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THE BROKEN LEG.

A TEMPERANCE TALE.

Bonnard appeared at all times, and every where, before midday, a prudent and amiable man; but after dinner, and in the evening he was not always precisely so. In fact, he was a true son of the ancient Germans, so often reproached for a love of drinking, and knew no greater enjoyment than that of giving, amidst convivial friends, the inspiring songs, "Enjoy the charm of life,"—and of emptying out a flask of good old Hock, as an accompaniment. Had he been satisfied with one flask, nobody would have a right to say anything against him, especially as his income permitted it; but one flask was sure to call for another, even to a sixth or seventh.

The mother, sisters, and brothers, with whom he resided, had the mortification of seeing him return home, six evenings in the week, perfectly intoxicated. Their most urgent remonstrances were fruitless, and they began to think that his drunkenness was incurable. Laura, his sweetheart, thought so too; for, after innumerable quarrels, a breach was at length made between the lovers, who, indeed, were almost as much as betrothed.

Hitherto he had, from a respect to Laura, maintained at least the outward appearance of good manners; but now he became a shameless and notorious drunkard. Almost every night, he either had a scuffle with watchmen, or slept off his intoxication in a round house. His health thereby began visibly to be injured, and his fortune to melt away. In short, he was upon the brink of ruin.

Two of his friends, who, although they often drank with him, always kept themselves within the bounds of moderation, were much grieved at his conduct, and resolved to reclaim the drinker, by a method not the most common in the world. With this view, they one evening accompanied Bonnard to a public wine cellar and appeared in particularly high spirits. Old Hock was called for, and they encouraged him to quaff as much of it as he liked, and that was no small dose. He drank himself into the clouds.

About midnight, the two friends began to yawn, shut their eyes, and seemed to fall asleep. Bonnard, delighted, for he could now drink another flask without being reproved by them. Before, however, he had finished it, intoxication reached its highest pitch, and he at length fell, deprived of reason, into a sound and death-like sleep.

His friends instantly started up from their pretended slumber, shook and joggled him, and to their great joy, found that he exhibited no symptoms of wakefulness. By a sign which was previously agreed upon, they now called in a surgeon, who was waiting in an adjoining apartment. He immediately entered, bringing with him phials and other implements for a broken leg, and soon faced up the right limb of the sleeper, as lightly as if it had been most dangerously fractured.

They then sprinkled water upon his face, and gave a fearful thundering cry.

The sleeper started up, seized instantly his leg which the splints squeezed, and wished to rise from the chair; his friends however held him fast, crying out, "Hold on! hold on! stir not—you have received a serious contusion.—We had scarcely time to stop when attempting to go down stairs you fell, broke your leg and fainted. We awakened, raised you up, and caused you to be dressed. In Heaven's name, stir not for your life! We have ordered a litter, and it will be here immediately to carry you home."

Bonnard was delirious; his fancy magnified the pressure of the splints to the pain of a real broken limb, and never once imagining that he was deceived, he permitted himself to be borne home lamenting.

There, his family received him, as was concerted, with tears and wailings. For four weeks he continued to be visited by the surgeon, who kept his leg squeezed into a case, so that he could not move himself, and did not doubt the reality of the alleged accident. So long an imprisonment was intolerable;—he cursed wine as the cause of his misfortune, and made a solemn vow never to get drunk in future.

At the expiration of a month, the surgeon informed him the cure was completed. He went as if upon eggs, to save his broken leg, and his first walk was to the house of his sweetheart, whom he anxiously entreated to forget the past, and once more to reanimate him in her affections. She promised both on condition of a temperate year's probation.—He kept it manfully, and then became the husband of his Laura, and continued, during the rest of his life, an orderly respectable man, who never, at any one time, drank more than he could carry.

After several years, Bonnard, for the first time, discovered the trick that had been played upon him, he thanked his friends heartily for it, and began once more to tread firmly on his right leg, the straining of which he had always until then most carefully avoided.

The rose has its thorns, the diamond its specks, and the best man his failings.

DARING ATTEMPT TO DESTROY ST. JOHN BY FIRE!

In part of our last edition we inserted a letter from a Correspondent in St. John, giving a brief account of an attempt to fire that City; we now publish the particulars from the *New Brunswick* of the 2d inst.

"We have just escaped one of the deepest laid and most extended conspiracies for the destruction of a whole city that was ever conceived by the midnight incendiary. Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, an alarm of fire was sounded which was found to proceed from Lower Cove; in this direction a number of persons directed their steps, but the fire was got under before doing any material damage. It originated in an out-house in the rear of Mr. Frith's dwelling. From the facts gathered on the spot it appears that no fire was kept in the building, and that it was almost impossible for any person to gain admittance without being perceived. While we were revolving this circumstance, a report was circulated that *Trinity Church* had been set on fire, which proved too true, for on approaching the spot, we learned that the torch of the incendiary had been applied to this sacred edifice, which the half-burnt curtain and the scorched wood work, plainly indicated. Singular as it may appear, one of the windows near the end of the building had been forced, and some combustible materials placed inside. But the timely discovery of the fire frustrated the designs of the miscreants who applied the torch.

Scarcely had the fire been extinguished in the Church, before another alarm was given, and the citizens not knowing when or where these fiendish attempts were to terminate, hurried with the greatest precipitancy, to the scene of new alarms.—The third place which had been visited by the wretches, proved to be the *Mechanics' Institute*, and when we approached the building, a volume of smoke was issuing from different parts of it, and serious fears were entertained for the safety of this state edifice. A few of our most active citizens, who were early on the spot, acted with the greatest promptitude and precision; a line was formed to a well near by, which gave a supply of water sufficient to keep the fire from spreading, until the Engines were brought into operation, which, with a supply of water from the Pile of the Company's Works at King-street corner, subdued the flames without serious damage being done to the building.—In order to make the work of destruction sure, the incendiaries entered the new addition to the building, and there crept under the main building, thinking, no doubt, that when discovered, all human interference would be in vain. No clue has been found that will enable the miscreants to be brought to justice, although a woman was taken up on Tuesday night on suspicion, having been found in the porch of the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, with a bunch of matches in her hand.

The events of the last fortnight have sufficiently demonstrated the frightful fact, that there is indeed in our community an organized gang of abandoned miscreants, to whom the desolation of a whole city, and the ruin and distress of thousands of inoffensive inhabitants, are as nothing, when weighed against their diabolical thirst for plunder, and the lust of enriching themselves by the miseries of their fellow creatures. The mystery which enveloped the origin of the tremendous conflagration of the 15th ult. is now laid bare, and stands forth in terrible and hideous truth; the astounding events of last Tuesday evening, having incontestably proved the existence of deep-laid and organized conspiracy, and of an infernal band of ruffian incendiaries within our civic boundaries; and thus removed all shadow of a doubt, that the awful calamity of the 15th was the work of the same miscreant combination, whose more extensive and systematic schemes were so providentially frustrated on the night of Tuesday last. The simultaneous ignition of *Trinity Church*, the *Mechanics' Institute*, (which was, no doubt, intended to ensure the destruction of "St John's," or the *Stone Church*) and of private property in other, and distant parts of the city, in situations and under circumstances where fire could not possibly have existed, unless wilfully and maliciously placed there, indubitably prove, not only that the whole train of catastrophe was the premeditated work of incendiaries; but that there has been an extensive and systematic plan, devised by combination, and executed by simultaneous co-operation, to fire the city at various distant points, and thus, by dividing the force and distracting the attention of the suffering inhabitants, to ensure an abundant field for merciless plunder in the general confusion. By the merciful supervision of a gracious Providence, these hellish designs have been frustrated; as the whole of the diabolical attempts of Tuesday night were discovered, in time to prevent the mischief from advancing far; but had the contrary been unfortunately the case, we must now have inevitably been recording the total destruction of the greater part of the city, and the consequent utter ruin of a large portion of its inhabitants.

POETRY. TO THE SEA.

Speak on, speak on, thou mighty One!
I love the rushing sound
That cometh from thy curling waves,
As to the beach they bound!
There's music in thy swelling voice,
There's language in thy roar,
And endless song to him who marked
The limits of thy shore!

Roll on, roll on, thou spacious One!
I love each snowy crest,
Lifting its proud head to the wind,
That agitates thy breast!
There's beauty in thy lucid depth,
—There's beauty in thy shade;
Thy charms are everlasting charms,
Thy glories never fade!

Live on, live on, thou lasting One!
And tell to every clime
Distance and time are nought to thee,
For thou art all sublime!
Ages and nations pass away,
But thou art free from trace,
As when God's Spirit first did "move"
Upon thy liquid face!

Flow on, and ebb, thou restless One!
And show thy Makers might!
Thou wast reared and flow again,
As day must follow night;
And other eyes unborn will see
In some far distant day;
Thy billows lave the strand as now
When I have passed away!

FALLING LEAVES.

BY O. ZELOTES ADAMS.

Ye fading honors thickly strewn
By Autumn's chilly hand;
Around my woodland pathway lone,
A spirit-stirring band.
Bathed in the sunlight's mellow beam,
So sad and mournfully,
To Fancy's musings you seem
Faint Life's epitome!

Youth hath its falling leaves! sweet sing
The birds the living long,
And Eden flowers in freshness spring
Beneath its morning ray;
Love breathes soft rapture in its ear,
The streams in music run;
Time passeth on—its leaves are scar,
And falling one by one.

Stern manhood hath its falling leaves!
Ambition's frenzied eye,
Each airy dream to promise weaves,
And counts the harvest high;
Time lays its expectations low,
Blasts many a vision fair;
While Disappointment's gathering brow
Tells, leaves are falling there!

Age hath its falling leaves! how fade
Fond memories from its breast!
How friends that round youth's pathway
Stray'd,
Death garner's to their rest.
How sunnier'd tie on tie! till left
Companionless in grief;
Of all its outward joys bereft,
Age mourns its latest leaf!

But Spring's bright smiling hours will come
With sunshine o'er the plain;
The naked woodlands bud and bloom,
In living hues again;
And so, Life's toilsome journey through—
Its wayside trial o'er,
The heart shall bud and bloom anew;
But bloom to fade no more!
North Carolina, 1839.

The Duke of Richmond was one of the kindest-hearted sportsmen I ever knew. His untimely death, as every one knows, was owing to a bite from a pet fox that had previously become rabid. I shall never forget my first interview with his Grace. Shortly after I joined the 5th (we were then quartered in Dublin), I was on duty as an officer of the guard at the Castle; his Grace was Lord Lieutenant; the Board of Green Cloth held its sittings, and the officers on guard were strange hands just arrived. We were in the room assigned us near the Castle gates, when a careless, free and easy sort of half sportsman, half grocer, strolled in to us, and sitting down to our table, began to talk of the sports of the season and the fun then going on in the Irish metropolis. I did not care to interrupt him; but Delville, a young cornet of Dragoon, looked at him through a glass, and made one or two very contemptuous replies to the stranger's observations, which, so far from being affronted at, the other took in great good humour, chuckling with laughter, and kicking his legs under the table as if actually dancing with delight. At last Delville deliberately rang the bell. The orderly answered it. "Orderly, who is that fellow?" asked Delville. "Judge how he felt when the reply was 'His Grace the Lord Lieutenant!'" "Good day, gentleman! Good day, gentle-

man!" said his Grace, laughing heartily as he went out of the room.

GOD SEEN IN ALL HIS WORKS.

In that beautiful part of Germany which borders on the Rhine, there is a noble castle, which, as you travel on the western banks of the river, you may see lifting its ancient towers on the opposite side, above the grove of trees about as old as itself. About forty years ago there lived at that castle a noble gentleman, who we shall call Baron—. The Baron had only one son, who was not only a comfort to his father, but was a blessing to all who lived on his father's farm.

It happened on a certain occasion, that this young man being from home, there came a French gentleman to see the Baron. As soon as the gentleman came into the castle he began to talk of his Heavenly Father in terms that chilled the old man's blood: on which the old man reproved him, saying, "are you not afraid of offending God who reigns above, by speaking in such a manner?" The gentleman said, he knew nothing about God, for he never saw him. The Baron did not notice at this time what the gentleman said, but the next morning took him about the castle and grounds, and took occasion first to show him a very beautiful picture that hung on the wall. The gentleman admired the picture very much; and said, "Whoever drew this picture, knows very well how to use his pencil."

"My son drew this picture," said the Baron. "Then your son must be a very clever man," replied the gentleman.

The Baron then went with his visitor into the garden, and showed him many beautiful flowers and forest trees.

"Who has the order of this garden?" asked the gentleman.

"My son," replied the Baron, "he knows every plant, I may say, from the cedar of Lebanon, to the hyssop on the wall."

"Indeed," said the gentleman, "I shall think very highly of him soon."

The Baron then took him into the village and showed him a small neat cottage, where his son had established a school, and where he caused all young children who had lost their parents to be received and nourished at his own expense.

The children in the house looked so innocent and happy, that the gentleman was very much pleased, and he returned to the castle, he said to the Baron, "what he said to the Baron, 'what a happy man you are to have so good a son!'"

"How do you know I have so good a son?"

"Because I have seen his works, and I know he must be good and clever if he has done all you have shown me."

"But you have never seen him."

"No, but I know him very well, because I judge of him by his works."

"True," replied the Baron, "and in this way I judge of the character of our Heavenly Father. I know from his works that he is a being of infinite wisdom, and power and goodness."

The Frenchman felt the force of the reproof, and was careful not to offend the good Baron any more by his remarks.

RHODE ISLAND GIRLS.—The Bristol Phoenix gives the following instructive anecdote touching the true system of American female education:

Some years since, the following dialogue was held between a wealthy citizen of— and his daughters.

Father.—Although, my girls, you are not now obliged to earn your own living, there is no knowing what may happen—and I think it would be a good plan for you to learn a trade.

Daughters.—What trade, Father?

Fath.—The milliner's, for instance.

Daugh.—Are you in earnest?

Fath.—Most certainly, I am.

Daugh.—If you think it best, we are perfectly willing.

No sooner said than done. They served the usual time—learned the trade, and to this day, are able to see why the daughters of a man worth three hundred thousand dollars, may not be indolent and useless as well as others.

FORGIVENESS.—A gentleman relating the particulars of an injury, to Sir Eardly Wilmot, asked him if it would not be mainly to resent it. "Yes," said the knight, "it will be mainly to resent it, but it will be Godlike to forgive it." The hearers, themselves, saw the reasonableness of forgiveness: it becomes a man, says the emperor Antoninus, to love even those who offend him: a man hurts himself, says Epictetus, by injuring me; and what then? Shall I hurt myself by injuring him? Another heathen, when angry with one near him, said, "I would not beat you, but I am angry." "Resist not the injurious person," says our Lord.

EXTRAORDINARY MEMORY.—When Ireland boasted of a Parliament of her own, there flourished therein, in the reign of George III., a certain Sir Lawrence Parsons, who, among other accomplishments, was gifted with an extraordinary quickness of memory. This gentleman, on the night of an important debate, happening to sit by the side of a friend

who was, like himself, a ministerialist, observed protruding out of his friend's pocket a manuscript, which he adroitly abstracted, and retiring to a committee room to examine it, he found it to be an elaborate speech prepared to be spoken in defence of certain measures of government, which were that evening to be called into question by the opposition. On a perusal, Sir Lawrence got this speech by heart; and, returning to the house, he took the first opportunity to rise and to deliver it with due emphasis, eliciting loud tokens of applause from the partisans of the administration. During this process, the author of the speech sat in bewilderment and astonishment, which emotions were not mitigated when Sir Lawrence, having finished speaking, drew the manuscript out of his own pocket, and, returning it to him, said, "Thank you, my good sir, you have just proved yourself to be a friend in need, which, as the proverb says, is a friend indeed."

A lawyer was once accused of disgracing the bar, by taking silver of a client.

"I took silver," he replied, "because I could not get gold, but I took every farthing the fellow had in the world, and I hope you don't call that disgracing the profession."

EMIGRATION.

The Irish Emigrant Society of New York have just issued an Address to their countrymen at home which contains a good deal of excellent advice on the motives which ought alone to determine men to relinquish the chance of success presented in their native land for the doubtful prospect of advancement among strangers. At the present moment the publication of a document of this kind is the more important, as it may serve to do away with an impression which has long existed that the advantages presented by Emigration to the States are greater than elsewhere. Nothing can be more erroneous than this. The market for labour in the United States has been for a long time most depressed, and it is only by resorting to remote districts, far away from the populous cities, that the emigrant is enabled to find employment, more laborious perhaps and worse paid than that which he has voluntarily relinquished at home. This truth is not disguised by the Emigrant Society of New York. They state that which the misery of thousands shows to be correct, and they add moreover that for every other class besides the mere mechanic and labourer emigration is not only useless but downright madness. Referring to those who have not been brought up to the details of a regular business they say,— "Their fate has been in many cases deplorable. Time would fail us in recording the hapless history of the many noble-hearted, well-educated, and tenderly reared young men who, incapable of providing for themselves in this country have been victims to penury in its direst forms."

Religious Belief.—I envy no quality of the mind or intellect in others; be it genius, power, wit or fancy, but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe most useful to me I should prefer a firm religious belief to any other blessing; for it makes life a discipline of goodness; creates new hopes when all earthly hopes vanish; and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all lights; awakens life even in death, and from destruction and decay calls up beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of torture and shame the ladder of ascent to paradise; and, far above all combinations of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms and amaranths, the gardens of the blessed.—Sir H. Davy.

Reading aloud in a full, but not too much an elevated tone of voice, should constitute a daily exercise of the lungs.—*Ticknor.*

Dr. Dewees says, that he has often seen infants, when seeming to suffer exquisite agony, rendered perfectly quiet and easy by a draught of cool water.

Education.—The less that children, under eight years of age, are predisposed to consumption, or any form of scrofula, see of the inside of a school-room the better. This, to some, may seem strange; but it is no more strange than true; and whoever disbelieves the doctrine and persists in treating their children like hot-house plants, forcing their intellect at the expense of the body, may prepare themselves to follow their children to an early grave, and in after life, may suffer from self-reproach for having been the cause of their untimely death.—*Dr. Ticknor.*

The Latest "Joachanism."—A dandy acquaintance of ours was refused admission to a gunpowder magazine by the sentinel, on the ground that he was a spark.

Mechanics' Institutes.—There are 216 mechanics' institutions in England, comprising 26,651 members and subscribers, of whom about 155 belong to the class of workmen. The average number of members, therefore, is 119. The number of lectures delivered yearly in these institutions is about 1,198.

Improve the remnant of your wasted span, And, having lived a trifle, die a man.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

From Jamaica.—The brig Betsy & Jane at New York from Kingston, brought dates to the 8th ult. There is no news of interest. The aspect of Commercial matters has not materially altered since previous advices. In the House of Assembly, on the 3d inst. a proposition was made that laborers renting land for an indefinite period should not be considered tenants from year to year, and therefore excluded from the power of ejectment.

The Governor's Ball, in celebration of the birth of the Queen, took place at the Vice Regal Palace on the evening of the 4th.

Extract of a letter from Trinidad to a Gentleman this place, dated Trinidad, 22nd October:—Matters are very much changed in the West Indies within the last 12 months. Produce in the Home Market will not pay the cost of cultivation, while wages and other expenses keep at very ruinous rates. Land-ownership is therefore but of nominal value. This being the case, money is scarce, and trade is miserably dull.

A severe gale of wind, accompanied by very heavy rain, which done considerable damage, causing numerous slides of land in the cane fields, was experienced at Grenada on the 6th ult. At Barbados, St. Lucia, and other islands, the gale was also felt, and some damage done. At Barbados, the lightning killed a woman on Huthersall's Estate.

Two hundred and twenty five liberated Africans arrived at Demerara on the 22nd of Sept. from Africa. Many more were ready and anxious to embark for the same destination. The Guiana Chronicle, remarking on this arrival says:—"the Portuguese and Maltese we contend; they never become permanent settlers: they may aid for a time, but that is all: our stout anchor is the African, and that every planter knows and must acknowledge."

The Guiana Times of the 15th adds:—"On the whole, a feeling prevails, that the Madagascars are less proper people to introduce, than it was first anticipated they would be. A Resolution of an Immigration Loan, is said to be in course of preparation. If we get a Loan, we shall introduce Africans, a much better race than the Portuguese."

Seven Nuns, including the Lady Superior, had arrived at Demerara, with a Roman Catholic Bishop. They are the nucleus of a Convent about to be established in George Town, to afford instruction to Young Ladies in the higher branches of Education.

Doctor Alexander Scott, Assistant Surgeon of H. M. Schooner Pair Rossmount, died at Grenada on the 29th ult.

Antigua.—The Governor issued a proclamation on the 27th September, setting forth that in consequence of the alarming scarcity of the provisions in the Island, such stock of the provisions as are remaining in store shall not be exported from the island until further notice. We were almost in a similar state the other day, when five or six vessels arrived from America, laden with provisions.—*Barbados Globe, Oct. 9.*

Murder of a Father by his Son.—A man named Pomainville, a respectable farmer near Montreal, was recently killed by his son. After some dispute, the son, aged about 25, drew his knife, and stabbed his father in five places. He died soon after. The son has been arrested.

Statistics of American Trade. During the year 1840, the imports of foreign goods in United States amounted to \$107,141,519. The exports to \$132,085,946.

The exports, therefore, exceed the imports \$24,944,427.

During the same year, the imports of specie and bullion amounted to \$8,882,813. The exports were \$8,829,325.

Consumption of Liquors.—It is said that the inhabitants of London consume annually 65,000 pipes of wine, and 2,000,000 barrels of porter and ale, besides large quantities of spirituous liquors. The inhabitants of Paris consume annually about 16,000,000 gallons of wine, 600,000 gallons of brandy, and 250,000 barrels of beer.

Improvement in Travelling in Europe.—It is said that at the late opening of the Strasburg Railway, a grand dinner was given at Mulhausen. One inscription on the walls of the dining rooms ran thus:—"In 1590 the journey from Mulhausen to Strasburg, occupied eight days; in 1690, six days; in 1790, four days; in 1800, two days; in 1841, two hours."

The whole amount of tonnage built this year in Maine is 35,000 tons.

Coal. The anthracite coal regions have this year turned out 800,000 tons, which is 100,000 tons more than they yielded last year.

Libel Suits. Cooper, the novelist, is driving quite a brisk business in suing the American editors for comments upon his works. Hope he'll get rich by it.

The Boundary Commissioners.—The Boston Mercantile Journal publishes a letter from a correspondent at Bangor on this subject, which we annex. We know not what dependence is to be placed upon its statements generally; but as to the "yelping and howling" of New Brunswickers against the Americans for consulting "quacking authorities," we have no hesitation in saying that the assertion is entirely gratuitous.

Bangor, Nov. 22.—The North Eastern Boundary Commissioners have completed their *ex parte* labours, with the exception of Major Graham, who has been unfortunately delayed by reason of a dense smoke which filled the region where he was located. Six weeks of his time have been, unoccupied in the business of the Commission in consequence. He will leave the line for the fall and winter, somewhere in the vicinity of the St. John River, and at about thirty miles distant from the north-east angle of the State.

Professor Renwick, who runs the line from the north-east angle, along the highlands, to

the north-west angle, arrived at his terminus on the 20th of October, and returned home by way of Quebec. The part of his party under Mr. Lally returned by this route. The highlands are of a description that leaves no doubt of their identity with those mentioned in the treaty.

Capt. Talcott, who runs the westerly line to the north-west angle, arrived there a short time previous to Professor Renwick's party. The British Commissioners followed directly upon Captain Talcott's line to the highlands. They have left for the winter, and will not again go upon it until the spring. The fact that they were satisfied that Capt. T's line is the true one, augurs favourably to the early settlement of the whole line in our favour. The British officers on the Temiscouata Lake went over the ground and examined some part of the survey, on the highlands, and, it is said, expressed themselves satisfied with the justice of the American claim. The sources of the rivers running into the St. Lawrence, and into the Atlantic, were discovered, and frequently, at no great distance apart.

The joint commission will probably go on the line some time next year; and doubtless before the year 1843 has expired, the much vexed boundary question will be settled in our favour. The result will not be at all agreeable to our New Brunswick neighbors; who, finding the heavens and the earth against their claim, are already yelping anathema against all the Yankees in general, and Major Graham in particular for consulting these unerring authorities in the matter.

Halifax, Nov. 30.

THE ARMY.—Bermuda papers by the last Mail boat, announce the arrival there of the 20th Regt. and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to relieve the 30th and 76th Regiments, which are to be stationed in this garrison.

The ship Cornwall, with the head quarters of the 20th regt. arrived on Monday, Nov. 1. The left wing on Thursday the 4th, in the ship General Palmer; and the ship Abercrombie Robinson, on the same day, with the 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

The 30th and 76th Regiments, embarked from Bermuda and sailed as follows. The former on board the ship Abercrombie Robinson, which sailed Sunday the 14th, the head quarters of the 76th on board the Cornwall, which sailed on Saturday the 13th, and the left wing on board the General Palmer, which sailed the day following. The Cornwall transport arrived in this harbour on Wednesday last, the General Palmer on Thursday, and the Abercrombie Robinson, yesterday.

Two hundred men of the 76th were landed at George's Island, and occupy the quarters there for the present. On Friday, afternoon the remainder of the Regiment quitted the transport, and were marched to the barracks on Citadel Hill. The Editor of the Bermuda Gazette gives the following high character to the left wing of the 76th Regt.—He says:—"This Wing of the 76th has been quartered among us for the last eighteen months, and during the whole of this period the men have conducted themselves, in so orderly and respectful a manner, as to entitle them to the good wishes of the Community. As proof of their uniform good conduct we may state, that not a single complaint has been made to a Magistrate against them during their sojourn here. This high state of discipline reflects great credit on the Officers generally, but more especially on their Commandant, Captain Gardner."

The Halifax Times of the 30th ult. says, Arrived in H. M. Transport Cornwall, the Head quarters of H. M. 76th Regiment of Foot, consisting of Lieut. Col. Joseph Clarke (commanding); Captains R. C. Lloyd, G. P. Pickard, LeM. Carey; Lieutenants A. Rutherford, J. D. Beresford, H. H. Lacy; Ensigns G. R. Hopkins, C. O'Donoghue; Lieut. and Adj. J. G. Ferns; Lieut. and Quarter Master J. W. Preston; Asst. Surgeon P. T. Scott; 379 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, together with five Officers' Ladies—viz, Mrs. Colonel Clark, Mrs. Captain Carey; Mrs. Ferns, Mrs. Preston, and the Misses Preston, Mrs. Scott, 21 women, 32 children.

In the Transport General Palmer—Captain Gardner, (commanding); Capt. Cockcroft, Lieut. Simons, Ensign Brereton, Ensign and Adj. Smith, and Asst. Surgeon Leigh; 292 non commissioned officers and men, three officers' ladies, viz, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Cockcroft, and Mrs. Smith, and Miss Whitaker—11 women and 14 children.

In the transport Abercrombie Robinson—Lieut. Col. Robinson (commanding); Captains J. W. Poyntz, R. A. Andrews, C. Sillery, E. J. Grant; Hon. J. H. Pery; Lieuts. C. H. Marchaux, W. A. Steele, D. J. B. Edwards, R. W. Smith, T. W. Wilkinson; Ensigns L. G. F. Broome, J. B. Patello; Paymaster R. C. McDonald; Lieut. and Adj. A. MacDonald; Quarter Master J. Ward; Surgeon, J. Trigrance; Asst. Surg. J. Cockburn; 35 sergeants, 10 drummers, and 509 rank and file; and eight officers, ladies, viz, Mrs. Poyntz, Mrs. Sillery, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Marchaux, Mrs. R. C. McDonald, Mrs. A. MacDonald, Mrs. Ward, and the Misses Ward, and Mrs. Trigrance.

The Bermuda Gazette, of the 16th inst. says:—"A Correspondent in St. George's informs us, that the embarkation of the 30th Regiment was exceedingly well conducted, and that the men behaved in a highly creditable manner. This must have been a source of gratification to the Officers generally, but more particularly so to their Lieut. Colonel."

The St. Jameson (Ill.) Journal says that 1000 hogs, well fattened, can be had in Tazewell Co. upon three days notice, for \$1 50 per Co. upon—and that the same price rules else where.

The price of beef at Aton is from \$2 50 to \$3 per cwt.

The St. John Courier, of the 4th inst., in an article on the late attempt to fire that City, contains the following additional information, by which it will be observed that the deep laid schemes of the incendiaries were even more extensive than was at first imagined. An Association has been formed called the Mutual Protection Association, for the protection of the lives and properties of the inhabitants, and a fire police established, whose duty it is to protect property at fires, and to commit to prison persons found pilfering or stealing on such occasions.

The following are the additional particulars:—Those not acquainted with the situation of Trinity Church will have some idea of the deep laid scheme of destruction which had been planned by some fiend or fiends in human form, when we state that it stands about mid-way between Mr. Fith's residence and the Hall of the Institute, fronting about fifty feet from the East side of German-st.

Nor were those the only places that appear to have been fired on the memorable night of Tuesday the 30th November;—for we have been informed that a number of matches and a bunch of shavings, which had partially ignited, have since been found to have been placed in an open space in a back building in Queen-street to the Eastward of the Baptist Meeting House; and yesterday a bunch of matches were found in the Wooden Store on Merritt's Wharf, used as a Queen's Warehouse, into which they had been put through a broken window, the wood work of which is slightly scorched, and bears evidence of an attempt to set the building on fire. The floor on which the matches fell was too damp, however, to aid the hellish work. Reports of similar attempts in other parts of the City are also in circulation; but in all the different instances, Providence mercifully interposed on our behalf, and spared us from a visitation which had it been successful, would have reduced the two Established Churches, the Scotch Kirk, the Wesleyan Chapel and the Baptist Meeting House in German-street, to heaps of smouldering ruins, and thrown houseless and almost penniless upon the world, a large portion of the inhabitants of this hitherto prosperous City!—We are incapable of pursuing the subject further, and have only to hope that the liberal rewards offered by the Churchwardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, and the Corporation of the City—in all £275, will be the means of bringing to light at least some of the perpetrators of these deeds of darkness, which are almost unparalleled in atrocity and wickedness.

It having been suggested to His Worship the Mayor that it would be prudent, in the present state of insularity in the City, to have a guard placed at the Water Company's Works, near the Abolition, in order to prevent the destruction by incendiaries of so valuable an auxiliary in cases of fire; we have much satisfaction in stating that His Worship accompanied a deputation from the Managers of the Mutual Protection Association, and having waited on Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, yesterday, to request a Military Guard for that purpose, the gallant Colonel promptly complied therewith, and nobly offered his assistance in any way he could be useful in the protection of our City and its inhabitants. We are pleased to find that this generous conduct on the part of Colonel Maxwell has been duly appreciated, a vote of thanks to our spirited Military Commander, for his promptitude and kindness, having been passed at a meeting of the Mutual Protection Association last evening. To which, that gallant officer made the following reply:—"Barracks, St. John, Dec. 4."

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the very flattering address you have presented to me from a very numerous and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of St. John, styling themselves "The St. John Mutual Protection Association," held at the City Court Room, Friday, 3d December, 1841, and to return my sincere thanks for the same. Assuring this association that from my heart I desire that their meritorious and patriotic efforts may be crowned with success, and rejoicing that I had it in my power to meet their wishes. I have the honor to be, &c.

A. M. MAXWELL, Lt. Col. Commanding 36th Regt. and H. M. Troops in New Brunswick.

To M. H. Perley, Esq. Secretary.

Melancholy Accidents.—Drowned at Norton, King's County, on the 28th ultimo by accidentally breaking through the ice, Mr. James A. Hendricks son of the late James Hendricks, Esq. of St. John, aged 25 years. Also, at the same time and place, John Richard Roney, aged 16 years, a lad in the employ of Mr. Hendricks, who went to his assistance, but getting entangled together, they both perished before further aid reached them. Mr. Hendricks' sudden death has cast a deep gloom over his family and friends, by whom he was much respected and beloved.

On the 29th ult. an Inquest was held at Westfield, King's County, before Isaac Harvilland, Esq. Coroner, on view of the body of Catherine Giggy, and on the same day, at the same place, before the same, an Inquest was held on view of the body of Isabella M'Beth, both of them young women. It appeared that they had gone together on the ice on a lake, a short distance from the residence of the latter, and the ice having given way, they both sunk, and were drowned before assistance reached them. Verdict of the Jury, "Accidental death by drowning."

A fine, interesting little boy, only child of Mr. Alexander Lawson, editor of the *Yarmouth Herald*, while amusing himself in the kitchen on the 24th ult. unfortunately upset a pot of hot water over the greater part of his body, which scalded him very severely. Medical aid was immediately procured, and every

endeavour made to save his life—but all vain! He expired the next night, being the third anniversary of his birth.

The notable Capt. Partridge is still tickling the Americans with his feasible plans for conquering the British North American Provinces, which we suppose will no doubt be put in execution when the whole American people shall have been sufficiently edified by his Lectures. We strongly suspect the Captain has some sinister object in view, such as commander-in-chiefship, or may be chancellor of their empty Exchequer. His plan is to collect an army of 60,000 men on the British frontier, who are to make a simultaneous movement on the British Provinces: 20,000 of them, (the Bangor camp) are to invade New-Brunswick. One thing it appears to us is quite certain, that if they do not send better men than for the last ten years have been endeavouring to scatter a handful of Florida Indians, their efforts will be unsuccessful.

P. E. Island, November 16.—On Saturday afternoon the Steamer Pocahontas was signalled, but the wind and tide being ahead it was five o'clock before she made the Block-house, when it was understood that if His Excellency Sir V. Huntley, was on board, two guns would be fired, accordingly was given, and although there was a drizzling rain and thick mist, that no object could be seen beyond two hundred yards, a large concourse of people had assembled to greet His Excellency upon his debarkation. It was sunset before the steamer made the wharf, at which time there came on a heavy shower of rain; His Excellency immediately proceeded to the Council Chamber, where having taken the usual Oath, he ordered a Proclamation to be issued giving notice of his assumption of the Government of this Island. His Excellency was dressed in his naval uniform and appeared to be in good health. Lady Huntley and two children accompanied His Excellency in the steamer, and were driven to Government House. At twelve o'clock yesterday a salute was fired from George's Battery in honour of His Excellency's arrival and assumption of the Government.

About ten days since, a young woman went into a store in this town, and said that she was sent for two Boas, by a respectable lady whom she named. The articles were delivered her, with which she decamped, having had no such authority to procure the articles, as she had stated.—*Fredericton Sentinel.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir, In looking over a number of Wadley's Library, which contained a part of James' *Ample Regime*, my attention was attracted by a paragraph marked with a pencil upon the margin. I immediately perused the passage that was thus distinguished by the approval or disapproval of some previous reader, and found, not much to my surprise, two popular but very erroneous and dangerous sentiments held forth under a semblance of piety, and clothed with the garb of a soft, flowery, and attractive style. The first error is contained in the following quotation:—"God has forgiven, he himself, has told us those things which in themselves are evil. Thus it would be an impious arraignment of his Providence to say that any of those things which he has given, and not forbidden, may not be used in moderation."

To say then that anything, which God has given, and not forbidden, may not be used in moderation, is an impious arraignment of His Providence. St. Paul affirms that "it is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything, whereby thy brother stumbleth, (nor is he offended, or is made weak.)" James (not the son of Zebedee) replies, no:—"To say these things may not be used in moderation, is an impious arraignment of Providence." One of them must be in a mistake. For my own part I prefer the old-fashioned doctrine of St. Paul.

Man is a social being. His Creator designed him to be such; and none is exempt from the duties to be discharged to others.—The advocacy of private enjoyment, the innocent in itself, to the detriment of society, neither accords with scripture nor sound philosophy. All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient, is a maxim which should ever be remembered. The doctrine that many things good in themselves, and not forbidden in scripture, are, under certain circumstances, not to be used, is so far from being an arraignment of Providence, that it is expressly taught in the volume of inspiration.

I have taken more particular notice of this prevalent mistake, because it strikes at the root of the Temperance Society, and is calculated to do much mischief. Many opposers of Temperance reform, argue, that by using ardent spirits "in moderation," no evil is done. Independently of the doctrine of an inspired Apostle contradicting such an opinion, their own reason might teach them that their precepts, and example, as far as they have influence, encourage others to a similar course, some of whom not having the same restraint over their appetites, run into excess; and sad experience proves that reason in this case, is not mistaken. A father may use ardent spirits "in moderation,"—he teaches his sons to do the same;—the former may continue, what is commonly called a sober man,—the latter too often become the victims of intoxication. It is scarcely necessary to add that a contrary course on the part of parents generally, will, in all or nearly all cases, save their offspring from the evils of inebriety.

The second error in the passage of James' Novel to which I have alluded, I shall make

the subject of another communication, Yours, &c.

December 8, 1841.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—W. Fisher, 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—Peter Smith.

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

Saint Stephens Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, 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, —Nov. 3 Montreal, —Dec. 1
Liverpool, —Nov. 4 Quebec, —Dec. 2
Edinburgh, —Oct. 30 Halifax, —Dec. 3
Paris, —Oct. 30 New York, —Dec. 6
Toronto, —Dec. 1 Boston, —Dec. 7

COUNTY MEETING.

We beg most earnestly to call the attention of the Public to the requisition to the Sheriff which will be found in our columns this day. The number and respectability of the signatures are sufficient proof of the importance of the business for which the Sheriff is requested to convene the County. The most superficial observer, with the experience of the last few years, must be convinced of the ruinous effects which the duty exacted on Flour and Provisions have on the trade of our Town, and County generally, and how grievously it affects its prosperity. Whatever reasons a few interested individuals may have, to continue this unnatural impost on the necessities of life, and however indifferently its removal, or continuance, circumstance of place may render others, it must be seen and felt by the inhabitants of the Town and County, that the success of their trade, and their happiness and prosperity, as a County depend upon the speedy removal of this odious, and stifling impost. As it is not in our power for want of space, to enter further into this important matter at present, we earnestly recommend the inhabitants of this Town and County to take the subject into their serious consideration—and expect from the nature of the business for which the meeting is to be held, and its intimate connexion with their interests, that there will be a numerous meeting on Saturday week the 18th inst. Then a course of determined proceedings should commence, which should be unremitting, until that unnatural obstruction to the trade and comfort of our industrious and enterprising community should be forever removed.

We perceive by late Saint John papers that our excellent Lieut. Governor, has secured for the Corporation of that afflicted City, the sum of £22,500, to procure employment for its distressed population. Such a benevolent act merits the warmest approbation of every friend of humanity. Indeed we have already sufficient evidence upon which to form an opinion, that His Excellency bids fair to be one of the great benefactors, as well as the most useful Governor, whom the administration of this Province has ever committed.

MARINE MONSTER.—An enormous Hood Seal or Seal Elephant was caught in the dock owned by John Wilson, Esq. at Chatham, during last week. It is supposed to be attracted by small fish upon which it lives. Its length is 10 feet 6 inches, girth 7 feet 9 inches, width of flippers or fins 14 inches, and has a beautiful smooth skin. This wonderful structure of nature was brought into town and exhibited, and was viewed by a great number of persons. We understand it is to be stuffed, and we trust presented to Dr. Gesner for his Museum.

PHILOSOPHICAL & GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On Monday evening last, Mr. Morrison read his Lecture on the "Moon." We feel highly gratified in having it in our power to call attention to the judicious selection of subjects proposed for the course of lectures at the Philosophical Society this present season, which will be found in our advertising columns; and we may assure ourselves of a rich mental treat in the dependence that can be placed upon those gentlemen who have so spiritedly proffered their time and services to instruct as well as amuse the friends and members of this institution. The Philosophical apparatus imported by the Committee of the Society is of the first order, and what with practical added to Scientific and moral treatises, the long drear of chill winter and the lonely eves of the declining year, will be cheered and lightened.

Boston Market.—Flour.—There have been many arrivals during the week, and the former prices are not sustained. Genesee is selling for \$6 75 a 6 87. Baltimore, Howard Street, \$6 67 a 6 75. Sales have been made as follows:—200 Barrels, Baltimore City

Mills, \$6 62, phis, at \$6 50, burch, \$6 62, town, \$6 75, mation in the Beef and l accounts, we Maysville for Pork had no previous peri

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