days since. His death and the circumstances attending it seem to have produced a great sensation in the city. The following paper was found upon his person after the duel had taken place:

"*Thoughts before fighting a Duel*.—Can any one sit down, and cooly and calmly think on death, without a thrill vibrating every nerve! To think that only a few, very few moments may elapse before his immortal soul will be winging its flight to worlds unknown, and knows not whether it will take its place amidst a bright throng of angels, or drag its weary way to the dark and fiery abys prepared for such as I! My God!—Such thoughts are enough to rack the soul and make the stoutest nerves quail! To bring the haughty and the proud to their knees and in humble penitence and supplication ask forgiveness of the God who made them! *I am morally and religiously opposed to duelling!* It does not prove that one is a gentleman, or a brave man, neither does it give satisfaction for an insult; for, to receive an insult and a ball also, is very poor satisfaction to a man of feeling and honor. Almost any man can raise physicalcourage to fight a duel;—but few, alas, too few, are possessed of moral courage sufficient to stem the tide of a public scorn, and walk erect through the myriads of hisses spit out by those who are too low in the scale of virtue and morality to respect it in any shape. I trust, and pray, that the public will not condemn the course that I have pursued. There are situations times and occasions, when men must act with boldness and firmness, to command respect from those with whom they are thrown. Into such a one I am thrown, and I sincerely trust that God will forgive me for the course I have pursued. FIELDING R. CULP.

Horrible Death.—The Oxford (N. Y.) Republican states that on Saturday, the 15th inst., R. P. Hill, a respectable citizen of East Greene, in that country, lost his life in the following manner: He was seated upon the side of a canal boat, with his limbs dangling over, while passing through the lock about a mile of Oxford. In passing the boat approached so near the side of the lock as to catch his feet, before he was aware of the danger. Several persons on board immediately went to his assistance, and endeavored to extricate him, but in vain. As the boat moved, he was whirled and drawn down, until his body was completely crushed. He survived about 15 minutes.

Mammoth Pumpkin.—Mr. Isaac Townsend, of Hyde Park, brought to this village on Friday last a mammoth pumpkin raised by him. It weighed 86 lbs. It was exhibited at the Fair at Washington Hollow, and was larger than any other that was brought here.—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Last evening the schooner Henrietta, Capt. Hurd, arrived from Galveston, which place she left on the 11th inst. By the Henrietta we have received files of Galveston papers to the 8th inst. The news is exceedingly interesting and important. We make copious extracts, inasmuch as no papers have come to hand since the invasion of Texas by the Mexicans.

The following is from the Houstonian of 28th ult.

News from the West.—Mr. Thomas Bryson, who arrived in the city on Monday night from the West, brings a confirmation of the melancholy fate of the Fayette company—but no further intelligence of the number and names of the persons killed in that action. Eight of the band are yet unaccounted for—but it is generally supposed that they either perished with their companions or were taken prisoners. We understand that Mr. Miller, of Gonzales, who escaped, knows nothing of their fate. Gen. Burleson's force was rapidly increasing, and he has no doubt ere this joined Caldwell with 4 or 500 men. In addition to the information contained in the following letters we learn from him that Gen. Woll has fallen back upon the Medina, 24 miles fram San Antonio, and that Col. Caldwell with 600 men had taken a position between him and the Rio Grande. Mr. Bryson states that the general impression in the west is, that Woll, finding that our army was fast increasing, and being apprehensive of being surrounded, and that his supplies would be cut off, had retreated in order to unite with reinforcements which were coming on, and to be convenient to the cattle & other supplies which had been collected there. Gen. Woll has 200 wounded Mexicans upon his hands, which will retard his flight, and enable Col. Caldwell with the forces now collecting in the west, to capture the whole Mexican force.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—His Excellency the Governor, has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen members of his Executive Council:—The Hon. James Simms, Hon. James Crowdy, Hon. Pat. Morris, Hon W. B. Row, Hon. Joesph Noad, and Hon. Wm. Carson.

Pictou, Oct. 19

Remarkable Escape from a Bear.—On Saturday the 1st of the current month a son of Mr. Robert MacDonald of Earl Town was sent to examine a potatoe field to see if any cattle had broken into it. After proceeding about 20 rods from the house he was attacked by a she bear with four cubs. The bear immediately seized him and threw him violently on the ground. As soon as he arose she struck him again, he fell. When he rose the second time he attempted to strike her with a small stick, but she caught him again and tore his head fearfully, and he was prostrated a third time. Providentially at this critical moment some movement among the cubs withdrew her attention from the boy who seized the opportunity and sprung over a fence near hand. The bear instantly followed but when she alighted, on the fence it gave way under her, and before she could recover, the boy happily made his escape. When he arrived at the nearest house he was literally covered with blood, and not a shred of his clothing remained except the collar of his shirt. For some time his life was dispaired of, but now sanguine hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Awful Tornado.—Correspondents of the Pictou papers publish accounts of tremendous gales in the Gut of Canso. One of which occurred on yesterday fortnight was the most serious. It came down as sudden as a clap of thunder. The heavens instantly became black as night—the water assumed the appearence of one vast plain of snow—flying at the mercy of the gale. Vessels were driven along through it with terrific impetuosity, or overturned by the violence of the storm. A small fishing bost, about a hundred yards from the Gysboro' shore, was hurled along, and finally overturned. Two half-brothers by whom she was manned, sunk to rise no more. Their names were Parkes and Martin. How awfully sudden are the judgements of the Almighty!—*Halifax Post.*

Her Majesty's Surveying Steamer Columbia, Lieutenant Kortright (Captain Owen), arrived at Halifax on the 25th instant, from Prince Edward Island and Pictou.

The Acteon Steamer has been rendered unfit for service in consequence of injuries received in a gale of wind which visited the Northern Islands at the end of last month, which lasted two days.—*Halifax Journal.*

Fishery at P. E. Island.—A Company has lately been formed in the Mother Country, with a Capital of £200,000, for the purpose of prosecuting the Fisheries at Cascumpeque, P. E. Island; there is no doubt that they will find it a profitable investment for their capital. We have often wondered that some enterprising individuals in Great Britain did not form themselves into a body, for similar purposes in this Island,—as we are confident that no part of British North America offers greater advantages for successfully carrying on the Fishing business, than the Island of Cape Breton.—*Cape Breton Spirit of the Times.*

Our little Town of Sydney, and the adjoining neighbourhood, are going ahead—new buildings are being erected in all directions,—and our fellow Mechanics are not among the least enterprising of the number of those who are building.—The Merchants are doing a safe and prosperous business.—*ib.*

Rioting in Miramichi.—We learn from the Miramichi Gleaner that the Sailors belonging to vessels in that port, have for some time past, kept the neighbourhood of Chatham in a state of Riot and danger. It appears that many of those useful, but unruly men, had deserted from their own vessels, and been harbored in public houses on shore.—Their party having become numerous, they visited in a body the vessels in harbour, and in a tumultous manner threatened those who were employed on board at a lower rate of wages than they were demanding. Their object it appears is to obtain a high price for the run home. This dishonest system has arisen from the circumstance of new vessels being in want of hands in times past, almost any price has been given for Seamen to take them home, and persons were not wanting who made a business of seducing sailors from their duty, and causing them to desert, under the idea of obtaining "*a good run*," a very great portion of which "*run*," went into the pocket of the "*Crimps*," or persons who kept the house which concealed them.

STEAMER NORTH AMERICA.—The damage sustained by this boat, by the recent fire is ascertained to be much greater than was at first reported. She took fire near the starboard boiler, and the fire being soon discovered, a few buckets of water was thrown upon it, and it was supposed to have been extinguised,—but soon broke out a fresh and the flames spread very rapidly, nearly destroying the decorations and furniture of the boat below, fore and aft, and the forward lower and upper decks, and some of the deck beams. With the exception of about 50 feet of the ceiling on each side, forward, the hull is uninjured; and the engine is supposed to have sustained but little damage. The cost &c. is estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000.

☞We beg to call attention to Mr J. Irwins advertisement of New Goods, in this mornings paper.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, Nov. 4, 1842

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—*George D. Street.*
DISCOUNT DAY,—TUESDAY
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.
☞ BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before MONDAY, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.

Commissioner next week—*Thomas Sinc.*

SAINT ANDREWS

Marine Assurance Association.

Hon. JAMES ALLANSHAW, President.
JOHN MCKEAN, Esq. Secretary.
Director next week——*Hon H. Hatch*
Office open every day, (Sunday excepted) from 10 till 4 o'clock,

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.

LATEST DATES

London,——Oct.	3	*Montreal*,—Oct.	26
Liverpool,—Oct.	4	*Quebec*,——Oct.	26
Edinburgh,—Oct.	1	*Halifax*,—Oct.	26
Paris——Oct.	1	*New York*-Oct.	28
Toronto,——Oct.	24	*Boston*,——Oct.	30

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A general Meeting of the above Society was held at the Town Hall on Saturday last according to previous arrangement. Dr. FRYE, the President of the Society took the Chair, at half past 11 o'clock.

JAMES BROWN Esq. M. P. P. read an original *Lecture on Agriculture* to a numerous and respectable assembly, of people of all classes; among the gentlemen present we noticed the Hon. Col. Wyer, Hon. James Allanshaw, John Wilson Esquire, &c &c. After which the President made some pertinent remarks, expressing a hope, that the friends of Agriculture generally would come forward and contribute by every means in their power, to the advancement of this, the great interest of the Country.

It was moved by Mr. D. D Morrison, seconded by D. W. Jack, Esq.

The thanks of the Meeting, were unanimously voted to Mr. Brown for his interesting Lecture.

The Meeting then adjourned, and the different Committees proceeded to examine the samples and affidavits presented by competitors for the Society Premiums, when after a critical examination the result was declared by the Secretary to be as follows, viz.

WHEAT.

1st Premium of £3, to Henry O'Niel for the best crop of Wheat, being 50 bushels to the acre weighing 57 1-2 lbs. 2d Premium of £2, to David Mowat Esq. for the next best crop of Wheat, being 41 1-4 bushels to the acre, weighing 58 lbs. 3d Premium of £1 to Jos. Walton Esq. for the third best crop of Wheat, being 38 1-8 bushels to the acre, weighing 58 1-2.

OATS.

1st Premium of £3, to Patrick O'Neal for the best crop of Oats, sworn to be over 80 bushels to the acre, weighing 39 3-4 lbs. 2d Premium of £2, to Henry O'Neil for the next best crop of Oats, being 59 3-4 bushels to the acre, weighing 40 3-4 lbs. The other samples of Oats offered, not coming up to the weight, (38 lbs.) no third Premium was awarded.

BARLEY.

1st Premium of £3 for the best crop of Barley to A. G. Foster of St. David, his crop being 50 bushels to the acre, weighing 48lbs.

2d Premium of £2 to Mr. John McDowall, his crop being 42 3-4 bushels to the acre, weighing 48lbs. No third Competitor appeared for barley.

POTATOES.

1st Premium of £3 for the best crop of Potatoes to Mr. Martin Grant, produce equal to 565 bushels per acre.

2d Premium of £2 to Mr. Henry O'Neil, his produce being equal to 545 bushels per acre.

3d Premium of £1 to Joseph Walton Esq. his produce being equal to 500 bushels per acre.

Mr. Wm Mugford being the only Competitor for a Premium on Turnip crop, and his field being a few rods short of an acre, the Committee could not award him the first Premium but in consideration of his extraordinary crop, being equal to 910 bushels to the acre, the Committee recommended his receiving £1 as a donation, which was confirmed by the Board, who likewise confirmed the recommendation of the Committee on grain, to award the full Premiums on Barley although falling a little short of 50 lbs. the standard adopted by the Society, being fully satisfied that both samples could be cleaned to come up to the weight.

Mr. J. B. Brown exhibited a mammoth SQUASH raised in his own garden, the past season, weighing 48lbs, and some heads of *Cabbage* weighing 17lbs. exclusive of outside leaves. Some fine specimens of mangle

Original issues in

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Wurtsel were likewise exhibited raised upon the Parish Farm. Upon the whole the result must be highly gratifying to the Community, and goes to prove beyond a doubt, that with proper cultivation our soil and climate, are not only capable of affording abundance of the necessaries of life, but are actually capable of producing crops equal in quantity, and superior in value to those produced in some other parts of the continent, hitherto deemed by many, beyond the reach of comparison. The great success now obtained, is to be attributed, in a great measure, to the exertions of the *Agricultural Society*, the large Premiums given by it, for the application of lime as a manure, and the superior seeds imported, have led to the pleasing result which we now behold. May they go on and prosper, say we.

The fall Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for this County, was opened here on Tuesday last, His Honor Judge BOTSFORD addressed the Grand Jury in a lengthy speech.

The following gentlemen compose the Grand Jury.

F. H. Todd—Foreman.
E. Spinney, S. Thomas,
J Dewar, J. Garcelen,
D. Scott, R. Johnson,
A. Bancroft, S. Dunham,
H. Benson, D. McCallum.
D. Matheson, T. Gowan,
J. McLachlan, J. McFarlane,
S. Curry, J. McGill,
T. Vesey, J. Orr,
John Hannah.

There were 23 causes entered for trial 3 of which have been disposed of. There was one criminal confined in jail, a rare occurrence

CONCERT.—The Concert by the St. Andrews Amateur Band, which was advertised to to take place last evening, is postponed until THIS EVENING, when we hope there will be a full attendance.

GEOLOGICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Geological and Philosophical Society, will take place on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock in the Town Hall.

Some important alterations in the Bye Laws, we understand, is contemplated. It is desirable therefore that as many members as possible should attend. The annual meeting is important in many respects. A general electn of officers, is one part of the business, and for this purpose alone a full meeting is required, as it will tend to prevent any dissatisfaion that otherwise might arise. The altation of the place of meeting, the moving the specimens and apparatus, and fitting up room for their reception, will furnish some of the matters for deliberation; and we hope every member who at all values the intert of the Society, will make a point of attendg. There is nothing like making a good commencement.

NEW WORLD.—This Periodical certainly suds the first in the first rank of literary Paps on that division of the globe of which ittle is the name In its pages we usually fd the most popular British Novels, before we can receive them from any other source The selections are judiciously made and are most invariably of the most interesting natu. Its talented editor is gaining laurels in the Provinces, and we trust his labours will be yet more generally known and appreciad by our population.

The pce of this paper, containing sixteen pages, is only three dollars per annum, in advance a great temptation certainly to become a sbscriber, to every person fond of elegant lirature at a cheap rate. Extra numbers each containing a whole work, may be had for sen and a half pence by the single copy.

☞ Dikens' New Work entitled "American Nots for General Circulation" will be published in extra numbers at the same office, in 4 hours after it reaches N. York. If ordered by mail it will be thus procured earlier ad cheaper than in any other way.—Who woul not read?

New Yorks.—By the last mail we obtained from the New York New World office, a copy of Liebegs Animal Chemistry, a work which has been highly spoken of. It is published in large octavo form, the size which it is the publishers intention to use in all his subsequent reprints of new works—a decided improvement.

NOBLE. Miss Harriet Martineau, of England, has declined a proffered pension of about $800 per annum, on the ground that the premier has no right to bestow the public money at his pleasure, especially when the people are in such a suffering condition, and for the additional reason that the pension would take away her freedom of speech. She appears to be in straightened circumstances, and expresses her willingness to work for her own support.

MONTREAL.—A serious break has occurred in the Rideu Canal, which it will require 12 or 14 days to repair. It could not have happened at a less opportune season, and will cause much inconvenience to the mercantile and forwarding interests of the Provinces.

GAMING.—A single gambling house, in London cost, not long since, with its furniture, $500,000, and in the receipts of the proprietor in one year amounted to just about the same sum. The money lost annually in all the gambling houses in that city exceeds $35,000,000. In one house alone, $5,000,000 was recently lost in a single night

SNOW.—The first for the season, the Halifax 'Morning Herald' says, fell in that city, on the evening of Friday last, but met with such a *warm* reception, as caused it almost immediately to retreat. Quite premature.

Rothschilds Taxes.—Baron Rothschild's taxes amount to £10,000. His annual income is estimated to be over one million pounds sterling

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

The Honourable Thomas Baillie is re instated in the Office of Surveyor General and Commissioner of Crown Lands.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor.
WM. F. ODELL.

The *Royal Gazette*, of the 26th instant, contains an official notice of the re-appointment of the Hon. THOMAS BAILLIE, to the offices of Surveyor General and Commissioner of Crown Lands. In this appointment a moral lesson may be learnt by the people of this province, inasmuch as the British Government acting on all occasions on the broad principle of honor to itself and justice to its subjects, will not permit the machinations of designing and malicious persons to destroy the characters and cause their removal from office of public servants, without setting on foot a searching but honest enquiry as to the truth or falsehood of the charges brought against them. Mr. BAILLIE, than whom a more princely hearted man, or a person of higher notions of honour, this province does not boast, has undergone from the Assembly of this colony more unmerited persecution, and personal slander, than perhaps any public officer, since its settlement: but proudly conscious of his own integrity, he has permitted the shafts of their malice to "pass him by, as doth the idle wind, which he regardeth not" But his enemies—WHERE ARE THEY? Echo answers WHERE? They have "sown the wind," and at this moment, "*verily are they reaping the whirlwind.*" How sure is Retributive Justice! and altho' the wicked may prosper for a season, yet like the murderer Cain, when they flee from the wrath to come, yet shall vengeance overtake them.—We are most happy,—The whole country is happy, that an abused, an insulted, and betrayed, yet noble-minded officer of the Crown of England has vanquished and overcome all his enemies. He has outlived their utmost malice, and the poison of their tongues can no longer inflict wounds The wicked have been taken in their own toils; they have fallen, yes, fallen like Lucifer, to rise no more.—*Chronicle.*

ORDINATION.—On Sunday morning, the 23d ult., the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, held an Ordination at Bridgetown, Nova-Scotia, when the Rev ALEXANDER STEWART, was admitted to the Order of Priesthood, and the Rev. JAMEL NEALES to the office of a Deacon.—Mr. N. has been practising during the last eighteen months, as the Medical Officer of the New Brunswick Land Company; and is now about to commence his labours as a Missionary in their settlement at Stanley, near Fredericton.—*Ib.*

MARRIED

On Monday, the 24th ult. in Trinity Church Boston, by Rt Rev. the Bishop of Massachusetts, the Rev. M. P. Stickney, Rector of St. Michael's Church, Marblehead, to Jane Frances, third daughter of the late William Curry, Esquire, of Saint Andrews, N. B.

On the 27th inst. by Rev. Mr. Cassilis, Mr. J Watson, to Miss Arabella Newell, both of the parish of St. Patricks.

At St. Patrick, on the 6th ult. by the Rev. A. D. Thomson, Mr William Gill, to Sarah Buckstaff, all of St Patrick.

DIED.

At Halifax, on Tuesday, the 25th ult. in the 100th year of his age, the Honourable Sampson Salter Blowers formerly, and for many years, Chief Justice and President of the Council of the Province of Nova Scotia.

On the 14 ult, at eis residence near Toronto, (Canada,) Lieut.-Colonel Duncan Cameron, C. B. late of the 79 Highlanders, aged 68 years.

At Tremot House, Boston, on the 24th ult Sir John Caldwell, Bart. The Funeral Service was performed by the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, and the body was interred at Mount Auburn on the 28th.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED.—

Oct. 29, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, sundries to sundry.
Nov. 1, brig Wellington, Facey, Bedeford, Ballast, J. Wilson.
—— 1, bque. Brunswick, Dallimore, Liverpool, 29 days, Coals, Street-Whitlock & Walton, Merchandize to sundries,—Brig Minerva, Adams, hence at Trinidad, 28 Sept. discharging —brig Eight, Lom, do. do. 3d Oct.
—— 3, schr. Firefly, Hurber, Westport, N. S. Fish, Oil, master.

—CLEARED—

Oct. 29, schr. Ann, Small, Digby, N. S. Potatoes, Master.
Nov. 3, schr. Firefly, Hurber, Westport, N. S. Clapboard, Master.

Ship Glenlyon, Muirhead; at Quebec, spoke off Gaspe. barque Pearl. Drake, of this port, from Quebec, for Liverpool, 8 days out.

Notice to Mariners.—The Light House lately erected on the west side of the north entrance to the Gut of Canso, in lat. 45 42 north and lon. 61 27 west, was lit on the 29th June and exhibits a plain fixed Light, which can be seen from the greater part of the Bay of St George, and the shores of Cape Breton, as far as Port Hood; the building stands about 120 yards from the shore, is painted white, and is a very conspicuous object in the daytime. The Lantern is elevated 115 feet above the sea level.—There is good anchorage under the Light, with the wind off the land.

JOHN IRWIN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, and the Public generally, that he has received by late arrivals his

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

embracing a variety of Staple and Fancy Goods,

Consisting of

West of England CLOTHS of different Shades and Colours, among which are Pilot, Beaver and Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskin, and Fancy Sweeds.
An assortment of Vestings and Tailors Trimmings.
Figured and Plain Orleans, Saxonies and ALI PASHA Cloths.
Silks and Satins of various shades.
Chine and other Ribbons,
Indiana, Rob Roy, Shawls and Hkfs,
A choice selection of the latest style of PRINTS.
Plaid and Mohair Cloakings.
Red and White Flannels and Serges,
Rose and Whitney Blankets of all sizes,
Grey Cottons from 4d to 1s a yard,
White Ditto. at same prices,
Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirtings
Hosiery and Gloves in every variety,
London Slops and Ready made Clothing,
Men and Women's Boots and Shoes, Childrens ditto,

With an assortment of

GROCERIES.

All of which will be sold at the most reasonable prices for cash.

Call and examine the above Goods, at the NEW BRUNSWICK CLOTH AND FANCY STORE, Water Street.
St. Andrews, Nov 4, 1842,—44tf.

POST OFFICE,
ST. ANDREWS, 1st November 1842.

MAILS for Halifax, St. John, St. George, Fredericton, and Quebec, will hereafter be closed on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 P. M. and arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P. M. Mails for Fredericton direct will close on Wednesdays at 2 P. M. and arrive on Saturdays, for St. Stephen on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10 A. M. and arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 2 P. M for the United States on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P. M. and on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. and arrive daily at 2 P M. Mails for Halifax and St. John will also be forwarded by the Steam Boats so long as they continue running.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL.
44—fi. *Postmaster.*

Contract for Beef.

TENDERS addressed to —— Dryden, Esq Purser of H. M. Steamer, COLUMBIA, will be received for the supply of her crew with

FRESH BEEF & VEGETABLES,

of the best quality, whilst in Port, for one year, from the date of Contract, delivery to be made at Welshpool, Campobello.

Apply at the office of Capt. Owen, in Campobello, for further particulars.

Tenders to be delivered on or before the 15th of November next.

Campobello, Oct. 31, 1842. ti.44.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the office of W. F. W. OWEN, Esquire, for building an addition to the end of Curry's Wharf, in Welshpool, The said addition to consist of 5 Blocks of Logs, 24 feet by 40 feet. For further particulars apply to Capt. Owen, R. N at Welshpool, Campobello

Tenders to be delivered on or before the 15th of November next

Oct. 31, 1842.—ti44

Deals on Sale.

2,000,000 FEET of DEALS, at Chamcook Mills now ON HAND READY FOR SHIPMENT.

The quality of Chamcook Deals being Superior to any others Shipped, (Sawn by gang Saws,) and the convenience of receiving Cargoes at the *Wet Dock*, where the Deals can be delivered dry and clean, with the greatest dispatch, is a fair recommendation.

☞ The above deals will be sold at Reduced rates or customary Freight will be given to Liverpool, Hull, London or Ireland.

JOHN WILSON.
St. Andrews, Nov. 1, 1842.—ti. 44.

PROSPECTUS

OF

AN ORIGINAL POETIC TALE,

TO BE CALLED THE

RECLUSE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

OR

HERMIT OF POINT LEPREAUX.

By a Novascotian,

IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY, NEW BRUNSWICK.

This work will consist of nearly seven hundred lines of hexameter verse, forming a neat little book of thirty pages. As many characters and subjects will be introduced into the work, it will be found an amusing and edifying companion for all classes and sexes. Its publication will be executed, as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers is procured to warrant the expense of printing, &c.

TEA, SHEET IRON, &c.

EX "MABEL" FROM LIVERPOOL, VIA ST JOHN.
Just Received.

15 CHESTS Congo TEA,
17 Boxes TIN PLATE, assorted.
24 Bundles Sheet IRON.
For Sale low by
J. W. STREET.
Oct. 18, 1842.

The New World.

EDITED BY PARK BENJAMIN.

NEW SERIES—VOLUME I.

On and after the 7th day of January, 1843 The New World will appear in the shape of Royal Octavo, instead of Quarto. This change will be made in accordance with the request of numerous agents and subscribers, who are very desirous to have our Journal, with its collateral issues, in the form most convenient for preservation. A new, clear, and beautiful type will be used, and there will be no diminution in the quantity of articles given—since there will be thirty two pages, instead of sixteen, as at present. Thus, there will be two beautiful semi-annual volumes, adapted to the shelves of modern book-cases. The 'Extra Numbers,' which we shall continue to publish will form two or three seperate handsome octavo volumes. These will not consist chiefly of romances, but of really valuable historical, biographical, scientific, and standard works. They may all be obtained regularly as they appear, by all our subscribers, if in renewing their orders for the next year, they will each send $5 instead of $3—directing the overplus to be applied for the new works as they are successively issued

Our materials for the regular edition of the New World are excellent and copious. They shall be used with no sparing hand. We shall give several admirable original stories and translations, in the course of the next volume by the most popular American writers, besides the richest selections from the periodical press of Great Britain. Our correspondence with the different parts of the world will be continued.

The interest of our paper will also be greatly enhanced by the travelling sketches, first impressions, and letters, which will be furnished from time to time by JAMES ALDRICH, Esq., the junior editor, who sails for Europe on the 25th day of October. Mr. Aldrich, being perfectly acquainted with the manner in which this journal is conducted, will be able to impart more entertainment than could any other correspondent. Mr. Aldrich will complete our arrangements in England and France for the earliest possible transmission of every new publication.

The proprietors can safely promise, that the New World will be a much more valuable and interesting miscellany than it has hitherto been; although the united voice of the press has pronounced it the best newspaper of its kind in the country.

THE TERMS

Will remain as heretofore—THREE DOLLARS per annum, in advance; Four copies for Ten Dollars, and in that proportion for a larger number. POSTMASTERS will kindly frank letters containing remittances. Any person remitting Fifteen dollars for Five subscribers, shall receive a copy gratis.

Address J. WINCHESTER,
30 Ann-street, N. Y.

THIRD VOLUME OF

The Amaranth.

THE publication of the Third Volume of this Magazine will be commenced in January next. Those persons who have not already subscribed, but have intimated their intention of doing so, are requested to leave their names as early as convenient, country residents will leave their names with the Agents in their respective districts.—*Terms*—7s. 6d. per annum, in advance; if sent by post, 1s. 3d. additional to cover postage.

Saint John, Oct. 22, 1842.

Coal! Coal!

100 TONS Pemberton COAL,
40 Tons Orrel do.
To arrive in the Barque BRUNSWICK.—Sailed from Liverpool 2d inst.

W. WHITLOCK
R. WALTON. } *Committee.*
J. W. STREET

CANADA & FRANKLIN STOVES

18 Canada STOVES.
4 Franklin Ditto.
For Sale by
JAMES W STREET.
Oct. 14, 1842.

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 first proximo.

J. RODGER.
Cashier
October 3d, 1842.—nm. 40.

COTTAGE

TO LET.

THE Cottage near the residence of D. W. JACK, Esquire, owned by the Rev. Dr. ALLEY, together with a good Barn Woodhouse and an excellent Well of Water.—Will be let on reasonable Terms.

apply to
J. W. STREET.
St. Andrews, Sept. 13, 1842.—37tf.

FANCY STORE.

SUMMER SUPPLY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint Andrews that she has received her SUMMER SUPPLY of GOODS, consisting of

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.
June 6, 1842—44tf

Smith's Anvils Vices,

BELLOWS, &c.

Ex Ship "Samuel" from Liverpool, via St John, Just Received.

4 PAIR Smith's Bellows,
6 Best bright Vices—"Biles" Anvils.
1 Cask Tea Kettles and Saucepans.
6 Casks best Horse Nails,
1 Cask Shot assorted.
1 Keg 9 Inch Boat Nails.
Cask Sad Irons.
1 Do. Patent enameled Saucepans and Cover,
Tarratts improved Rim Locks, &c. &c.

JAMES W. STREET.
St. Andrews, Sept. 1st 1842.

RUM &c.

Now landing and for Sale by the Subscriber

6 Puns. strong Jamaica RUM.
7 Bags Beer CORKS.
4 Cases 4 dozen each very superior SHERRY.

J. W. STREET.
St Andrews, Sept. 1st, 1842.—37tf.

A JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER

OF Steady habits, who understands his business, will receive employment for the winter, and good wages, on application to

THOMAS HALEY.
Oct. 20, 1842.

Brig "Susan Watt."

FOR Sale the Superior Copper Fastened New Brig "SUSAN WATT," 159 Tons N. M., together with Boats, Spars, Water Casks, &c. Now Lying at the Wharf of Mr. T. Watt in Saint Andrews, this Vessel having been built by Special Contract, expressly for the Jamaica Trade, great pains has been taken in her Workmanship and she is Considered a thoroughly built Vessel in every respect and a superior model: Apply to Messrs. Street & Wardlow Saint John, or to the Subscriber,

J W STREET.
St Andrews, Sept 13th, 1842.

Notice.

The Subscriber wishes to inform all Persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book account, that unless they come and settle their accounts on or before the 1ST. DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, they will be put into proper hands for collection. And he begs to impress upon the minds of those for whom this notice is intended, that circumstances prevent him from exceptions, or giving any longer time.

C. BRADLEY.
St. Andrews, Aug. 16, 1842.

Sugar, Tea &c.

Now Landing and for Sale by the Subscriber

10 HHDS. } 4 Bbls. } Porto Rico Sugar.
2 Hhds. " Molasses,
6 Chests Congo Tea,
3 Qr Casks Superior Sherry Wine,
1 Pipe Superior Port Wine,
20 Kegs London White Lead.

Aug 3 1s. 1842. J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.

ALL COLLECTORS OF RATES, who have not paid in the amount of their Assessment monthly according to law, will be prosecuted.

By Order. W. HATCH,
August 26, 1842.—t34 *Clerk.*

Edward Stentiford

KEEPS constantly on hand and for sale *an assortment of*

Carriages, Waggons, Gigs, Sleighs, Wheels, Wheelbarrows, Carts Ploughs, &c.

220 Wheels in sets now on hand.

E. S. will take the following articles in payment for any of the above, viz. Hay, Oats, Beef, Pork, Ash Lumber, Cedar or Pine boards, long or short Shingles, Hemlock bark, Cordwood, Raw Hides, or other satisfactory payment

N. B. A Horse and Carriage to hire.

St. Andrews, August 26, 1842.—tf 34

Notice.

IS hereby given that the following person has been assessed as a Non-resident in the amount opposite his name, for the Poor and County Rates for the years 1841 and 1842, on real estate, situate in the Parish of Pennfield, generally known as the "wood land Property;" and unless some person or persons pay the same to the Subscriber together with costs and charges, the said real estate or such part thereof as may be required for that purpose, will after three months from this date, be advertised and sold by the Sheriff, be first giving thirty days notice of the time and place of Sale as by law required.

James Rait Esq. . . £3 3 7½

ISAAC JUSTASON
Collector.

Pennfield September 1. 1842—35 rm.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make advances on Cargoes Consigned to his friends in Jamaica by drafts on New York at 90 days sight as follows on Boards $8 per M.
on good Shingles $2 per M.
The Vessels to call at Morant Bay for orders.

WILLIAM KER.
St. Andrews, July 29, 1842.

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 Stephen, or

JOHN DUNN.
Saint Andrews, Feb. 1, 1842

BLANKS

For sale at this Office, and printed to Order

Original issues in. Poor Condition
Best copy available

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY th. 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, Sluices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being and standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and appertaining. Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended so to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley, and Neal D. Shaw the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, Jan'y 6 1842,
The above sale is Postponed until SATURDAY the 12th day of November when it will positively take place, at one o'clock p. m.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
Oct. 10, 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.
The above sale is Postponed until SATURDAY the 5th NOVEMBER when it will take place at 1 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS JONES.
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
Oct. 29ht, 1842.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Claim, and Demand of *JOHN 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 233 Acres more or less, together with all and singular the Buildings and Improvements thereon. The same having been taken under, and by virtue, of several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOS JONES,
SHERIFF OF CHARLOTTE.
St. Andrews, 17th May, 1842.

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

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

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand, which *Angus Daniel McMaster* had, on the 11th day of December last, or now has, as Heir at Law to the late *John McMaster*, deceased, of and of all the Real Estate, within the County of Charlotte, owned by the said John McMaster, at the time of his decease, comprising among others, the following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz:—A Tract of Land in the Parish of St. Patrick, on the North-east side of Passamaquoddy Bay, formerly granted to Capt. Farrell, with the Mills, Houses, and erections thereon, commonly known as the "Digdeguash Property" now in the occupation of the Hon. James Allanshaw.

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

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

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
June 9, 1842.

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

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

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of SAMUEL WALLACE, to that Property or certain tract or parcel of LAND, with the Buildings thereon, in the Parish of *Saint George*, known by the name of the *Baldwin Farm* bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Land owned and occupied by PETER DEWER; towards the South, by Land owned and occupied by HUGH M'CALLUM; towards the West, by the River Maguadavic; and extending back, towards the East, 110 chains, or thereabouts, to Lands occupied by THOMAS FERGUSON, containing 125 Acres, more or less; seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against *Samuel Wallace* endorsed to levy £166 8s, besides Sheriffs fees &c,

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, Oct. 3, 1842.

Genuine Medicines.

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

HEADACHE.

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

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

E Spohn, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor.
COMSTOCK & Co.,
71 Maiden Lane, New York.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS,

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1816 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty, so that any one doubting may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 141 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted cords & sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elixir* internally, and *Hewes Nerve and bone Liniment* 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 *Hays Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly every case.

(externally) in the following complaints:

For the Piles,	Tightness of the chest,
For all Dropsy	especially in children
Tender Feet	Foul Ulcers of the legs,
Sore throat by cancers or ulcers,	or other fungus sores however obstinate or long standing,
Croup	Fresh Wounds,
Whooping cough,	Chilblains, &c. &c.
Scald Head,	

LOOK OUT.

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

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

LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES,
DR. LIN'S
TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS,
AND
CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

The greatest Secret discovered!

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

Why do the Chinese live to such immense age, 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 humors which infest the blood, and which only increase by purges unless the bitters are taken after. Buy, then, these pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills and daily the bitters, and if you are to have been invalids for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humours driven off, and prevented from a return, and the *sallow yellow hue* 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 an attempt 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 Conne, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York."

Warranted the only genuine.

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

DOCTOR O C.LIN.

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 matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, 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 skin *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, Philosophy, 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 dandriff, (a most loathsome article on a gentleman's coat collar,) and giving a serviceable and beautiful lustre unknown before to the hair, has induced some persons to set up and advertize many other articles for the same purpose, none of which stand the test of trial, professing as most of them do, to be Oils of various kinds, all of which are positively injurious to the human hair. Let none be deceived, no other article will make the hair grow rapidly and of a good quality but the Balm of Columbia, and no article purporting to be the Balm of Columbia is genuine without the name of COMSTOCK & CO on the outside wrapper. Some have been deceived, and obtained a counterfeit article for the true and genuine Balm of Columbia. Remember to look for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the wrapper, before you purchase, and get none but the genuine. Don't be deceived with the assurance that and without that name is made in the same way, any is just as good, all such pretensions are FALSE, and known to be so by the counterfeiters.

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 Soreness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

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

MILITIA
Summons for Sale at this Office.
Sept. 23, 1842.

HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Connecticut, United States.
Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of
$150,000.

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

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

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

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Eliphalet Terry,	Samuel Williams.
James H. Wells,	F. J. Huntington.
S. H. Huntington,	Elisha Colt,
H. Huntington,	E. B. Ward,
and Albert Day.	

Eliphalet Terry, President.
James G. Bolles, Sec'y.

☞ The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

THOMAS SIME.
St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1842.

ROWLAND'S
MACASSAR OIL,
A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

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

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

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Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND.

To ensure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraven on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters—WITHOUT THIS NONE IS GENUINE.

Price 3s. 6d; 7s; Family Bottles, (containing four small,) 10s 6d and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

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A preparation from *Oriental Exotics*, is now universally known as the *only* safe and efficient *protector* and *beautifier* of the SKIN and COMPLEXION. Its virtues are commonly displayed in thoroughly eradicating all *pimples, spots, redness, tan, freckles*, and other unsightly *cutaneous defects*, in healing *chilblains, chaps*, and in rendering the most rough and uneven skin, pleasantly soft and smooth. To the *complexion* it imparts a juvenile roseate hue, and to the *neck, hand and arm*, a delicacy and fairness unrivalled.

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

Price 4s 6d. and 8s 6d per bottle, duty included.

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OR,
PEARL DENTIFRICE,

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

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

Be sure to ask for "ROWLANDS" Articles.

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TO BE LEASED.

THE *STORE, WHARF & PREMISES* lately occupied by JAMES RAIT, Esq. Enquire of

S WATT.
Att'y for Thomas Watt.

Hardware.
JUNE 16, 1842.

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

Copper and Hopskin Powder Flasks,
G. & B. Coffin Plates,
Brass Nails,
Plough Planes,
Timber Scribes, Turn Screws,
Sailors' Sheaths and Belts,
Shot Pouches,
Plated Snuffer Trays,
Anticorrosive Percussion Caps,
Cart Harness—plain iron,
C. S. Mill Saw Files—Taper Hand do.
Butchers Knives and Steels,
Table and Dessert Knives, Carving do.
Razors, do. in cases,
Writing Slates, Log do.
Opening and making irons for vessels
Ship Scrapers,
Norfolk Latches, Carpenters' 2 foot Rules,
Shoe Size Sticks, Spokeshaves
An assortment of Locks, Hinges and Screws,
Shingling Hatchets, Iron squares
Scrubbing Brushes, Paint do.
Beart's, pat. Coffee Pots
Plated Candlesticks
Do Snuffers and Trays
Sandwich Trays and Waiters
Bread Baskets, Shoe Thread
Head Bolts, Brass Locks

JAMES W. STREET.
June 17, 1842.

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

Every Youth's Gazette,
Illustrated by Elegant Engravings.
TO BE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES,

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

All the new popular works for children which appear in England will be obtained; and from these the best articles will be chosen and published entire in the columns of the Gazette, together with the engravings by which they may be illustrated. Thus, in our catalogue of contributors, there will be many names, dear and familiar to the ear,—Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Hofland, Mary Howitt, Miss Martineau, Mrs. Barwell, Miss Mitford, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Joanna Baillie, Mrs. Southey, Miss Coleridge, and others. Thus, at a price far less than that for which such works could be reprinted in the shape of books in this country, will the most excellent treatises and stories for the young be presented.

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

A pure moral tone will pervade every sentence of the new periodical. Every thing like sectarian, or political bias will be sedulously avoided. In fine, the Journal will be adapted to the tastes and capacities of all children, and live merit its name.

EVERY YOUTH'S GAZETTE will, on and after the 22d of January, be issued on Saturday mornings, at the office of the *New World*, 30 Ann street, New York.

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

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.

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INSURANCE COMPANY.

WM. GARNETT,
OF SAINT ANDREWS
AGENT of the PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, offers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and their contents and all other descriptions of insurable property,

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WM. CONNR,
Secretary,
Hartford, Connecticut, July, 184

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

St. Andrews, 8th Nov. 1841.

22ND OCTOBER, 184.

WILLIAM BABCOCK & SON,

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

FALL & WINTER GOODS:

Pilot Cloths, Petershams, Beaver Cloths;—White, Red, Green and Blue Flannel, Blankets, Metinos; Plain and Figured Orans and Saxonys, Satinetts, 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.

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KER.
October 6th, 1842.

THE
SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office in Saint Andrews, N B.

TERMS.

15s. per annum, delivered in town or called for
17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid

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Each repetition of Do,	1s
First insertion of all over 12 lines	3d per line.
Each repetition over 12 lines	1d per line.

Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

Legal notices by individuals who have no account with the Office to be paid for in advance. Blanks, Handbills, &c. struck off at the shortest notice, to be paid for on delivery.

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St. Andrews, Parish	Mr. John Catterel
St. Stephen,	W. Campbell Esq
Milltown,	James Allen Esq
St. David,	Thos. Moore Esq
Tower Hill,	Jas Brown Esq
Oak Bay,	Mr. J Geddes,
St. Patrick,	Mr. Charles Hanson
St. George,	Mr. Wm. Bonsall
Upper Falls,	Mr. D. Gilmour
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Grand Manan	Wilford Fisher Esq
St. John,	D. M'Mullin Esq
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Original issues in

The Standard,

VOLUME 9 NUMBER 45

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Price 15s. in Town] SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1842. [17s. 6d. sent by Mail

FARM WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

Farmers' work is never done We can say this with as much truth as of woman's work. And why should it ever be done? We are destined to endless progression; our happiness consists in making progress, and why should we wish the work done.

As soon as the harvesting is over the manure from the yards should be carried to the field piled up and covered with soil. It is a bad practice to put it out in small heaps ready to be spread in the spring. It looses much of its virtue by means of the winter winds.—A covering of loam half a foot thick will protect the heap and will itself be so impregnated as to be nearly as valuable as what was carried from the yard. It is good policy to clear the yards twice each year, spring and fall.

When the yards are cleared, more loam or sand or muck, should be made to cover them completely to catch all the liquids and retain them for future use. In some cases it may be convenient to load both ways—to carry back a loam rather than to travel back empty If the manure to be made is intended for wet and clayey soils, it is advisable to carry something of a warming nature like sand into the yards. On the other hand if it is to be applied to dry and sandy soils carry into the yards the most clayey matter you can possibly find.

The usual time for draining and ditching is August; but that month was so wet that not much was accomplished. Draining may now be done in some places to advantage.—Quite wet meadows should have drains near the highland; the matter in the ditches will then be the proper material for putting on the surface. There is no harm in digging the ditches and draining a year or two before subduing or covering the meadow; the muck thrown out of the ditch if it lies a whole year will subdue the ground on which it lies and save the labor of covering the part so deep.—It may nearly all be removed to another fresh spot which has never been covered.

Cabbages and English turnips should not be left out longer than the fifteenth. Cows will want a little foddering before the month is out. Husks and stalks make more and better milk than hay of any kind. These should therefore be used while the cows are in milk. For the same reason all the round turnips intended for cows should be given in the fall or the fore part of the winter.

Hogs ought to be finished off before thanksgiving as it is too expensive to fatten them any in the winter. Refuse apples should be saved for the cows rather than for hogs; they should be dealt out regularly and not offered at any time a surfeit.

A good supply of dry wood is a luxury in winter time, and it should be housed this month if it has not been covered before.—Cooking stoves never do well with wet wood. They are quite enough troublesome and expensive with dry fuel. The cost of cutting this for stoves will not be more than twice as expensive as for a common chimney.

A good wood lot is a fine thing for a farmer; cut clean and close as you go and not trample over young wood to single out a particular old tree that is not worth carrying home, and which would kill a hundred young ones in its fall.

Make none but best of apples into cider, and then you will be pretty sure not to make too much. If it is well strained through a good hair sieve so as to seperate all the pomance from the liquor you may bung it up tight when made in cool weather; it will not ferment if kept in a cool place, and you will have a pleasant drink that will not intoxicate and that will not be stolen by old topers.—Should any signs of fermenting appear, draw off half a pint but give no other vent to the cask.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Storing small Grain.—You in the east, who have large barns and granaries, and convenient saw mills and lumber yards, cannot conceive the difficulty that you might encounter when settled on a new farm in the west, forty miles from a saw mill. How would you store a few hundred, or a few thousand bushels of thrashed grain? Easy enough, if you only knew how—so could Careless have sealed his letter, if he had only known *how*. I will tell you how, and when you emigrate to the west, don't forget. Take fence rails and lay down a floor, a little from the ground, and build up the sides by notching Take straw or hay, and tramp a layer smooth upon the floor, and caulk the cracks between the rails, and pour in the grain, and stack some straw over the top to keep out the rain, and your grain will keep better than in a close granery, and not waste a bushel in a hundred.

BUCKWHEAT May be thrashed upon just such a rail pen, covered over with rails much better than upon the ground; the grain falling through the rails into the pen below.

Agricultural College in Gloucestershire.—The success of the Kent Agricultural College, has led to the formation of a similer institution at Shepsaombe, near Painswick, Gloucestershire. The design is, for a moderete annual payment, to bring up youths of from 14 years of age to 18, giving them, besides a good education, instruction in the theory and practise of agriculture, on the best and most scientific principles. On the Continent, agriculture is taught as a science. In this country it has been allowed to depend on isolated instruction, while all other arts and sciences have had the advantage of collegiate courses of education. The farms attached to the Agricultural College at Shepscombe, include various descriptions of arable pasture, and woodlands in the immediate vicinity, and extend over 900 acres.—*Salopian Journal.*

A LOVE OF READING, is one of the passions, which like all other passions not so good, grows by what it feeds on; and that parent who can, and does not furnish the means of wetting an appetite so salutary, when well directed, is guilty of the grossest injustice to his children. Newspapers are the mustard of food suitable for such appetites. Reader, do you take one?—*Correspondent of Cult.*

Kicking Cows.—Hang that Cow—how she kicks! says the milkmaid. Yes, that's the right way to treat her.—Hang her. You've hit on the remedy, tho' you was not aware of it when you pronounced that awful sentence, "Hang that cow." A writer in the Farmer's Cabinet has told the secret publicly. He says, merely place the patient (he should have said the impatient) in a stable with a beam over head, and fixing a running noose over her horns, throw the end over the beam, and pull away so as to raise her head pretty high in the air, but not so as to raise her legs from the ground. In this position she will not only be disabled from kicking, but will give down her milk without the least hesitation—not from any spite or ill will, but because she can't help it.—*Connecticut Farmer's Gazette.*

We cut the following from an English paper. It appears to us that the *rider* in this case was a very appropriate one; and if all the spectators at trotting matches were of the same species, the world would be better off:

"Extraordinary Trotting Match.—On Tuesday afternoon, a gray pony, 12 hands & a half high, the property of Mr. Burke, a gentleman well known on the turf, was backed for £50 to trot 14 miles within an hour, with a monkey for its rider, in an inclosure attached to the Rosemary Branch, Peckham The mokey according to the conditions of the match, was booted, spurred, and otherwise attired after the fashion of the jokies at Epsom or Newmarket, and rode the pony in the usual style, with saddle and bridle. The monkey selected was Signor Jocko, belonging to Mr. Batty, the equestrian manager. At the appointed time the 'Signor made his appearence, attended by one of the roughriders belonging to Mr. Batty's establishment. He was dressed a la Chilney, or Scott, his jacket and buckskins being built by a first rate west-end schneider, and his top-boots would have done honor even to the renowned Hoby. The colors he sported was red and white, and in his right paw he carried a handsome riding whip, and also wore a pair of small spurs buckled round his boots. The pony he was mounted on is a very fast trotter but notwithstanding his performances, time was in this instanee backed at odds. After the arrangement of the usual preliminaries, the start took place, Mr. Burke, and a gentleman, a friend of the party who had taken the bet, cantering on each side of the pony, with one or two others galloping in the rear. He performed the distance in 56 minutes and 53 seconds of the given time, consequently having three minutes and 7 seconds to spare, and was not all distressed. The Signor rode in first rate style, came in with the whip in his mouth, and appeared quite conscious of his own merits as an equestrian."

Romance of Real Life.—Some years ago, says a foreign journal, the captain of a corsair carried off the wife of a poor wood-cutter residing in the neighbourhood of Messina. After detaining her for several months on board his vessel, he landed her on an island in the South Seas, wholly regardless of what might befal her. It happened that the woman was presented to the savage monarch of the island, who became enamoured of her. He made her his wife, placed her on the throne, and at his death left her the whole sovereign of his domains. By a Europeen vessel which recently touched at the Island, the poor woodcutter has received intelligence of his wife, She sent him presents of such vast value, that he will probably be one of the wealthiest individuals in Sicily, until it shall please her majesty, his august spouse, to summon him to her court.

National Observatory.—The New York Morning Chronicle says, there are indications, at last, of that country having a National Observatory, and lament that there is not one in the whole Union. We are quite of opinion that it is, indeed, high time, they had a National Observatory, for the purpose of *observing* the *Nation*, in all its incongruities, confusion, repudiation, and headlong course to destruction. A consummation devoutly to be wished for.

POETRY.

[From Godey's Lady's Book for October.]

THE MOURNING RING.

[SET TO MUSIC]

Silent pledge of true affection,
As on thee I fix my gaze,
Thou dost bring the recollection,
To my heart of former days.

As I press the simple token,
All the past before me flies—
Hopes and joys forever broken,
Chill my heart and dim mine eyes.

Yet amid these sad revealings,
Brighter thoughts break thro' the gloom,
Love hath many holy feelings,
Which survive beyond the tomb.

Solace of my heart's dejection,
Worth far more than worlds to me,
As the pledge of true affection,
Never will I part from thee!

REMARKABLE ANECDOTE.

The particulars of the following very striking incident were lately told us by a friend, as a fact falling within the range of his personal knowledge; and having the most perfect confidence in his veracity, we scruple not to give it as such to our readers:—In a sea-port town on the west coast of England, some years ago, there was notice given of a sermon to be preached on Sunday evening, in a dissenting chapel there. The preacher was a man of great celebrity in his calling; and that circumstance, together with the pious object of the discourse—to enforce the duty of a strict observance of the Sabbath—attracted an overflowing audience. After the usual prefatory prayer and hymn of praise, the preacher gave out the text, and was about to proceed with his sermon, when he suddenly paused, leant his head on the pulpit, and remained silent a few moments. It was imagined that he had become indisposed; but he soon recovered himself, and, addressing the congregation, said, that before entering upon his discourse, he begged to narrate to them a short anecdote; 'It is now exactly fifteen years,' said he, since I was last within this place of worship; and the occasion was, as many here may probably remember, the very same as that which has now brought us together. Amongst those who came thither that evening were three dissolute young men, who came not only with the intent of insulting and mocking the venerable pastor, but even with stones in their pockets to throw at him as he stood in this pulpit Accordingly, they had not listened long to the discourse, when one of them said impatiently, 'Why need we listen any longer to the blockhead?'—'throw!' but the second stopped him, saying, 'Let us first see what he makes of this point.' The curiosity of the latter was no sooner satisfied, than he, too, said, 'Ay, confound him, it is only as I expected—throw now!' But here the third interposed, and said it would be better altogether to give up the design which had brought them there. At this remark his two associates took offence and left the church, while he himself remained to the end. 'Now, mark, my brethern,' continued the preacher, with much emotion, what was afterwards the several fates of these young men?—The first was hanged, many years ago, at Tyburn, for the crime of forgery; the second is now lying under sentence of death for murder in the jail of this city. The third my brethern,—and the speaker's agitation here became excessive, while he paused, and wiped the large drops from his brow—'the third my brethern, *is he who is now about to address you—listen to him!*'

Transparency of the Sea on the Newfoundland Coast.—My attention was caught by something moving on the bottom 12 or 15 feet below me, and I soon found it to be covered with lobsters. One or two of these, by means of a pointed stick we managed to capture.—The singular clearness of the water is most remarkable; when the surface is still, the echini, shell-fish and cretiniæ clinging to the rocks, crabs and lobsters crawling on the bottom, fish, medusæ, myriads of sea creatures floating in its depths, are clearly visible to a depth of 30 or 40 feet as in air itself. * * * * * * * * In the passage between Trinity Island, or Lewis's Island, and the Frying-pan, the bottom of the sea consisted of huge peaks and mounds of white granite, rising from dark and deep hollows The extreme clearness of the water rendered these cliffs and peaks all visible as we approached them, though none reached to within 3 or 4 fathoms of the surface and the sensation experienced in sailing over them was most singular, and to me very uncomfortable, I could not look over the boat without extreme giddiness, as if suspended on some ærial height leaning over a tremendous gulf. The same sensation was described to me by a gentleman I afterwards met with, an experienced hunter and sailor, as assailing him upon his once in smooth water, taking a boat within the space of some sunken rocks off the Wadham Islands, on which the water broke in bad wather. These rocks he described as three peaks rising from an apparently unfathomable depth, and the sensation, as his boat gently rose and fell between them, was so unpleasant, and indeed awful, that he gladly got away as fast as he could.—*Juke's Excursions.*

Genius Working for Hire.—It is perhaps impossible for great genius to work expressly and avowedly for hire without being haunted or injured by that unhappy consciousness. A book seller offered the Rev. Robert Hall a thousand guineas for ten sermons, and, after his first refusal, strenuously and repeatedly urged him to accept the offer Mr. Hall replied, that if there were no other obsticle in the way of his accepting the proposals, the mere business like character of the transaction, the bare naked form in which pecuniary remuneration was mixed up with it, would form an objection quite insuperable, and transform an occupation which ought to be spontaneous, and therefore delightful, into intolerable drudgery. "A thousand guineas, sir!" said Robert Hall, "I should soon begin to calculate how much it was for each sermon,—then I should get down to a page, and from pages to paragraphs and sentences, and at last to words and syllables; should think every word clear gain, and become impatient of erasure and correction!—Sir, it is impossible that I could do it."

Early Formation of Good Habits.—If a child is neglected till 6 years of age, no subsequent education can recover it. If to this age it is brought up in ignorance and dissipation, in all the baseness of brutal habits, in that vacancy of mind which such habits create, it is in vain to try to reclaim it by teaching reading and writing. You may teach it what you chose afterwards, but if you have not prevented the formation of bad habits, it will be in vain. With children under the age of 6 years, learning—school learning—should not be the chief consideration, but the formation of moral principle. [Brougham.

Fable.—What is the use of thee, thou gnarled sapling?" said a young larch tree to a young oak. "I grow three feet a year, thou scarcely as many inches; I am straight and taper as a reed, thou strangling and twisted as a loosened whithe." "And thy duration," answered the oak, "is some third part of a man's life; and I am appointed to flourish for a thousand years Thou art felled and sawed into paling where thou rottest and are burned after a single summer: of me are fashioned battle-ships, and I carry mariners and heroes into unknown seas." The richer a nature, the harder and slower is its develepement. Two boys were once of a class in the Edinburgh grammar-school; John, ever trim, precise, and dux; Walter, ever slovenly, confused, and dolt. In due time, John became Baillie John, of Hunter square; and Walter became Sir Walter Scott, of the Universe. The quickest and completest of all vegetables is the—cabbage.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Eloquence of the Passions.—Cromwell was one day engaged in a warm argument with a lady on the subject of oratory in which she maintained that eloquence could only be acquired by those who made it their study in early youth, and their practice afterwards. The Lord Protector, on the contrary maintained that there was an eloquence which sprung from the heart; since, when that was deeply interested in the attainment of any object, it never failed to supply a fluency and richness of expression, which would, in the comparison, render vapid the studied speeches of the most celebrated orators It happened some days after, that this lady was thrown into a state bordering on distraction by the arrest and imprisonment of her husband, who was conducted to the tower as a traitor to the government. The agonized wife flew to the Lord Protector, rushed through his guards, threw herself at his feet, and with the most pathetic eloquence pleaded for the life and innocence of her injured husband. His highness maintained a severe brow, till the petitioner, overpowered by the excess of her feelings, and the energy with which she had expressed them, paused; then his stern countenance relaxed into a smile, and extending to her an order for the immediate liberation of her husband, he said, 'I think all that have witnessed this scene will vote on my side of the question, in a dispute between us the other day, that the eloquence of the heart is far above that mechanically acquired by study.'

Anecdote.—Soon after the close of the war of 1814, an American merchantman, manned by green Yankees, went into London. One of the Yankees pitched ashore and landed in a large warehouse—The proprietor stepped up to him and said, "My fr-fr-friend can you t-t-tell m-m—," he could get no further. The head clerk advanced and said, "I *guess* I can tell you what he was going to ask—he was going to ask if you could tell him the reason why Balaam's Ass spoke?" "Wall," replied Johnathin, "I guess Balam was a stuttering man and couldn't speak, and so his Ass stepped up and spoke for him."

PATRONIZING NEWSPAPERS.

The following from the Pittsburg Conference Journal is true to the life. Read it:

"The way some people patronize papers is a SIN. They receive it for two, three, or four years without paying for it. Then the editor through the post master receives the heart-cheering intelligence, that Mr. A. B refuses to take his paper any longer, and that it lies dead in the office." Well, he has the consolation of knowing that one bad subscriber is gone. Another—"Mr. C. D. who receives his paper at this office, has removed from these parts; you had better stop his paper." Pity he forgot to send us five dollars before he started. Yet another—"Your paper sent to E. F. is not taken out of this office. Reason, not known." Thus goes the business of patronizing papers to death. Thus we have no doubt died at a premature age the Conference and Family Record. What wonder if its ghost should haunt the bed chamber of some of those friends who have killed it with their kindness.

We add to the above the *Ipswich Register*, which the editor assures, us died with the same disease, last week—and were it not that editors and publishers could live on what some of their neighbours would starve to death, some half dozen more papers in this country would cease to be.

The following anecdote of Sir R. W. Otway, is given by a recent writer:—In 1814 when I sailed with Sir R. Otway, in the Ajex, Hessian boots were in fashion; but to which he had a most insuperable objection; consequently, if any of the officers presented themselves before him in Hessian Boots, he was sure to offer some bluff remark, that would not fail to be such a rebuke as to deter the wearers from again making the experiment.—While at Quebec I was induced to volunteer for the lakes, and at the time I was preparing myself to leave the ship to join the Confidence, I ventured to draw on my Hessian boots; but I determined, when taking leave of the Admiral, to hide my boots as cleverly as I could. Accordingly I waited on Sir Robert in his cabin, to bid him adieu; when he very cordially shook me by the hand, and with his significantly viewing my boots, said, 'Good by, sir, good by; but if you happen to come across a Yankee, I hope you will not forget to jump down his throat and leave your boots in his stomach altogether.' I had the pleasure afterwards to know that, however displeased he might have been with my boots, he very strongly recommended me to Commodore Fisher.

Mean and Apparent Time.—Time shown by the stars, and measured by a well regulated clock, is called *mean* or true time; but time exhibited by the sun, is measured by a sun dial, and generally designated *apparent* time. The difference between the sun and a well regulated clock, arises from the inclination of the axis of the earth to the ecliptic, and the ecliptical form of the earth's orbit. A sun dial and a clock can only agree on four days of the year; viz: on the vernal and autumnal equinox, and on the winter and summer solstic; because the suns longitude and right ascension are equal only at these periods.

A clock will be before a sun dial, from the twenty-fourth of December to the 15th of April, and from the 16th of June to the 31st of August; at all other seasons of the year the dial will be before the clock.

The greatest difference between mean and apparent time, or between a clock and a dial, is sixteen minutes and seventeen seconds, and occurs the third of November, at this period the sun is sixteen minutes and seventeen seconds too fast.

The difference between mean and apparent time is called the *equation of time;* and which, being sometimes added to, and sometimes subtracted from, apparent time, will give mean or true time.

Thus, from the twenty-fourth of December to the fifteenth of April, the equation must be added to the apparent time, for true time; because the sun's mean longitude is less than his right ascension. From the fifteenth of April, to the fifteenth of June, the equation must be subtracted; because the sun's mean longitude is greater than his right ascension, and upon the same principles, from the 15th of June to the 31st of August, to December 24th must be subtracted.

Beauty.—As embers attract a straw, so does beauty admiration, which only lasts while the warmth continues; but virtue, wisdom, and goodness, like the loadstone, never loose their powers. They are the true graces: which, as Homer feigns, "are linked and tied hand in hand," because it is by their influence that human hearts are so firmly united to each other.

'There's two bolsters missing, Mary.'

'Yes marm. Miss Susan and miss Jane put 'em on for bustles this morning, coz they was goin' out to walk with Mr. Swizzlefizzle.'

'Hush, girl.'—*O murder*

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[*From Charles Wilmer's News Letter, Oct. 19.*]

By accounts recently published, it appears there is an immense falling off this year in the shipping employed in the timber trade between Liverpool and the North American Colonies. The amount so employed in the year ending on the 31st of February, 1842 was 174,945 tons, while the amount which has arrived since that time is only 43,095 tons. Very little more is expected, during the winter months, so that the diminution in shipping will be rather less than one-half, and that of the timber in the same proportion. This great falling off has been partly occasioned by the recent change in the timber duties, but still more by the immense importations of 1841, and the cessation of all descriptions of building owing to the distress of the country. We are glad, however, to learn, that the decrease in the importations is beginning to produce some improvements in prices. The gulf of Colonial-built ships still continues, the Brunswick dock being crowded with large vessels of that description, most of which are unsaleable at present at any price but as the building of ships has almost ceased in the Colonies, they would soon recover some part of their value if trade should at all revive. A free trade in such bulky and necessary articles as corn and sugar would set all these affair again immediately. This is so obvious, that we expect to see the Canadian and New-Brunswick merchants zealous free traders in a year or two. Sir Robert Peel has cut up their monopoly, and they cannot do better than call upon him to do the same to all other protected interests.

The revenue account for the quarter ending the 10th of October is somewhat startling, after the sanguine expectations so generally entertained by the public, that it would show a considerable increase over the returns of the corresponding quarter of last year. Instead of the anticipated result, we find a decrease of no less than £67,478, notwithstanding the large amount of duty received on foreign corn released from bond, and the produce of the Income tax, which alone within the quarter amounts to £312,244. This decrease, however extraordinary at the present conjuncture, might be the less regretted but for the particular head of revenue under which it has principally occurred—that of the Excise—usually regarded as indicating the degree of prosperity or destitution of the great mass of community. Some alterations, however, as to manufactures coming under the Excise, will account for a portion of this decrease; whilst the diminished means of the working population, at least in the districts recently disturbed, has greatly resulted from their acts of outrage, and must not again occur to effect the revenue or their own comforts.

Would that we could report a favourable change in the prospects of trade, but unfortunately we have to record the opposite. The winter is now drawing in upon us, and still large numbers of the laborious population continue out of employ. A return of the quarter's revenue has just been published which shows a deficiency of nearly seventy thousand pounds, notwithstanding the payment of a million extra from corn, and upwards of three hundred thousand pounds from the Income tax. After making every allowance for the reduction of the timber and other duties, for the paralysis in the wine trade, produced by the lingering negociations with Portugal, and for the loss occasioned by the late strike in the manufacturing districts—the fact that there is a decline of £733,448, in the Excise revenue, and that the surplus in the Customs is not more than one fifth of the sum paid on corn, (and which cannot be relied upon in any succeeding year,) is very alarming.

Considerable attention is at present arrested in this country to the new branch of trade, which has recently sprung up in consequence of the new English Tariff, in American provisions. A large public sale of provisions took place in this town on the 11th inst., but in consequence of the prices afforded not coming up to the holders' estimated value, the greater portion of the American was bought in.

Her Majesty and the Court remain at Windsor, and intend spending Christmas at the Castle, where the festivities of the season will be celebrated with the usual magnificence and splendour which have been observed since her Majesty's accession to the throne.

THE STEAM-SHIP HINDOSTAN.—Letters from Gibraltar, by the Montrose steamer, announces the arrival of the Hindostan at that port on the 29th ult., having run the distance from the Needles to Gibraltar (1,230 miles) in 121 hours, being at the rate of ten knots an hour.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN OXEN.—The first foreign oxen ever on sale in Liverpool were shown on Monday week, at the Old Swan market. There were only seven of them, and they were very poor in quality. They formed part of a lot of Dutch oxen imported into Hull, and had, therefore, been brought across the Island either by land carriage or on foot, which certainly can never pay with such poor cattle.

The news from the Continent continues to possess little interest. In France the principal topics of attention is the question of the Right of Search, and the extraordinary mission Mr ELLIS to the Brazils, for the purpose of extending British Commerce with that country. The Paris papers cry aloud for the repeal of the three treaties of 1831 and 1833, government to enter into negociations with the Brazilian government that shall prevent the successful termination of Mr. Ellis' mission.

THE CONVICT BEAN.—The deformed lad John Bean who was convicted of a misdemeanour at the session of the Central Criminal Court for shooting at the Queen, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, Millbank, has been attacked with illness since his incarceration. He is of a weak constitution, and has been put to tailoring. By the prison regulations, his relatives are not permitted to see him more than once every four months, and in the event of a prisoner writing to his friends the period of visiting is lengthened to every eight months. It is said that a petition to the Secretary of State is in the course of signature, praying a commutation of his sentence.

During the last ten days the utmost excitement and alarm has prevailed in consequence of the absconding of Mr. Edmund Baddeley, late manager of the Manchester Bank. Various and conflicting statements have been freely circulated as to the probable amount which he has carried away, but as yet no accurate idea can be formed.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in the Bank, was held in Manchester on Friday last a report of which stated that the liabilities by non-engagement, were, to round numbers, 800,000.

From the manufacturing districts we continue to receive very unsatisfactory reports as to the operations of the factories and mills, while the Liverpool Cotton market remains dull and inactive. During the past fortnight the transactions have been on such a very limited scale as to afford no scope for remark. The late explosion of the Manchester Bank has tended much to paralyze trade.

The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool have addressed a memorial to Sir Robert Peel, urging the necessity of a reduction of the present enormous duty upon Tobacco. No answer has been, as yet, returned to the memorialists we believe.

The fall of rain in Bombay during 13 days previous to the departure of mail had been very great. It was stated that the overflowing of the Ganges has done considerable injury to indigo crop.

Parliament was further prorogued *pro forma* on the 6th by Royal Commission until the 13th Nov. when should nothing intervene in the interval to render the summoning of the legislature necessary, it will be further prorogued until February.

Commander Andrew Drew, whose name is so well known from the active part he took in the destruction of the Caroline steamer on the Lakes in Canada, has been appointed to the corvette Wasp, 18, now fitting at Chatham.

Liddise is dangerously ill at Paris of an inflamation of the chest.

Mr. O'Connell has come forth in a new "hereditary bondsmen" letter to the people of Munster, urging the enrolment of repealers with what variety he may. "Justice to Ireland," he says, requires these things—First, the total extinction of the tithe rent charge; secondly, the protection of Irish manufacture—Thirdly, the fixity of tenure of land, in order to encourage agricultural improvement, and recompense the people for their labour & capital—Fourthly, a complete representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament, by the greatest possible extension of the suffrage, and by the protection of the ballot—Fifthly, the abolition or entire beneficial alteration of the poor laws—Sixthly, *the Repeal of the Union.*

The Ven. Edward Stopford, Archdeacon of Armagh has been appointed to the vacant Bishopric of Meath.

It is said that Earl de Grey is to have the vacant Garter placed at the disposal of Ministers by the death of the Marquis of Westminster. Most probably this is a quiet way of shelving the noble after the fashion of Buckingham, for the vice regal sway has been any thing but satisfactory, and there were rumours not a few as to the retirement of the Lord Lieutenant some time ago.

It is said that there is £20,000 surplus in hand after paying the October dividends on Mexican bonds.

The report current a short time ago that Lord Stanley was to be called to the Upper House previous to the meeting of Parliament is not generally credited, on account of the abundance of conservative talent already in that place. Now that the Duke of Wellington has withdrawn as it were from active political life, some leader is required for the tory party in the Peers.

The Irish Law Appointments.—Lord De Grey and Lord Elliot, have had a busy time of it, but the various appointments to the gift of the Government are at length definitely arranged. The Rt. Hon. F. Blackburne goes to the Rolls Court, Mr. T. B. Smith is appointed Attorney General, and the Solicitor Generalship has been conferred on Mr Sergeant Greene, and Mr. Keating. Queen's Counsel is mentioned as the former's probable adviser at the Castle. This however, is not yet decided upon. Mr Litton has at length been offered and accepted the office of Master in Chancery, in succession to the late Mr. Curry, thereby causing a vacancy in the representation of Coleraine.

The Customs in the quarter have more than realized the expectations of Sir Robert Peel, who could not have expected from his financial measures so early an increase under this head as £295,769.—In the Post office there is also an increase of £52,000; and a sum of £5,599 under the head of Miscellaneous. The items of decrease are:—Excise, £434,831; Stamps, £101,224; Taxes, £142,733.

On the entire year, there is a total increase of £355,031. The particulars of increase being—Customs £171,278; Post office, £165,000; Miscellaneous, £477,833; and Property tax, £313,844.—The items of decrease on the year are—Excise £733,448; Stamps, £39,712; Taxes, 62,233; and Crown Lands, £11,600.

The Emperor of China has, at length been heard of. He boasts, in an imperial edict, that a great officer, called Chintae, in a rencontre with the English forces, "put to death all the white barbarians, and seized alive many of the black rebels."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Mail from Delhi arrived on Friday bringing intelligence from Bombay to the 27th, and from Calcutta to the 13th of Aug and from China to the 6th of June.

The most remarkable fact is the decision taken by the Governor General to send forward the troops from Candahar and Jellalabad to Cabul. This decision appears to have been adopted immediately on the receipt of despatches which reached India by the mail that left England on the 5th of June. There had previously existed throughout India a strong feeling of dissatisfaction, to which some of the journals had afforded a decided vent. That discontent took its origin from the presumed apathy of the new Governor-General, who, having some months taken possession of Calcutta, seemed, in his comparatively retired retreat at Allahabad to have resolved that the troops be left to inaction at Candahar, and suffer a variety of misery at Jellalabad. The soldiers expressed their eagerness to be led against the enemy and particularly against the murderer, Akbar Khan; but the order for the onward movement had not been given by Lord Ellenborough. The efforts of the Government had, however, in the interval been actively directed to supply the troops with every requisite. The force at Candahar, under General Nott, was so well furnished with good carriage cattle as to be able in July to move in any direction. The spirit of those troops may be owned from the following anecdote. When that General was told that he should evacuate Affghanistan, he is said to have inquired—"By which route, whether by Quetta backwards, or to Caubul forward!"

The position of the force at Jellalabad under Gen. Pollock during the months of June and July had attracted much attention, for the difficulties which surrounded them had been exaggerated to extreme by the croakers. There was abundance in the camp of every necessary, but not of luxury. The principal want were beasts of burden. Among the rumours was one that the owners of the animals taken on hire from India had refused to allow their cattle to proceed further than Peshawar. The active and energy of the Government agents had in a great degree obviated this difficulty. The force at Jellalabad was then considerable, for, besides the "illustrious" garrison which had, under Gen. Sale, withstood the siege of Akbar Khan, and the troops that stormed the Khyber Pass, under General Pollock, a considerable body of Sikhs, against whose behaviour as auxiliaries, no great complaints were urged, was collected there, and to whose custody it was said that the fortress of Jellalabad and the care of the Khyber Pass were to be intrusted after the retirement of the British.

The unwarlike hesitation of the troops at Jellalabad having been misinterpreted by some of the Affghan chiefs in the neighbourhood, whose bullying propensities lead them always to assault those who exhibit any doubt or fear, and above all those who seem inclined to retreat from before them, it became necessary that General Pollock should chastise the most refractory. Detachments were, therefore, sent out, which soon brought those worthies to their senses, and obliged them to pay the sums due to the revenue.

On the 13th of July a negociation on behalf of Akbar Khan was commenced. Captain Troup, who had been Major of Brigade in the British contingent to Shah Soojah, and who is one of the prisoners, came to Jellalabad: he was accompanied by a Candahar chieftain. The object of his mission was, under pretence of making terms for the restoration of the prisoners in exchange for the reinforcement of Dost Mahommed, to gain time and to delay operations until the approach of another winter should be sufficient to paralyze the movements of the Indian troops.—But those negociations had, as far as Akbar Khan was concerned, tended to no purpose and several letters, brought by Capt. Troup from the prisoners, both males and females addressed to their friends in India, have contributed to allay the great anxiety felt on their account. They were then confined in a fortress 5 miles distant from Cabul, the approach to which is described as rather difficult. Some of them were allowed to move about the mountains, and to ride in small parties into Cabul. Lady Sale, who occasionally botanized, was always guarded by two Affghans. The officers might, perhaps arrange to escape, but Akbar Khan's agents took good care of the ladies and children whom he looked upon as his safe hostages.—The most accredited report respecting the real position of Akbar Khan was, that he had appointed himself Vizier under Futteh Jung, the son and nominal successor of Shah Soojah, but that he was not in favour with the inhabitants of Cabul, over some of whom he exercised the most horrible tyranny, and who also appeared to dread the approaching vengeance of the British troops. The Kuzzilbashes, a strong party in that town were opposed to him. He was, therefore, compelled to act with some moderation towards the prisoners, for the prisoners of the town and district looked to them being protected by Futteh Jung, as the acknowledged representative of his father in alliance with the British. The report industriously circulated by interested parties some months ago, that Akbar Khan intended to take the prisoners, in case of his being hard pressed, over the Hindoo Khosh into Bokhara, had lost credit, for it was said that the King of Bokhara, although he treats Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, his present captives with great rigour, does not wish for more Europeans: and having subdued the Chieftain of Koban, and gained influence with the Wuzee of Khulum, had obliged the latter to refuse permission to Akbar Khan to take those prisoners through the passes. It was, therefore, supposed that, on the arrival of the British troops from Jellalabad at Candahar and Caubul, the ill-acquired domination of the ambitious son of Dost Mahommed would speedily be terminated. There is no doubt now of this having murdered Sir W. H. Macnaghten, for the fact of his having done so has been admitted by himself.

SPAIN.—We have received our private letters and news-papers up to the latest date, from Madrid; but we have seldom found either so utterly barren of interest. The Cortes is to meet on the 14th of November for the dispatch of business. It is supposed that Senior Costina, a liberal member, will be the President of the Chamber of Deputies. The preamble to the official decree summoning the Cortes states that the financial affairs of the country require its early assembling. There will be no speech from the Throne. The long-talked of amnesty is again adjourned.

GERMANY.—The Congress of the German Commercial Legue, recently assembled at Stuigard, has raised the duties on mixed worsted and cotton goods from thirty to fifty dollars, and has increased the duties upon hardwares, and many other articles. This will very materially affect some departments of the manufacturing industry of the kingdom, and still further paralyse the commerce which is the life blood of English prosperity and greatness. It is not agriculture, but the commerce of this nation which has made her so great, so renowning, and so powerful, and therefore everything which effects the greatest of all her interests, is worthy of our especial regard. The German league is every year narrowing the field of British industry, that it may occupy the vacant place with her own manufactures. This, though much to be deplored, is all fair and legitimate; the Germans are only copying the protecting and prohibitory laws which England has so long delighted in, and which her statesmen seem determined to uphold. The only remedy which our Government can apply, is to repeal the Corn duties, to lower, the Sugar and Timber duties, and thus to encourage our trade with American, Brazil, and the northern powers, before these countries impose similer duties as a retribution justly due for our long-continued prohibitions and monopolies. This, and every other event of a similar kind, is a new and powerful reason for our Government freeing the manufactures of this country from every shackle and burden. Unless this is done, and our own restrictive policy is entirely abandoned, we continue to give the sanction of our authority and example to those anti-commercial principles, which, we now see, may be turned with such fatal effect on ourselves. To impose artificial burdens on our manufactures and to court the hostility and rivalry of foreign governments, as we do by our own Corn law, at a time when those manufactures need every possible advantage and relief, and are suffering blow after blow, is an act of the utmost injustice and folly.

Accounts from Algiers of the 25th September mention another unexpected check to the French arms. Gen. Changarnier, with a force of 2,500, invaded the territory of tribes on the Western frontier of Oran, as yet untasted by the French. The natives met them bravely and engaged them two whole days in an uninterrupted series of combats, hand to hand, fighting with swords and bayonets or within pistol-shot. The French lost 150 killed and wounded, including six officers killed; among others, Lieutenant Sebastiani, nephew of Marshal Count Sebastiani.

A good deal of public attention has, during the last ten days, been directed against the Chartists taken prisoners during the recent disturbances in the manufacturing districts. Special Commissions have been held in the counties of Chester, Lancaster, and Stafford. The prisoners were mostly convicted, and some have been sentenced to imprisonment, whilst others (of the more vile have been transported for various periods. Lord Abinger's charge to the Jury at Liverpool, has formed a topic affording much controversy by the Press. The radical prints denounce it in the strongest language, whilst the Conservatives scarcely attempt to defend it. Mr. Cobden made a severe attack upon it at a meeting of the Anti-Corn-Law League at Manchester, last week. Lord Abinger, in his charge, went so far as to lay down principles almost withholding from the people the right of meeting.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh, one of the Commissioners who explored the North eastern boundary on the part of Great Britain, in 1841, undertook in an after-dinner speech, at Plymouth, last week, to defend the treaty lately concluded between England and the United States. He expressed it as his opinion that the settlement that had been made, was the best for both parties that could be made. He strongly condemned the attacks made upon the terms of treaty by the English press.

UNITED STATES.

RAILROAD COLLISION.—As the Norwich and Western Rail Road trains were going out yesterday morning, the engine of the Western train came in contact with the hindmost car of the Norwich train, and the crossing of the two roads a little south of this village. Two of the Norwich cars were thrown from the track, but were not much injured, and being immediately replaced, the train continued its course. The engine and tender of the Western train were thrown from the track, and the engine considerably broken. No person was injured and no other damage was done.

The Norwich train was supplied to the road, and the accident could have happened only by great carelessness on the part of the engineer of the Western train. He was immediately dismissed. We understand that he had always been considered one of the best and most careful engineers on the road; and he says he cannot account to himself now, for the manner in which he permitted this accident to occur. [*Worcester Spy.*

The Steamer Solway, not Burnt.—By the Neptune, which arrived last night from Havana says the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of the 18th, we learn that the Solway was in port when she left—so that the rumour that she was burnt was unfounded. The Neptune left Havana on Saturday, and had a short run to port.—*Boston Mail, October 29.*

Mr Benjamin C. Harris, one of the most respected and enterprising merchants of Boston, (says the *Bee*) lately committed suicide by hanging himself. He was of exceedingly nervous temperament, and for a few days previous appeared much depressed in mind occasioned, as is supposed, in consequence of receiving the news of the death of a merchant in New Orleans, from whom he expected a remittance of $5000. He has left a wife & ten children.

HALIFAX, Nov. 2.—*Destructive Fire.*—This morning, seven after two o'clock, the Hardware Store of Messrs. Le Cain, in Upper Water st. was discovered to be on fire, and so rapid the progress of the flames, that in spite of every exertion it was burnt to the ground, and the adjoining house belonging to ——Divine, was left a blackened ruin. Fortunately there was but little wind at the time, otherwise it is impossible to conjecture how far the conflagration might have extended. The stores on the wharf were at one time on fire, but were happily extinguished, and the houses on the opposite side of the street were in great danger from the excessive heat, and the falling of the burning brands. Messrs. Le Cain we understand, are insured to the extent of £2,400 on their stock, and £600 on the building.—*Gazette.*

Lieutenant Wiseman, R. N., late of Her Majesty's ship Nimrod, who was tried by Court Martial in Halifax Harbour and acquitted, is now First Lieut. of the Vulcan, at the anchorage of her Captain, Sir W. Parker, who was President of the Court.—*Post.*

PROVINCIAL.

PAPER MILL.—The *Morning Courier* suggests the propriety of establishing a Paper Mill in this city, as an undertaking which would remunerate the outlay. An establishment of this kind was in operation some years since at Carleton, near St. Andrews, which was patronized by its proprietor, with considerable success, for a year or two; and we believe there is still one in the neighborhood of Halifax, but even the united press of that city do not use its manufacture. With such discouraging prospects, and while many are suffering from having embarked capital in unprofitable speculations, we do not think it likely that business will be soon undertaken by any of our monied men—though we should be glad to find some of them preserving it with advantage to themselves and to the public.—*Courier.*

A Social Tea Drink.—On Wednesday evening last, a tea party on a large scale took place in this city, in the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, the company numbering between five and six hundred,—two Baptist Ministers and a Minister of the Presbyterian Church were there as guests. Prayers and singing interspersed the business of the evening, and many complimentary and appropriate addresses were delivered. The feast was bountiful, and marked with that harmony which ever prevails where people congregate to return their thanks to the giver of all good gifts. On the following evening, the Children of the Sunday Schools, numbered between seven and eight hundred, were invited to a smaller feast of reason and love, and were waited upon by their teachers. The delight and harmony that beamed from their cherub countenances were gratifying in the greatest degree. Children thus brought up in the fear of God, and by education and taught to appreciate and return with grateful hearts their thanks for blessings bestowed, bid fair to become ornaments in that society, of which they are destined by their maker to form a part.—*St John Herald Novem-ber 4.*

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.—The congregation of St. Paul's Church, Fredericton, have given *a most harmonious call*, to the Rev John M. Brooke, of New Richmond, Lower Canada, to become their Pastor; and we are glad to understand that the Rev. Gentlemen has expressed his acceptance thereof. Mr. Brooke is a *tried* and an *approved* minister of the Gospel, having laboured for several years with great talent, fidelity, and acceptance among the people of his present charge—and, while we sympathize with them in the loss which they will sustain by his removal from them, we cannot but congratulate our christian brethren at Head Quarters in the prospect of having such a man to break among them the bread of life.—*M Greater.*

Accident to the steamer Meteor.—We regret to learn that as the Meteor was leaving the landing in Fredericton on Thursday evening about 6 o'clock, she was run into by the steamer *New Brunswick*, and so violent was the shock that the Meteor instantly sunk. The New-Brunswick had just arrived as the Meteor was preparing to leave, and on coming up to the landing struck the Meteor forward of the paddle-boxes. We understand that she had a large number of passengers on board, all of whom were safely landed. Fortunately the deck and rails of the Meteor remain above water, and it is thus that she will soon be raised. The Meteor is owned by

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...several years with great talent, fideli-
...acceptance among the people of his
...charge—and, while we sympathize
...in the loss which they will sus-
...removal from them, we cannot
...tulate our christian brethren at
...in the prospect of having
...to break among them the bread
...Gleaner.

...to the steamer Meteor.—We re-
...that as the Meteor was leaving
...to Fredericton on Thursday
...about 6 o'clock, she was run into by
...New Brunswick, and so violent
...that the Meteor instantly sunk.
...Brunswick had just arrived as the
...preparing to leave, and on com-
...the landing struck the Meteor for-
...paddle-boxes. We understand
...a large number of passengers on
...whom were safely landed. For-
...deck and rails of the steamer re-
...water, and we trust that she will
...raised. The Meteor is owned by

Mr. James Whitney, of this city, who has thus met with two heavy losses in a very short time.—New Brunswicker.

Charge of Arson.—On Monday last, a lengthy investigation took place before Alderman Peters, when William McGowan, Stephen Munson, and William Dougan, were committed to jail in this City, to take their trial on a charge of having set fire to and burned a Saw Mill, belonging to the last named, on the St. Andrews road, about two years since. The information was given by a man named David Desmond, at whose house McGowan, who is charged with being the actual perpetrator, lodged at the time the Mill was set on fire. Munson, who is accused of having employed him, was recognised by the Agent of the Ætna Insurance Company (Mr. Balloch) in whose office the Mill was insured, as a person who called upon him in disguise, some time since, and offered to give information relative to the burning of the Mill, if Mr. B would give him £25, of which sum he was then in want.—The trial, we presume, will come on at the adjourned sitting of the Supreme Court, which commences on Wednesday the 9th instant.—Courier.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir,

Everything here seems to play dull music but the Amateur Band. Indeed in these difficult times when the strings of business are completely out of tune, we stand the more in need of something to enliven the spirits, and to make us forget our poverty. Our friends of the Band very opportunely, came in with their enlivening strains on the evenings of Friday and Tuesday last, and contributed much to do what is generally considered a very wise thing, viz. 'to drive dull care away.'

To praise the performance is not my intention, nor is it necessary; the musical attainments of the Band, are too well known and appreciated to require a distinct notice or eulogium at the present. But I was certainly surprised at the great number and variety of the tunes. How they have managed in so short a time to learn so many I cannot conceive; but perseverance combined with good instruction and musical taste, will achieve wonders.

It is to be regretted that the Town Hall is not better adapted to musical purposes. Could not the New Court House be obtained for the next Concert? It would give much greater effect to the sound, and would be more suitable in other respects.

Yours &c.

MUSA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friend A. B's letter has been received—the person alluded to, is unworthy of notice—he will understand our motives for not publishing it.

THE STANDARD.

Saint Andrews, Friday, Nov. 11, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. Harris Hatch, President.
Director next week—*J. 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 Work House.
Commissioner next week—*John Parkinson.*

SAINT ANDREWS
Marine Assurance Association.
Hon. James Allanshaw, President.
John McKean, Esq. Secretary.
Director next week—*Wm. Babcock.*
Office open every day, (Sunday excepted) from 10 till 4 o'clock,

Saint Stephens Bank.
William Porter, Esq. President.
Director next week—*Geo. S. Hill.*
Discount Day,—SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

☞ Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES

London,—Oct. 17		Montreal,—Nov. 3	
Liverpool,—Oct. 19		Quebec,—Nov. 3	
Edinburgh,—Oct. 15		Halifax,—Nov 3	
Paris—Oct. 15		New York—Nov. 5	
Toronto,—Nov. 3		Boston,—Nov. 6	

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The Royal Mail Steamship Caledonia, Capt. Lott arrived at Halifax, on the 31st ult. in 12 days from Liverpool—bringing London dates to the 17th and Liverpool to the 19th ult.—Extracts from which will be found in our columns:

The Steamship Acadia, arrived at Liverpool from Halifax in 10 1-2 days; also the Great Western at Bristol in 13 days from New-York.

The proceedings in Canada are creating much excitement among the press in England. The one party being equally loud in their praise and the other in their condemnation of the conduct of the Governor General.

The following noble and distinguished personages are dead—Earl Ferrers, the Duchess of Atholl, Countess of Bradford, Sir G Lowry Cole, G. C. B. Col. of 27th foot, Gov. of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, Lieut. Gen Sir J. Sinclair, Bart., General Hon. John Brodrick, Lady M. Cunninghame, and Lady Mary Rose, Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Lyon, K.

We have been obligingly favored by a mercantile friend in Liverpool with the following interesting items of news which we extract from his letter of the 19th ult.—

Liverpool Markets.—Lumber. The period for the new timber duties taking effect, having at length arrived, the latter part of the past week was unusually animated, and the amount of business was very considerable, as the woods immediately affected by the Tariff, met with very marked attention, and the results as contrasted with previous sales, prove that in place of a decline an advance has been established, under the first operations of the reduced duties on British American Timber, &c. The Auction sales of the 12th and 13th, were extensive.

Yellow Pine.—A cargo of midling St. Johns 47 feet average, was sold by auction on the 12th at from 15 1-4d to 17 1-4d per foot. By private sales choice cargo of 70 feet average, sold at 18d, a fair one of 67 feet at 16 3-4d and a small quantity of 34 feet average at 13 1-2d, by auction a cargo of Quebec of fair quality at from 12 1-2d to 13 3-4d per foot; another at from 12d to 13 1-2d, another 12 1-2d to 13d, early in the week by private bargain a cargo was sold at nearly 12 1-2 per foot, yesterday a choice one at 14 1-2 per foot.

New Brunswick Spars, St. John spruce with cargoes have been sold at 2d per foot and by auction with yellow at from 2 3-16d to 2 5-4d per foot.

Spars, a few spruce were sold at 1-2d per foot.

The sale of Timber &c. advertised for the 21st consists of the following:—White pine 97,379 feet, Red Pine 13,816 feet, Birch 41,220 feet Oak 11,016 feet, Pitch Pine 9,623 feet, Deals 417,655 feet, Staves 89,117.

There has been 6 1-2 millions of light Sovereigns returned to the Bank of England since the Royal proclamation. The half farthing pieces are not coming out untill the begining of next year.

Treaty Ratified.—The Secretary of State received information by the arrival of the Caledonia that the Treaty with England has been ratified. The ratifications were exchanged in London, on the 14th of Oct.

Mr. Dewich, the Special Agent of the Department, has taken his passage in the Great Western, to sail from Bristol on the 22d.—He will of course bring out the Treaty.—*New World.*

The Amaranth.—This popular monthly periodical, has been issued for the present month, displays the usual taste of the conductor both as to its contents and appearance. A continuation of the interesting and well written tales of "*The Banker and the Count,*" adapted from the French by G. R. of Fredericton, and "*George Nevers,*" a sketch of the times, by W. R. M. B., occupy nearly all the present number, so that we have only one original piece of poetry—a very pretty one, however, by *Wilhemina,* of Liverpool, N. S.—although the receipt of the contributions of some half a dozen others acknowledged.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.
—ARRIVED.—

Nov. 7, schr. Forest, McMaster, Eastport, Sundries to sundry.
—8, " Boundary, Shacford, Boston, Produce, H. Frye & Co.
—9, " Wm. & Edward, Smith, Cornwallis, N S. Produce, B. R. Fitzgerald.

—CLEARED—

Nov. 9, schr. Boundary, Shacford, Eastport, Lumber, master,

POST OFFICE.
St. Andrews, November 10, 1842.

THE Mail to meet the sailing of Her Majesty's Steam Packet Caledonia for Halifax on 18th inst. will close at this Office on Sunday 13th at 6 P. M.:—A Mail will also close on Monday evening to be sent by the Steamer Nova Scotia on Tuesday Morning.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL.

NOTICE.

DR. McSTAY requests all Persons indebted to him either by Note or Book Account to pay the same by the 1st of December next, as all Debts unpaid after that date, will be handed over to an Attorney for Collection.

St Andrews, Nov. 1, 1842.—45tf.

Stationary.

JUST received direct from London a supply of STATIONARY, for Sale at the Post Office.
St Andrews, Nov. 9, 1842.

Contract for Beef.

TENDERS addressed to ——— Dryden, Esq Purser of H. M. Steamer, Columbia, will be received for the supply of her crew with

FRESH BEEF & VEGETABLES,

of the best quality, whilst in Port, for one year, from the date of Contract, delivery to be made at Welshpool, Campobello.

Apply at the office of Capt. Owen, in Campobello, for further particulars.

Tenders to be delivered on or before the 15th of November next.

Campobello, Oct. 21, 1842. tf.44.

NOTICE for TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the office of W. F. W. Owen, Esquire, for building an addition to the end of Curry's Wharf, in Welshpool. The said addition to consist of 5 Blocks of Logs, 24 feet by 40 feet. For further particulars apply to Capt. Owen, R. N at Welshpool, Campobello.

Tenders to be delivered on or before the 15th of November next.

Oct. 21, 1842.—t44

NOTICE

TO the Children of Mrs Mary Campbell Murdoch or McLellan spouse of William McLellan, sometime residing at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, or their Heirs,—the said Mrs. Mary Campbell Murdoch or McLellan, being a daughter of John Murdoch who was a brother of the deceased Doctor William Murdoch, some time residing at Nether Corsock and Castle Douglas, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright in Scotland, and thereafter at Versailles in France.

By the last Will and Settlement of the said Dr. William Murdoch, dated 13th January 1838, he *inter alia* bequeathed a Legacy of £1,000 Sterling "to the children of his late Brother John,"—and a question *inter alia* having risen among the Legatees under the said settlement, as to the parties having right to the said Legacy, a Process of Multiplepoinding and Exoneration was some time ago raised before the Court of Session in Scotland at the instance of James Crosbie Esquire younger of Merkland, sole accepting and acting Testimentary Trustee of the said Dr. William Murdoch, for the purpose of having it determined whether the said Mary Campbell Murdoch or McLellan or her children have right to a share of the said Legacy.

It is understood that the said Mrs. Mary Campbell Murdoch or McLellan is dead, and that she left children, who were some years ago resident in New Brunswick, and the State of Maine, North America.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Children or other Representatives of the said Mrs. Mary Campbell Murdoch or McLellan that they may *immediately* attend to their interest in the said Process:—with certification that if appearance is not forthwith made for them in the said Process, the Fund will be divided among the Parties who have already claimed it.

For further Particulars application may be made to Mr. Thomas Sime, Commissioner of the Poor, of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, or to Mr. Andrew Scott Writer to the Signet, 24 Drummond Place, Edinburgh, the Agent in the said action for Dr. Murdoch's Trustee.

*** *The St. John N. B. Courier, and the Portland Advertiser will please give the above* two *insertions,* and forward papers with their bill to

THOMAS SIME.

St. Andrews, Nov. 11, 1842.—45 tf.

JOHN IRWIN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, and the Public generally, that he has received by late arrivals his

FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY,

embracing a variety of Staple and Fancy Goods,

Consisting of

West of England CLOTHS of different Shades and Colours, among which are Pilot, Beaver and Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskin, and Fancy Sweeds.
An assortment of Vestings and Tailors Trimmings.
Figured and Plain Orleans, Saxonies and Ali Pasha Cloths.
Silks and Satins of various shades.
Caine and other Ribbons,
Indiana, Rob Roy, Shawls and Hdkfs.
A choice selection of the latest style of PRINTS.
Plaid and Mohair Cloakings.
Red and White Flannels and Serges,
Rose and Whitney Blankets of all sizes,
Grey Cottons from 4d to 1s a yard,
White Ditto, at same prices,
Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirtings
Hosiery and Gloves in every variety.
London Slops and Ready made Clothing.
Men and Women's Boots and Shoes, Children's ditto,

With an assortment of
GROCERIES.

All of which will be sold at the most reasonable prices for cash.

Call and examine the above Goods, at the NEW BRUNSWICK CLOTH AND FANCY STORE, Water Street.

St. Andrews, Nov 4, 1842.—44tf.

POST OFFICE.
St. Andrews, 1st November 1842.

MAILS for Halifax, St. John, St. George, Fredericton, and Quebec, will hereafter be closed on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 P. M. and arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P. M. Mails for Fredericton direct will close on Wednesdays at 2 P. M. and arrive on Saturdays, for St. Stephen on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10 A. M. and arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 2 P. M. for the United States on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P. M. and on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. and arrive daily at 2 P. M. Mails for Halifax and St. John will also be forwarded by the Steam Boats so long as they continue running.

GEO F. CAMPBELL.
Postmaster.

44—tf.

Deals on Sale.

2,000,000 FEET of DEALS, at Chamcook Mills now ON HAND READY FOR SHIPMENT.

The quality of Chamcook Deals being Superior to any others Shipped, (Sawn by gang Saws) and the convenience of receiving Cargoes at the Wet Dock, where the Deals can be delivered dry and clean, with the greatest dispatch, is a fair recommendation.

☞ The above deals will be sold at Reduced rates or customary Freights will be given to Liverpool, Hull, London or [illegible]

JOHN WILSON.

St. Andrews, Nov 1, 1842.—at. 44

The New World.

EDITED BY PARK BENJAMIN.

NEW SERIES—VOLUME 1.

On and after the 7th day of January, 1843 The New World will appear in the shape of Royal Octavo, instead of Quarto. This change will be made in accordance with the request of numerous agents and subscribers, who are very desirous to have our Journal, with its collateral issues, in the form most convenient for preservation. A new, clear, and beautiful type will be used, and there will be no diminution in the quantity of articles given—since there will be thirty two pages, instead of sixteen, as at present. Thus, there will be two beautiful semi-annual volumes, adapted to the shelves of modern book-cases. The 'Extra Numbers,' which we shall continue to publish will form two or three separate handsome octavo volumes. These will not consist chiefly of romances, but of really valuable historical, biographical, scientific, and standard works. They may all be obtained regularly as they appear, by all our subscribers, if in renewing their orders for the next year, they will each send $5 instead of $3—directing the surplus to be applied for the new works as they are successively issued.

Our materials for the regular edition of the New World are excellent and copious. They shall be used with no sparing hand. We shall give several admirable original stories and tales among, in the course of the next year, by the most popular American writers, besides the earliest selections from the periodical press of Great Britain. Our correspondence with the different parts of the world will be continued.

The interest of our paper will also be greatly enhanced by the travelling sketches, first impressions, and letters, which will be furnished from time to time by James Aldrich Esq., the junior editor, who sails for Europe on the 25th day of October. Mr. Aldrich being perfectly acquainted with the manner in which this journal is conducted, will be able to impart more entertainment than could any other correspondent. Mr. Aldrich will also complete our arrangements in England and France for the earliest possible transmission of every new publication.

The proprietors can safely promise, that the New World will be a much more valuable and interesting miscellany than it has hitherto been; although the united voice of the press has pronounced it the best newspaper of its kind in the country.

THE TERMS

Will remain as heretofore—THREE DOLLARS per annum, in advance; Four copies for Ten Dollars, and in that proportion for a larger number. Postmasters will kindly frank letters containing remittances. Any person remitting Fifteen dollars for Five subscribers, shall receive a copy gratis.

Address J. WINCHESTER.
30 Ann street, N. Y.

THIRD VOLUME OF

The Amaranth.

THE publication of the Third Volume of this Magazine will be commenced in January next. Those persons who have not already subscribed, but have intimated their intention of doing so, are requested to leave their names as early as convenient. Country residents will leave their names with the Agents in their respective districts.—*Terms*—7s. 6d. per annum, in advance; if sent by post, 1s. 3d. additional to cover postage.

Saint John, Oct. 22, 1842.

CANADA & FRANKLIN STOVES

18 Canada STOVES.
4 Franklin Ditto.

For Sale by
JAMES W STREET.

Oct. 14 1842.

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 first proximo.

J. RODGER.
Cashier

October 3d, 1842.—am. 40.

PROSPECTUS
OF
AN ORIGINAL POETIC TALE,
TO BE CALLED THE
RECLUSE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
OR
HERMIT OF POINT LEPREAUX.
By a Novascotian,
IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY, NEW BRUNSWICK.

This work will consist of nearly seven hundred lines of hexameter verse, forming a neat little book of thirty pages. As many characters and subjects will be introduced into the work, it will be found an amusing and edifying companion for all classes and sexes. Its publication will be executed, as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers is procured to warrant the expense of printing, &c.

FANCY STORE.
SUMMER SUPPLY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint Andrews that she has received her Summer Supply of GOODS, consisting of

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.

June 4, 1842—44tf

BLANKS

For sale at this Office, and printed to Order

Smith's Anvils Vices,

BELLOWS, &c.

Ex Ship "Samuel" from Liverpool, via St John, Just Received.

4 PAIR Smith's Bellows,
6 Best bright Vices—"Hiles" Anvils.
1 Cask Tea Kettles and Saucepans.
6 Casks best Horse Nails.
1 Cask Shot assorted.
1 Keg 2 Inch Boat Nails.
1 Cask Sad Irons.
Do. Patent enameled Saucepans and Cover,
Tarratt's improved Row Locks, &c. &c.

JAMES W. STREET.

St. Andrews, Sept. 1st 1842.

RUM &c.

Now landing and for Sale by the Subscriber

6 Puns. strong Jamaica RUM.
7 Bags Best CORKS,
4 Cases 4 dozen each very superior SHERRY.

J. W. STREET.

St Andrews, Sept 1, 1842.—27tf.

A JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER

OF Steady habits, who understands his business, will receive employment for the winter, and good wages, on application to

THOMAS HALEY.

Oct. 20, 1842.

Brig "Susan Watt."

FOR Sale the Superior Copper Fastened New Brig "SUSAN WATT," 159 Tons N. M., together with Boats, Spars, Water Casks, &c. Now Lying at the Wharf of Mr. T. Watt in Saint Andrews, this Vessel having been built by Special Contract, expressly for the Jamaica Trade, great pains has been taken in her Workmanship and she is Considered a thoroughly built Vessel in every respect and a superior model: Apply to Messrs. Street & Wardlow Saint John, or to the Subscriber,

J W STREET.

St Andrews, Sept 13th, 1842.

Notice.

The Subscriber wishes to inform all Persons indebted to him, either by Note or Book account, that unless they come and settle their accounts on or before the 1st. day of September next, they will be put into proper hands for collection. And he begs to impress upon the minds of those for whom this notice is intended, that circumstances prevent him from exceptions, or giving any longer time.

C. BRADLEY.

St. Andrews, Aug. 16, 1842.

Sugar, Tea &c.

Now Landing and for Sale by the Subscriber.

10 HHDS. }
4 Bbls. } Porto Rico Sugar.
2 Hhds. " " Molasses,
6 Chests Congo Tea,
3 Qr Casks Superior Sherry Wine,
1 Pipe Superior Port Wine,
20 Kegs London White Lead.

Aug 31st, 1842. J. W. STREET.

Edward Stentiford

KEEPS constantly on hand and for sale *an assortment of* Carriages, Waggons, Gigs, Sleighs, Wheels, Wheelbarrows, Carts Ploughs, &c.

220 Wheels in sets now on hand.

E. S. will take the following articles in payment for any of the above, viz. Hay, Oats, Beef, Pork, Ash Lumber, Cedar or Pine boards, long or short Shingles, Hemlock bark, Cordwood, Raw Hides, or other satisfactory payment.

N. B. A Horse and Carriage to hire.

St. Andrews, August 26, 1842.—tf34

Notice.

IS hereby given that the following person has been assessed as a Non-resident in the amount opposite his name, for the Poor and County Rates for the years 1841 and 1842, on real estate, situate in the Parish of Pennfield, generally known as the "wood land Property;" and unless some person or persons pay the same to the Subscriber together with costs and charges, the said real estate or such part thereof as may be required for that purpose, will after three months from this date, be advertised and sold by the Sheriff, he first giving thirty days notice of the time and place of Sale as by law required.

James Rait Esq. - - £3 3 7½

ISAAC JUSTASON
Collecter,

Pennfield September 1. 1842—35 tm.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make advances on Cargoes Consigned to his friends in Jamaica by drafts on New York at 90 days sight as follows on Boards $4 per M.
on good Shingles $2 per M.
The Vessels to call at Morant Bay for orders,

WILLIAM KER.

St. Andrews, July 29, 1842.

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 Dune, now occupied by David Woodcock.

☞ Apply to J. H. Whitlock, Esq. Saint Stephen, or

JOHN DUNN,

Saint Andrews, Feb. 1 1842.

TEA, SHEET IRON, &c.

ex "Mabel," from Liverpool, via St John, *Just Received.*

15 CHESTS Congo TEA,
17 Boxes TIN PLATE, assorted.
24 Bundles Sheet IRON.

For Sale low by
J. W. STREET.

Oct. 18, 1842.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand, of the ACADIAN COMPANY, of 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, Sluices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being and standing, and also the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and appertaining. Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended so to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley, and Neal D. Shaw the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

The above sale is Postponed until SATURDAY the 12th day of November when it will positively take place, at one o'clock p. m.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
Oct. 10, 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.

The above sale is Postponed until SATURDAY the 12th NOVEMBER when it will take place at 1 o'clock. P. M.

THOMAS JONES.
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
Nov. 5th, 1842.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Claim, and Demand of *JOHN 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 233 Acres more or less, together with all and singular the Buildings and Improvements thereon. The same having been taken under, and by virtue, of several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOS JONES,
SHERIFF OF CHARLOTTE.

St. Andrews, 17th May, 1842.

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

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

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand, which *Angus Daniel McMaster* had, on the 11th day of December last, or now has, as Heir at Law to the late *John McMaster*, deceased, of and of all the Real Estate, within the County of Charlotte, owned by the said John McMaster at the time of his decease, comprising among others, the following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz:—A Tract of Land in the Parish of St. Patrick, on the North-east side of Passamaquoddy Bay, formerly granted to Capt. Farrell, with the Mills, Houses, and erections thereon, commonly known as the "Digdeguash Property" now in the occupation of the Hon. James Allanshaw.

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

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

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
June 9, 1842.

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

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

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of SAMUEL WALLACE, to that Property or certain tract or parcel of LAND, with the Buildings thereon, in the Parish of *Saint George*, known by the name of the *Baldwin Farm* bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Land owned and occupied by PETER DEWER; towards the South, by Land owned and occupied by HUGH M'CALLUM; towards the West, by the River Magaguadavic; and extending back, towards the East, 110 chains, or thereabouts, to Lands occupied by THOMAS FERGUSON, containing 125 Acres, more or less; seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against *Samuel Wallace* endorsed to levy £166 8s, besides Sheriffs fees &c,

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, Oct. 3, 1842.

Genuine Medicines.

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

HEADACHE.

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

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

E Sphon, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor.
COMSTOCK & CO.,
71 Maiden Lane, New York.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS,

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

Answer—By the *Indian Vegetable Elixir* internally, and *Hewes Nerve and Bone Liniment* 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 *Hays' Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly *every case.*

(externally) in the following complaints:

For the Piles,	Tightness of the chest, especially in children
For all Dropsy	Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores however obstinate or long standing,
Tender Feet	
Sore throat by cancers or ulcers,	Fresh Wounds,
Croup	Chilblains, &c. &c.
Whooping cough.	
Scald Head,	

LOOK OUT.

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

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

LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES,
DR. LIN'S
TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS,
AND
CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

The greatest Secret discovered!

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

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age?—Because they purify the blood. *The Chinese Blood Pills*—so called because they work upon and cleanse the Blood—are the standard remedy—These pills will do it, and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the bake humors which infest the blood, and which only increase by purges unless the bitters are taken after. Buy, then, these pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills and daily the bitters, and if you are or have been invalids for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn off, and prevented from a return, and the *sallow yellow hue* of sickness change partially to the *full blooming glow of health & youthful buoyancy.*

There are cases so numerous of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use these medicines, and *use no other*, and health and strength 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 Connel, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.'

Warranted the only genuine.

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

DOCTOR O C.LIN.

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 matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, 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 skin, *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, Philosophy, 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, (a most loathsome article on a gentleman's coat collar,) and giving a softness and beautiful lustre unknown before to the hair, has induced some persons to set up and advertize many other articles for the same purpose, none of which stand the test of trial; professing as most of them do, to be Oils of various kinds, all of which are positively injurious to the human hair. Let none be deceived, no other article will make the hair grow rapidly and of a good quality but the Balm of Columbia, and no article purporting to be the Balm of Columbia is genuine without the name of COMSTOCK & CO on the outside wrapper. Some have been deceived, and obtained a counterfeit article for the true and genuine Balm of Columbia. Remember to look for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the wrapper, before you purchase, and get none but the genuine. Don't be deceived with the assurance that and without that name is made in the same way, any is just as good, all such pretensions are FALSE, and known to be so by the counterfeiters.

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 Soreness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

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

MILITIA
Summons for Sale at this Office.
Sept. 23, 1842.

HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Connecticut, UnitedStates.
Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of
$150,000.

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

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

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

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Eliphalet Terry,	Samuel Williams.
James H. Wells,	F. J. Huntington.
S. H. Huntington,	Elisha Colt,
H. Huntington,	E. B. Ward,
	and Albert Day.

Eliphalet Terry, President.
James G. Bolles, Sec'y.

☞ The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

THOMAS SIME.

St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1842.

ROWLAND'S
MACASSAR OIL,
A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

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

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

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London,
Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND.

To ensure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraven on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters—WITHOUT THIS NONE IS GENUINE.

Price 3s. 6d; 7s; Family Bottles, (containing four small,) 10s 6d and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

A preparation from *Oriental Exotics*, is now universally known as the *only* safe and efficient *protector* and *beautifier* of the SKIN and COMPLEXION. Its virtues are commonly displayed in thoroughly eradicating all *pimples, spots, redness, tan, freckles*, and other unsightly *cutaneous defects*, in healing *chilblains, chaps*, and in rendering the most rough and uneven skin, *pleasantly* soft and smooth. To the *complexion* it imparts a juvenile roseate hue, and to the *neck, hand and arm*, a delicacy and fairness unrivalled.

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

Price 4s 6d. and 8s 6d per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO,
OR,
PEARL DENTIFRICE,

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

Price 2s 9d per box, duty included

☞ NOTICE—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, *A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON*, are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the "KALYDOR" and "ODONTO;" also printed, in *red*, on the Wrapper in which the Kalydor is enclosed.

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

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

TO BE LEASED.

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

Hardware.
JUNE 16, 1842.

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

Copper and Hopskin Powder Flasks,
G. & B. Coffin Plates,
Brass Nails,
Plough Planes,
Timber Scribes, Turn Screws,
Sailors' Sheaths and Belts,
Shot Pouches,
Plated Souffer Trays,
Anticorrosive Percussion Caps,
Cart Harness—plain iron,
C. S. Mill Saw Files—Taper Hand do.
Butchers Knives and Steels,
Table and Desert Knives, Carving do.
Razors, do. in cases,
Writing Slates, Log do.
Opening and making irons for vessels
Ship Scrapers,
Norfolk Latches, Carpenters 2 foot Rules,
Shoe Size Sticks, Spokeshaves
An assortment of Locks, Hinges and Screws,
Shingling Hatchets, Iron squares
Scrubbing Brushes, Paint do.
Beart's pat. Coffee Pots
Plated Candlesticks
Do Snuffers and Trays
Sandwich Trays and Waiters
Bread Baskets, Shoe Thread
Head Bells, Brass Locks

JAMES W. STREET.

June 17, 1842.

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

Every Youth's Gazette
Illustrated by Elegant Engravings.
TO BE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

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

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES,

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

All the new popular works for children which appear in England will be obtained; and from these the best articles will be chosen and published entire in the columns of the Gazette, together with the engravings by which they may be illustrated. Thus, in our catalogue of contributors, there will be many names, dear and familiar to the young—Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Holland, Mary Howitt, Miss Martineau, Mrs. Barwell, Miss Mitford, Mrs S. C. Hall, Joanna Baillie, Mrs. Southey, Miss Coleridge, and others. Thus, at a price *far less* than that for which such works could be reprinted in the shape of books in this country, will the most excellent treatises and stories for the young be presented.

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

A pure moral tone will pervade every sentence of the new periodical. Every thing like sectional, sectarian, or political bias will be sedulously avoided. In fine, the Journal will be adapted to the tastes and capacities of all children, and thus merit its name.

EVERY YOUTH'S GAZETTE will, on and after the 22d of January, be issued on Saturday mornings, at the office of the *New World* 30 Ann street, New York.

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

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

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY.

WM. GARNETT,
OF SAINT ANDREWS,

AGENT of the PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, offers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and their contents and all other descriptions of insurable property,

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

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

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

WM. CONNER,
Secretary.

Hartford, Connecticut, July, 1841.

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

St. Andrews, 8th Nov. 1841.

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 Cloths;—White, Red, Green and Blue Flannels, Blankets, Merinos; Plain and Figured Orleans and Saxonys, Satinetts, 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.

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KER.

October 6th, 1842.

THE
SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office in Saint Andrews, N B.

TERMS.

15s. per annum, delivered in town or called for
17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Inserted according to written orders, or continued till forbid if no written directions

First insertion of 12 lines, and under,	3s
Each repetition of Do,	1s
First insertion of all over 12 lines	3d per line.
Each repetition over 12 lines	1d per line.

Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.
Legal notices by individuals who have no account with the Office to be paid for in advance
Blanks, Handbills, &c. struck off at the shortest notice.—to be paid for on delivery.

AGENTS

ST. ANDREWS, Parish	Mr John Cotterel
ST. STEPHEN,	W. Campbell Esq
MILLTOWN,	James Albee Esq
ST. DAVID,	Trist. Moore Esq
Tower Hill,	Jas [illegible] Esq
Oak Bay,	Mr. J. Sleddery
ST. PATRICK,	Mr. Clarke Hanson
ST. GEORGE,	Gl. Wm. Brandt
Upper Falls,	Mr. D. Gilmour
PENFIELD,	Mr James Hunter,
GRAND MANAN	Wilford Fisher Esq
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