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Brushes, Scrub-
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Plain Silks and
Umbrellas, Plain
Linen, French
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ad Orleans Cloths,
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various sorts, three
Calicoes, one blue
Cambric Dresser,
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Gauze, and Satin,
ad Hdk's, Hosiery,
Gloves, two trunks
Slippers, French
Combs, Silk Gauze
various of Ribbons,
ored Yarns

and Rye FLOUR,
Tea, Sugar, Ground
Pipes, Sauff, To-
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will positively
have been ex-
all those indebt-
ed to settle their
most satisfactory

BRADLEY.

A LINE.

ONE DAY!!

AND beg leave to in-
the Public generally
share in the Saint An-
drews Company, and
as a Driver, to hope to
advance and patronage.
t. Andrews on Mondays,
at 7 o'clock, a.m. and
after, and Saturdays,
at 10 o'clock, a.m.
and way passengers,
at the St. John Hotel

DEPARTURE OF
ELLS.

at 12 a.m.
at George, by Coach—
days at 7 p.m.
m—Mondays, Wednes-
days at 5 p.m.
ach—Tuesdays, Thurs-
days at 10 a.m.

at 10 a.m.
at George, by Coach—
days, & Fridays at 7 a.m.
—Tuesdays, Thursdays,
a.m.
Coach—Mondays, Wed-
days at 10 a.m.

THE
NEWS STANDARD
VERY FRIDAY, BY
SMITH
in Saint Andrews,
U.S.W.I.C.K.

R.M.S.
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forwarded by mail.
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ISEMENTS,
written orders, or continued
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over 12 lines 3d per line,
12 lines 1d per line.
year as may be agreed on.

individuals who have no ac-
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for on delivery.

Mr. S. Connick.
Mr. W. Campbell.
James Albee Esq.
Trist, Moore Esq.
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USE NOTICE
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no unless paid for when
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as usual. BLANKS and
struck off to order, and
—for cash down.

The Standard,

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume 7.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1840.

Number 30

From the Literary Garland.

VIRGINIA DARE: OR THE LOST COLONY
BY E. L. C.

Come on poor babe;
Some powerful spirit instruct the kind and brave
To be thy nurse! Wolves and bears they say,
Caring their savage nature, have done
Like office of pigs.

(CONTINUED.)

Nature had given to Virginia a gay and joyous temperament, but her peculiar situation, the little sympathy which, as the powers of her mind unfolded and matured, she found in her untutored companions, above all, the sad tale of her parent's suffering and death, which had been early and often told her by her nurse, combined to produce a somewhat sad and gloomy effect upon her character. She loved to be alone, to look within herself, for sources of intellectual enjoyment, which none about her could furnish, and thus she seemed to be invested with a halo of brightness and purity, which lent a touching charm to her beauty, and rendered her in the estimation of the simple people among whom she dwelt, a being of a nature far purer, and holier than their own. Their choicest offerings were made to her,—fantastic wreaths of wild flowers interwoven with sea-shells, were laid before the door of her dwelling,—ripe fruit in gaily woven baskets, were presented to her, and gaudies and moccasins, wrought with moose hair and porcupine quills, were brought from afar by young men of the tribe, and laid in homage at her feet. Virginia received their gifts, with grace and sweetness, proffering in return, such little ornaments as her ingenuity could manufacture from the materials within her reach.

Nor did she disdain to mingle freely in their sports, and she was fleet of foot as the swiftest of her race. Her arrow pierced the mark with as true an aim as any that cut the air, and the favorite dance of the tribe, she executed with an exquisite grace, that would have caused it to be considered a beautiful performance, even beside the much admired waltz of modern days. But still her young heart languished for sympathy and intercourse with those who would understand, and share in her delicate emotions. She loved her forest home, the songs of its thousand birds, the music of its rustling leaves, the dashing of the ocean's waves, and all the mysterious harmonies of nature, among which she had both born and reared;—but the tales of another hemisphere, which Rachel had poured into her listening ear, and the knowledge derived from the few books she possessed, and which she was never weary of perusing, had revealed to her, glimpses of that far off land where her kindred dwelt, and awakened yearnings to behold it, too powerful to be repressed.

But even Rachel's sanguine heart began to despair of ever revisiting her native shores, for Virginia was now verging on her sixteenth year, and never since the destruction of the colony, had a wandering sail greeted their anxious gaze, nor a European face come to cheer them in their solitude. Their Indian protectors frowned on their slightest allusion to their possible departure. Since the hour of the strangers coming to reside amongst them, they had been prosperous in war and in peace, in their hunting grounds, in the abundance of their corn, and in the health of their people;—and it was their presence, they believed, which invoked the smile of the Great Spirit upon their undertakings. It was consequently their desire still to detain the exiles, and bind them by some tie not easily broken; to their country;—and this might be effected, by Virginia's becoming the wife of Orinika. The young chief who had now attained manhood, was noble in person, warlike and brave, but of uncontrolled passions, and a vindictive and a revengeful temper. He had grown up with the expectation of possessing the fair English girl, and his fiery spirit could ill brook the thought of disappointment.

But Virginia shuddered at the bare idea of such a fate, for although she had ever lived in familiar intercourse with their race, her innate delicacy and refinement of soul, made her shrink from the thought of allying herself by such ties to any one of their number. The hope and expectation, of some day quitting her wild home and associates, for the shores of her father land, had constantly been instilled into her by Rachel, till it seemed to her a certainty, that at no distant time, this cherished wish would be accomplished. Her affections, her prepossessions, through the influence of the nurse, were purely English, and now, when hope deferred was making her heart sick, she turned from the assidues of her Indian lover with disgust. Manito, however, who had ceased to believe that any opportunity would ever offer for their return to England, urged the propriety of connecting themselves by nearer ties to his people, and warned them, that disastrous consequences might ensue, if they persisted in slighting the overtures of so powerful and revengeful a prince as Orinika.

Things were in this state, when an event occurred which changed the aspect of affairs, and rekindled anew the light of hope in the hearts of the most desponding exiles. One bright summer morning, a party of hunters

returned from a distant expedition, bringing with them a young Spaniard, who having fallen into the power of a ferocious tribe, was being conveyed by them to their country, where they designed to offer him as a sacrifice to their god.

They were, however, first bound on a distant expedition, and finding their prisoner a burdensome appendage, were about to slay him before proceeding farther, when they encountered the party of hunters from Croatan, to whose solicitations, after some little demur, they surrendered him. His helpless condition, and the similarity of his complexion to that of their English friends, interested them in his behalf, and having bound up his wounded arm, which an arrow had pierced, they carried him with them to their village. Exhausted by fatigue and suffering, he was, immediately upon his arrival at Croatan, conveyed to the wigwam of Manteo, and gladly sank down upon the couch of fresh moss, that was prepared for him. But his utter desolation, and the perils by which he still believed himself surrounded, tended far more to subdue his energies of mind, and even his physical strength, than the anguish of his wound, which though acute, he scarcely heeded. His repugnance to the natives, who thronged eagerly around him, seemed to be unconquerable, and even Manteo's calm and gentle manner, as he strove to make him comprehend that he was in the hands of friends, failed to reassure them. The Indians, therefore, were all desired to withdraw, and Rachel, as a skilful leech, and belonging to his own race, was desired to attend the stranger. It was with a beating heart that the old nurse obeyed the summons, and her emotions nearly overpowered her, when on entering the wigwam of Manteo, she found herself once again, after the lapse of so many years, gazing on the features of an European. She knew not what country gave him birth; yet, though she saw at a glance, that he came not from her own green island home, she ventured to address him in the forgotten accents of her mother tongue. He lay with his face buried in his hands as she approached, but at the sound of her voice, he started, and gazed earnestly upon the speaker.

"Who art thou?" he said, striving to express himself in the same language, and sitting upright in his couch; "who art thou, that in this land of demons, wearest a Christian face, and speakest to me in the accents of a Christian tongue?"

"Stranger," answered Rachel, "I am a child of misfortune like yourself, and this is the first time for fourteen years, that my eyes have gazed on the face of a white man."

"Merciful heaven! how have you sustained life in this horrible wilderness, and does your heart yet throb with an emotion of human love and sympathy?"

"Aye, does it; as warmly and as fondly as when circled by the joyous faces of beloved ones, in the pleasant home of my youth."

"But wherefore dwell you here, an outcast from the civilized world, here in terrible companionship with heathen and blood thirsty savages?"

"It was the will of God to spare my life, and that of the tender babe who was a nursing in my arms, when the little colony, of which we formed a part, perished by treachery;—and but for those, young man, whom you denounce, we too, should long since have slept the sleep of death, beneath the deep shadows of the wilderness. They have performed Christian acts for me and mine, they have shielded us from harm, and laboured for our comfort and subsistence."

"And you wish not to leave them?" asked the stranger, in an accent of surprise; "you are still content to abide with those, who wear indeed the forms of men; but shame the very brutes by their cruelty and excesses?"

"Not so, young man; I owe them much;—but I would, I must repay them with gratitude;—my sands are running low, and for the sake of the yet young in life, I would return to that land, which my heart has so long and vainly yearned to behold."

"And hope you to accomplish this desire, or know you of any means by which you may recross the ocean, back to the country from which you have been so long an exile?"

"Stranger, to the dying father of the fair girl whom I have nurtured in this wilderness, I made a vow, never to consider my duty done till I had borne her to the arms of her kindred, and for years my eyes have watched for the wandering barque of some Christian mariner, who should enable me to fulfil this sacred pledge. Need I say, that I have watched through fourteen weary years in vain, and that hope was well nigh extinct in my heart, when tidings that a European was in our forests, kindled it anew from the ashes of despair. Speak, and tell me, where are those that whom you sought these shores, that we may flee to them, and find our way back to the homes of a Christian land?"

A bitter smile curled the young man's lip as he replied:

"Think you, captive and wounded as I am, that I would lie here in bondage, were it in my power to retrace my steps through this wilderness, to the barque, which bore me and my luckless companions to our fate? Listen to the brief tale of my disasters, and then

judge if we have it in our power to land each other aid. God knows I would encounter any risk, for freedom, and escape, from hence;—aye, sooner would I welcome instant death, than know that I was destined to abide for years in these wild solitudes. I am a native of Spain, and bear the name of Ferdinand Velasquez. My father's death invested me with fortune, but it made my country hateful to me, and leaving my brother in possession of the paternal estates, I took passage in a richly laden caravel for Cuba, where in uncle, with whom I had passed my boyhood, resided.

We were within two days sail of our destined port, when we fell in with, and were captured by an English vessel, bound on a voyage of discovery to this coast. For myself, I cared little for this mishap—the prospect of adventure was an exciting novelty to me, and I knew that as a prisoner of war, I should meet with fair and honorable treatment from the hands of my captors;—neither was I ill pleased to mingle with that people, and perhaps visit the country, over which the renowned Elizabeth had reigned. During the course of our prosperous voyage, I endeavored to acquire a knowledge of the language, in which I so far succeeded, as to be able to maintain with them a degree of familiar intercourse that initiated me into their habits, and modes of thought. At length the inhospitable shores of this western world, appeared in view, and curiosity and eager expectation created an excitement in every bosom, to behold its wonders, which adverse winds for some time prevented our gratifying. But after baffling them for a day or two, we succeeded in approaching the coast and came to anchor about a mile from the shore, when the commander, impatient to explore the country, immediately prepared to land. It was late in the afternoon, and he was urged to defer his purpose till morning, but anxious to set his foot upon the terra incognita in view, he persisted in going, and I in accompanying him. The pinace was got ready, and with two of the ships crew, we left the vessel, never to return to it more. No obstacle appeared, to prevent our landing in safety, and our hearts swelled with delight, as we leaped upon the shore, and looked around upon a scene, which to weary voyagers, like ourselves, was one of perfect enchantment. Far and wide spread the boundless prospect, comprising hill, and dale, and forest, mountains, and majestic streams, and beneath our feet a carpet of richest verdure, gay with the blossoms of strange and beautiful flowers. On we went, thoughtless of danger, lured by the exquisite scenery that was spread out around us, and by the exciting thought, that we were treading the unexplored soil, of a new and unknown world. Suddenly we were startled by an arrow, whizzing through the air; another, and another followed, but the foe was invisible, and we were almost ready to believe ourselves assailed by the powers of darkness, when with a yell so wild and shrill, that even now its demonic echoes ring through my brain, a band of armed and painted savages, rushed upon us, and the next instant, my three companions lay stretched in death upon the ground. We too were armed, but resistance was in vain against the overpowering numbers of the savage crew. An arrow had pierced my arm, but still I prepared to make what defence was in my power, and with my back braced firmly against a tree, resolved to sell my life dearly, when a gigantic savage, attracted by the jewel that looped my hat, and a chain that glittered round my neck, approached me behind, and wrenching from my hand the weapon that I wielded, stripped my person of all that was valuable in his eyes, and then delivered me to the charge of his followers. They immediately bound my arms, and after a short consultation, moved on through the forest, bearing me with them. In vain by signs, I entreated them to slay me; I pointed to the ocean, seen at intervals as we proceeded, and struggled to flee towards it. But I was powerless of their grasp, and as they dragged me on, one moment burning with rage, the next a prey to the most terrible despair—they laughed at my sufferings, and mocked me with savage scorn. Two days passed thus, when my tormentors encountered the party of hunters, into whose charge I was transferred, and who brought me hither—but why they have done so, or what are their designs towards me, I know not."

"They intend you no harm," said Rachel, as the young man ceased his narrative; "they love you for our sakes, and wish to treat you as a brother. But tell me, I entreat you, how many days have passed since you landed from the English vessel, on these shores?"

"But four—and I am convinced she still lies off the coast, vainly hoping for the return of those, who left her in the pinace."

"And the pinace," eagerly asked Rachel, "think you it remains where you left it?"

"I doubt it not, as fearful of its being discovered, and removed before our return, we moored it fast in a little cove that had no appearance of having been frequented;—unless, therefore, it has been especially sought for, I think it must have escaped observation."

"And would you with a trusty guide, venture to return to the spot where you left it?"

"I would, if I could, but I am not a sailor, and I still remain there, come back to us!"

us too, in escaping from our exile." "Would I! gladly, cheerfully," exclaimed Velasquez, springing to his feet; "and should the vessel, hopeless of our return, have weighed anchor and departed, give me my freedom, and in the frailest barque that ever floated on the waves, I will not fear to brave the perils of the ocean, esteeming them far less than those that lurk amidst the gloom and vastness of these utter and appalling solitudes." (To be continued.)

SAINT JOHN, July 14.
ARRIVAL AND LANDING OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Yesterday morning at four o'clock His Excellency the Governor General arrived in our harbor on board the steamer *Nova Scotia*, which dropped anchor off Reed's Point. His Excellency was accompanied by Major Hall, principal A. D. C. and Military Sec'y, Capt. LeMarchant, 7th Dragoon Guard; Captain Campbell, 7th Hussars, Aid-de-Camp; T. W. C. Murdoch, Esq. Chief Secretary, and R. W. Gray, Esq. Private Secretary. His Excellency Sir John Harvey, who had proceeded to Halifax for the purpose of escorting the Governor General to the shores of New Brunswick, and his Suite, were also on board the same steamer.

The landing was fixed for 10 A. M. at which hour the steamer *Nova Scotia* moved up the harbor: the steam ferry boat *Victoria* went alongside and receiving the distinguished party, proceeded with them to the steam ferry slip, where on landing His Excellency was received by His Worship the Mayor and the Members of the Common Council, the Magistrates of the City and County, the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Judges, the Members of Assembly, the Clergy, the Bar, the Merchants, &c.

His Excellency the Governor General and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor Sir John Harvey, took their seats in an open carriage and were escorted by their mounted Staff and the personages above named. The 6th Regt. was drawn up in quarter distance, column right in front, opposite the steps leading from the landing place to Prince William street, and saluted as His Excellency mounted the same. The streets from the landing to the Court House were lined by the Trades, through a lane formed by whom His Excellency passed.

After His Excellency, the Mayor and Corporation and other gentlemen had passed, the Trades took up the procession in the following order:—

The Marshal on Horseback,
The Great Banner of the Mechanics' Institute, borne by six of the Trades,
The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurer and Directors of the Institute,

Carpenters,
Members of the Institute, not belonging to the Trades, preceded by the smaller Banner,
Riggers,
Cordwainers,
Tailors,
Blacksmiths,
Hammelmens,
Founders,
Coopers,
Shipwrights,
Bakers.

The Bakers had this duty assigned them of keeping the door of the Court House, and of receiving His Excellency there properly. The Coachmen, Cartmen, and Draymen of the City were mounted, (each horse wearing rosettes and streamers of crimson ribbon) and were under the direction and management of W. O. Smith, Esq. They formed a mounted guard of honour, and made a very respectable figure in the procession.

An Arch of Evergreens, extending from the corner of the Coffee House to the New Market House, had been erected by the Trades, superintended by Mr. John Cunningham, under which the procession passed. This Arch was beautifully finished, with a large and splendidly decorated Crown, surmounted by a magnificent banner, and streamers, and the whole erection was decorated with a great number of flags—the landing place and many public and private buildings also displayed a number of beautiful flags.

At the moment of landing, a salute of nineteen guns, was fired by the Royal Artillery, and His Excellency was received and greeted during his progress to the Court House, with much cheering and unanimous expressions of good feeling.

The Uniform Companies of Militia, under command of Colonel Peters, occupied the lower part of Campbell's Hall and part of the Market Square; they were accompanied by the Brass Band of J. P. Fane, Esq., and saluted His Excellency on passing the Arch.

The Volunteer Company of Artillery in full uniform, stationed on King's Square, fired a salute upon His Excellency's alighting at the Court House. A Levée, was then held, at which a great number of gentlemen were presented by the Aide-de-Camp in waiting, after which an Address was presented by the Mayor and Corporation to which His Excellency replied. Then followed an Address from the Chamber of Commerce, read and presented by L. Donaldson, Esq., the President of the

Chamber, after which the Addresses of the Saint John Mechanics' Institute was read and presented by George D. Robinson, Esq., the Senior Vice President, in the absence of the President.

After the presentation of the last Address, His Excellency proceeded to the door of the Court House, and from thence addressed the Trades, who were drawn up in close column in front of the building. He thanked them in a very feeling manner for the warm and flattering reception they had given him; he alluded to the well known loyalty of the Province, and stated that on his return to the land from which he had been sent, he would feel proud to lay at the foot of the Throne his humble testimony to the loyalty and good feeling which existed in New Brunswick. His Excellency said that although he had visited this Province last among those placed under his government by Her Majesty, yet he could assert that it would occupy a very high place in his estimation for its attachment to the British Constitution, for its internal tranquility, and for its prosperity, every appearance of which he saw about him. That he was rejoiced to find that the government of Sir John Harvey had given so much satisfaction to the people, and he trusted that when he left his government, he should be able to leave all the colonies under his control, in the same happy and prosperous condition as New Brunswick.

The foregoing is but a bare outline of His Excellency's speech, which was continually interrupted by hearty cheers indicative of applause from the immense crowd assembled.

His Excellency and Sir John Harvey, attended by their several suites, then proceeded to the St. John Hotel, where the Trades, preceded by the Band of the 6th Regt. and the mounted guard, filed past the Hotel and afterwards proceeded over Jeffery's Hill around the Mill Pond, through Portland and over the Mill Bridge, along Dock street to the Market Square, where they separated under the arch.

On returning to the Hotel their Excellencies were accompanied by an immense concourse of persons, and on appearing at the windows were warmly greeted; and our highly respected Governor Sir John Harvey on being repeatedly called for, gave expression to the feelings of his heart, nearly as follows:—That having for himself had repeated occasion to express his heartfelt acknowledgments for the kind reception which he had so often experienced from the inhabitants of St. John, it was now his grateful duty, warmly to thank them for that which had given to the distinguished individual who had this day honoured the City by his presence. He desired to repeat his warmest and most cordial thanks for this truly British reception of Her Majesty's distinguished Representative, His Excellency the Governor General.

We are informed that the number in the procession of the Trades, was about 1500.—Their display of banners, badges, and emblems, their models and devices, far exceeded all expectation, and made a most imposing spectacle, one which we doubt could scarcely be equalled in all British North America.

We are informed that the Governor General on his arrival in North America had formed a resolution not to make any public speeches; but that the splendour of the display of the Trades, the truly British feeling evinced, and the enthusiasm of the reception, induced His Excellency to break this resolution, and we are assured, that his first speech in North America was addressed to the Trades of St. John, a compliment which they will not fail to remember and duly appreciate.

The principal arrangements for the reception we are informed, were made by M. H. Perley, Esquire, the Marshal of the Trades, and we could not do otherwise than admire the perseverance and exertion during two days of this ever active gentleman.

We are decidedly of opinion, that this first visit of a Governor General to New Brunswick, and the brilliant reception he has met with, will be of much advantage to the Province, and lead to a more just appreciation of the trade, commerce, manufactures, and inexhaustible resources of this Colony.

During the afternoon, the Governor General, attended by Sir John Harvey and their suites, went through the falls in the boats of H. M. S. *Sudline*, and returned from Indian Town by land, after which His Excellency rode through the principal streets and noticed the various extensive improvements which are being carried on in the city.

In the evening, Sir John Harvey entertained the Governor General and a large party at dinner at the Saint John Hotel. Among the guests were His Worship the Mayor, the Recorder, the Honourable the Speaker, the Hon. Mr. Johnston, the Hon. Mr. Crane, the Province Treasurer, the Collector, Colonel Mansell, Major Brookes, Captain Batterbury, Capt. Snow, Capt. in Robb, of the *Satellite*, J. A. Perley, Esq., L. Donaldson, Esq., G. D. Robinson, Esq., M. H. Perley, Esq., &c.

His Excellency the Governor General proceeded to Fredericton this morning, in the steamer *Nova Brunswick*, whence it is his intention to return on Saturday by the same steamer, and immediately proceed to Windsor by the *Nova Scotia*, on his way to Halifax, from whence His Excellency will return to Quebec in the *Union*.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From the latest English Papers.
Election of a Temporal Peer.—The Earl of Lucan has been chosen to be the Peer to sit and vote on the part of Ireland, in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, in the room of the late Earl of Enniskillen.

The ascertained deficiency in the excise revenue of Ireland will be one half the amount—£750,000—in the financial year.

Lord Drumharing has eloped with Miss Clayton, daughter of Sir William Clayton, of Gloucester-place. The Marquis of Queensbury, it is reported, pursued them, and was some hours behind at Birmingham.—*Post.*

The persecution of the Jews in Damascus is exciting much attention in England. The Jews in the Island of Rhodes have already felt its influence, and it is to be feared that it will extend to all other cities where monastic establishments exist.

General Hamilton is endeavouring to raise a loan in London on account of the Texas government.

Mr. O'Connell, alluding to the majority on Lord Stanley's Registration Bill, in a letter to the Secretary of the National Association in Ireland, declares that "there is but one hope one chance, one remedy—the Repeal of the Union."

Maine Boundary.—In the House of Commons, June 22d, Lord Palmerston said that he would lay Madge and Feathestouhaugh's report before the house in ten days.

Paganini is dead, and to be buried at Genoa.

Fire near the London Docks.—A destructive fire broke out in Wapping on the morning of the 22d, which threatened destruction to the American shipping, with more destructive consequences than any conflagration that has visited the metropolis since the burning of the Royal Exchange. Property destroyed estimated at from £20,000 to £30,000.

London, June 30th.—During the past week, Bank Stock has been offered very freely in small amounts, and the price is declining. The last quotation of the stock was 175. Exchange Bills 22s. to 4.

Some sensation was caused on Friday by the London house of Agency's disavowal of the drafts of the Commercial Bank of Manchester, and it is presumed the stoppage of payment is inevitable. The event was unexpected, as previous accounts from Manchester intimated the Bank under considerable discredit there.

The accounts from Circassia are still of new triumphs achieved by the brave inhabitants in their contest with the gigantic power of Russia. Every fort garrisoned by Russians has been taken, together with many pieces of cannon and vast quantities of ammunition.

The Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland has been forced to take measures for winding up. It shows surplus assets to the amount of £281,831, and its assets £482,221.

Proceedings in Parliament.—The Canada government bill had its second reading in the House of Lords on the 30th of June, although strenuously opposed by the Duke of Wellington, Lord Gosford, Lord Brougham and others.

The clergy reserves bill had not yet passed the House of Commons. Lord John Russell was to move on Monday, June 30, to go into committee on the bill, when he said he should propose an important alteration; but on Monday he postponed his motion to Thursday or Friday, and did not state what the alteration was to be.

France.—A new French cabinet is expected, M. Thiers, still remaining at its head.—It is thought that Duchatel will be brought in—but his chances do not seem so fair as those of Odillon Barrot. Felet de la Lozère and Gouet will retire, most probably.

The presses give the following list of a new cabinet, which, it is said, M. Thiers is bent on organizing:—President of the Council, M. Thiers; Justice, M. Odillon Barrot; Public Instruction, M. Cousin; War, M. Dufaure; Commerce, M. Vivien; War, Gen. Cavaignac; Marine, Roussin; Interior, M. Remusat; Public Works, M. Jaubert; Finance, M. Duchatel.

WOODEN WATCHMEN.—A curious piece of mechanism has been invented and exhibited in Great Britain. It is called the Alarm Statue, and is designed for the protection of dwellings, houses, &c., from midnight predators. This automaton represents a soldier in full regimentals, six feet in height; its position is erect, in the manner of a sentinel on duty, having a blunderbuss in his hand. Upon touching a wire, it immediately turns round in that direction, drops its head, and fires the piece, at the same time ringing two alarm bells, and pronouncing the word "fire," in a distinct and audible voice.

LIMERICK, June 20.—We are once more restored to quiet here, but a very bad feeling is reported to be prevalent throughout the district—so much so that they were afraid of the people congregating at the races, which were to have taken place, and have been put off in consequence. Potatoes of the inferior kinds are as high as 6 1/2d. per stone, at Rathkeale, and the people are eating a coarse sort of bran cake; yet it is agreed that there are plenty of potatoes on hand. This state of affairs cannot last long; the farmers, for their own interest, must bring the food to market soon.

A free trade in all sorts of provisions with all countries, is the only effectual remedy for these starving monopolies.

Re-appearance in Public of Her Majesty and Prince Albert.—It being understood that Her Majesty and Prince Albert would take their accustomed drive this evening in the Parks, notwithstanding the occurrence of yesterday, a large assemblage of persons took place in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace. At a few minutes after six, the garden gates were opened, and the outsiders appeared. This was a signal for a general rush to this point, and the instant Her Majesty's carriage

was seen, the cheering became tremendous, and Her Majesty and the Prince were completely surrounded by Her Majesty's loyal and loving subjects, who greeted them both in the most enthusiastic manner. The Queen looked remarkably well, and acknowledged the congratulations of her people by repeatedly bowing, while Prince Albert continued to raise his hat as he passed through the throng, which, on horse and foot, all but impeded the progress of the royal party.

The reception which Her Majesty received on her arrival in Hyde-park, exceeds all that we have ever witnessed in the way of enthusiastic display of feeling; and the numbers which thronged the drive in the Park, have perhaps never been equalled.

The Palace gates from twelve o'clock, at noon, until six this evening, were completely besieged by carriages of the nobility, who entered the lodge and wrote their names in the book. It were useless to particularise names—for "all" were there.

We hear a Brevet will positively take place, if Her Majesty gives birth to a son, but decidedly not should a daughter be born. "The Queen and the Prince of Wales" will be the standing toast of the United Service. The estimate on account of the recommendations of the Military Commission is promised in a few days.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

The senior Captain and Brevet Major of the 11th Hussars has withdrawn from the Regt., in consequence of a recent difference at mess with the Commanding Officer, the Earl of Cardigan, upon a matter of table etiquette. A son of Lieut. Gen. Sir Hussey Vivian, Capt. in the 20th Regt., has got the vacant troop in the 11th. This officer was junior Lieut. of the 20th little more than 12 months passed! The senior Lieut. of the 20th entered the Army when Capt. Vivian was an infant.

Mr. Macaulay, Secretary-at-War, will, in the ensuing week, detail to the House of Commons particulars of the application of the estimate of £39,000 on account of the recommendation for deserving officers by the naval and military commission.

SUMMARY OF NEWS BY THE BRITANNIA.

Cotton had advanced—money was plenty—and the crops were generally good. In the Liverpool Cotton Market, July 3d, speculators the principal operators. The market closed at an advance of a farthing on ordinary and fair quality—and an eighth on good fair and good.

The operations of the hay harvest had commenced in and around Doncaster. The crops were heavy, except on the light and dry soils. The appearance of the various descriptions of corn was not so promising. Wheat was thin, short, and stunted.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The market on Tuesday was again very dull and inanimate. Goods of all sorts were difficult to sell, at lower rates than the previous week. Buyers were afraid to transact business, lest the following week's prices should enable others to buy at a cheaper rate, and thereby enable them to supply customers at lower prices. The prospects of a good harvest, which prevailed for some time past, are now beginning to be rather doubtful, and therefore have a great influence on the drawers who attended this market.—*Manchester Advertiser, June 27.*

Government has agreed to advance a loan of £30,000 to the Ulster Railway Company; and the works now in progress to open the line from Lisburn to Portadown, a distance of seventeen miles, are progressing with spirit and celerity.

The British Government had issued orders to the commanders of British ships of war to detain and bring into port all ships, vessels and goods, belonging to the Emperor of China, &c. The following men-of-war compose the squadron that is to be employed in the operations against the Chinese, under the command of Admiral Elliott:—*Albatross*, 10; *Alligator*, 26; *Blenheim*, 74; *Blonde*, 42; *Childers*, 16; *Columbine*, 18; *Conway*, 26; *Cruiser*, 16; *Druid*, 44; *Fate*, 18; *Herald*, 26; *Hyacinth*, 18; *Larne*, 18; *Meville*, 74; *Modeste*, 18; *Nimrod*, 26; *Perolas*, 16; *Pylades*, 18; *Volage*, 26; *Wanderer*, 18; *Wellington*, 74.

Two large steamers of the East India Company service, and several other steamers from Bombay and Calcutta, are to be added to the above force, nearly the whole of which were to proceed to China.

IRELAND.—The greatest distress prevails among the operatives of Dublin. The streets are every day filled with famishing wretches. There had been a meeting at the Mansion-house, to devise means for their relief. It was a heart-rending sight to see the crowds of distressed objects anxiously gathered round the door of the mayorality in the expectation of some immediate succor. The proprietors of several places of public amusement, in a manner creditable to themselves, agreed to give benefits at their respective houses for the relief of the operatives. Subscriptions are likewise made through Dublin for the same object.

We regret to hear that Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta is very seriously indisposed. Sir Henry Hallford is in constant attendance.—*Globe.*

There was a rumour in London, coming by the way of Lisbon, that the British had seized upon Macao.

The American money crisis is again felt in the French Market. The American Merchants, debtor to our towns of Paris, Lyons, St. Etienne, &c. make no returns, send no cargoes, forward no Bills. The Americans seem to have made up their minds not to pay their debts to foreigners; and are exclusively occupied with their own internal wants of improvements, constructing at once, on the North and on the South of the Union, two immense lines of railroads, even of the length of 600 miles.

Orissa and the adjoining coast near Bombay, was visited by a terrible tornado on the 30th April, which swept away every house for miles; and buried vast quantities of valuable

property in the sand. The loss of life was small compared with the other destruction.

Mr. Alaric A. Watts was on Tuesday sentenced to pay a fine of £50 to the Queen for a libel on Sir J. O'Malley, Admiral in command at Lisbon, imputing to him disrespect towards the Queen Dowager when there last year.

OBJECT OF GOVERNMENT: THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Quarterly Review.—Paradoxical as it may appear, it is certain that a man's health, nay, life, is nearly as much in the keeping of those of whom he knows nothing as in his own. Of the three influences mainly acting on it—himself, society, and external nature—the first bears on it most intensely, the second most covertly, the last most constantly.

Moral culture may teach the individual so to curb his passions and appetites as to develop all the force of his organization, in their most healthful scope, or its neglect may set them loose as the deadliest instruments of self-destruction. The social system acts upon us not only through its fashions and customs, but by the power of government; and an ill-considered impost, directly affecting the food, the habitation, or the clothing of the community, shall send more to their graves than fall by sword or spear.

Climate is so greatly ameliorated by civilization, that we may safely say that, if *clima* no exception to the general fact, that all the sources enumerated as influencing life are greatly modifiable, so that, though we may believe with M. Quetelet in the perfectibility of our race, we may yet be sure that all its numerous ills may be innumerable lessened. Nothing is truer than that the morality of a kingdom is the best gauge of its happiness and prosperity. Show us a community wallowing in vice whether from the pampering of luxury or the recklessness of poverty, and we will show you that there truly the gauges of sin are death.

Point out the government, legislating only for a financial return, regardless or ignorant of the indirect effects of their enactments, and we shall see that the pieces of silver had been the price of blood.

THE COLONIES.—In the House of Lords, on June 23, in answer to an enquiry of the Duke of Wellington, respecting the production of Despatches from the Governors of British North America, Lord Melbourne said:—"That as to any despatch received from the Governors of New Brunswick or Newfoundland, there could be no objections to lay them on the table of the house."

He believed there was a despatch from the Governor of New Brunswick, but none from the Governors of the other Colonies. As to the despatch from Nova Scotia, that despatch was intermixed with other matters; it certainly was, in his opinion, inexpedient to the public service that it should be produced.

A motion for the production of the papers, or extracts from them, was agreed to.

TEMPERANCE.
FATHER MATHEW IN LISTOWELL.—As early as from six o'clock until 12 at noon, on Wednesday, several continuous streams of immense multitudes poured into Listowel from all parts of the county. With true apostolic meekness, the very Rev. Mr. Mathew seemed to avoid every appearance of display, and therefore he anticipated the people's expectations, by arriving some hours earlier than he was expected; but, notwithstanding, the following societies marched to meet their great benefactor, and met him at Tanavilly, near the town.

Tuesday evening, Mr. Mathew arrived in Tralee, from Cork, en route to Listowel, where he had been invited by the Rev. Mr. Mahony, the parish priest of that town. The rumour of the Rev. gentleman's arrival having transpired, a large concourse of people assembled in front of Moore's Hotel, in Castle-street. The first thing which struck attention was the manner in which Mr. Mathew met a woman who flung herself on her knees before him in the hall. He told her that she ought to be ashamed; that he was tired of telling people that he could do nothing for them, that he should look to God; that he was willing to administer the pledge, but it was the spirit of the Almighty alone which could enable any one to keep it.

Mr. Mathew came forward on the steps of the hotel at about seven o'clock, and addressed the multitude, who at that period were flocking in from the country round. The society of which he had the honour to be president, was in a flourishing condition. It overspread the entire land. There are now on their books, a million and a half. They were all aware for what they came before him. They were laying the foundation of their temporal happiness, and he hoped, with God's blessing, of their eternal. They would, he prayed, walk in the footsteps of their Divine Saviour, obedient to his commandments, in the practice and pursuit of every Christian virtue. That was the way to bring credit upon their society—that was the way to carry out its objects.

Mr. Mathew then proceeded to administer the pledge, repeating it in a loud and distinct tone, while the kneeling postulants responded. The first batch, consisting of seventy persons, having been disposed of, a second eagerly made their way through the gate, the members of the Tralee branch of the society, some of whom carried temperance banners, keeping order in the absence of the police force, who had been ordered to Listowel in the morning, in anticipation of a great temperance demonstration there. This batch consisted of at least one hundred and fifty.

In addressing the third batch, consisting of about two hundred, he took occasion to say, in course of his exhortation, that one distinguishing feature was, that it included persons of every creed and shade of politics without distinction. Teetotalism was a neutral ground, one of these green spots in the desert of life, where all might meet in peace and harmony.

If he continued this course, they would find their comforts multiplied from the hand of that God who had blessed the widow's cruise of oil.

The numbers who took the pledge were between six and seven thousand; a large portion of whom were women, a considerable number of children following their example. These, as they came before him, the rev. gentleman continued to exhort, illustrating his precepts with scriptural allusions and apposite anecdotes.

Mr. Mathew was also busily occupied next morning, having administered the pledge from half-past six till nine, to about two thousand persons, after which, he proceeded to Listowel.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

"Glengary," the head of the Macdonnells, sailed amongst the passengers from Glasgow, on Monday, for New Zealand; where, or in Australia, he proceeds to establish a new Glengary settlement. He takes out a retinue of followers, consisting of shepherds and agriculturists of all descriptions, as well as a splendid stock of cattle, and improved agricultural implements. After having formed his settlement, he intends returning for the whole of his clan and dependents. The grandfather of this Glengary is the Pergus M'Ivor, of Waverley.—*Globe.*

IRELAND AND EMIGRATION.
Dublin Review.—Marvellous, undoubtedly it is, that while the English people are constantly engaged in searching for new continents, distant thousands of miles from their own shore, with a view to the extension of their wealth and power, they pass by the measureless capabilities of Ireland with such profound indifference. Twenty millions sterling are showered upon the West Indies, in order to effect a purpose undoubtedly useful in itself. In the East Indies they spare neither blood nor treasure, when an opportunity occurs for widening the precincts of their dominions. On one side, they from impregnable fortresses, look down upon Persia; on another, they climb the Himalayas, and touch the confines of Russia. On another, they menace the power of China, and challenge her hundreds of millions to battle, in order to protect their commerce. Commission upon commission is appointed to people and govern the Canadas, the Australias, the Zealands, and expeditions are prepared at the public expense, with the view to enter the rivers of Africa and civilize the natives of that country. And while all this centrifugal energy is exerted in favour of remote dependencies, and of communities connected with them by no particular ties, they absolutely overlook eight millions of men, occupying an integral portion of their home possessions—possessions, which, properly administered and fostered, would much more than compensate them for their lost America!

Let men sophisticate the history of English rule in Ireland as they may, it is impossible for any impartial mind not to see, that many of the evils inflicted upon this country have sprung from the jealousies which in most cases render contentious nations inexorable enemies. When the English first obtained a footing in this country, they did every thing they could to prevent a native government from being formed or matured here. They studiously abstained from planting in it the Saxon tilings, or hundreds, or, indeed, any of the popular institutions previously founded in England, by which the elements of society were organized and prepared for the great superstructure of self-government. They brought with them into Ireland only their naked swords, resolved, if they could not subjugate, to exterminate the native races. A vain attempt the utmost they could do, was to drive before them into the mountains of the western district, masses of the Irish people, and to erect landmarks, beyond which it was deemed criminal to pass. But the moment they retired from the territory, which they merely overran, the native multitude again rushed out from their fastnesses, and re-occupied the forbidden land; and the work of "conquest" was all to be again performed, as if no invasion had every before taken place. No olive branch was ever held out by the "conquerors,"—as the armed bands of the Henrys, the Elizabeths, the Cromwells, the Williams styled themselves. No sincere truces were offered, no kindly admonitions tendered; no manifestation was made of any thing like a genuine, legal, parental desire to civilize and cherish a people, who might have been easily induced, by kind and honorable treatment, to become the faithful subjects of protecting power. No. The sword, the torch, the cannon, the anathema, treaties made only to be broken—these were the means of government presented by aliens, to men treading their own land, and determined never to surrender it.

CANADA.

Quebec, July 15.

Yesterday a trial took place, on the ball-cartridge ground on the west front of the Citadel, of the comparative merits of the ordinary flint and steel lock, in general use in the army, and the percussion lock, with which the muskets of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards are provided. The number of muskets, of each lock, were equal, and the shots put into the target by the percussion locks were, if we are correctly informed, as two to one above the flint and steel. Upwards of thirty shots from the flint locks missed fire during the three rounds, whilst from the locks of the Coldstream only one miss-fire occurred and that was from a defective main-spring. The superiority of the percussion lock, under ordinary circumstances, may be considered as fairly established.

After the musquetry competition had taken place, an experiment was made of the modern method of blowing open Gates, without having recourse to the *Petard*. The improved method expends more gunpowder, but causes a less exposure of human life, and is equally if not more prompt. With the *Petard*, 3 men at least, were required to place it, who were exposed to the fire of the assailant. By the plan now adopted, a single man is exposed and the effect is as speedily and more effectually produced.

In the experiment of yesterday, a strong gate

had been constructed in an old sally port, of the French works, in front of the present Citadel, and strengthened by supports as to render it really as strong as, if not stronger than, the gates of most fortified places. At a signal given, a soldier rushed forward, with a leather bag containing 50 pounds weight of gunpowder, this he hung upon a gimblet which he quietly inserted in the gate, and lighting a half minute match, communicating with the powder, made his escape and placed himself under cover. The powder ignited and blew the gate and all around it to fragments, and a storming party entered.

We regret to add that these military exercises did not pass off without accident; an unfortunate boy, a drummer in the Battalion of Coldstream Guards, was, at a great distance looking on merely as a spectator of what was doing; intent on what was passing, he forgot the situation in which he stood, and re-creating on the glacis, fell into the ditch of the Citadel, a depth of nearly twenty feet, by which both his arms were broken, a little above the wrist, and various other injuries were sustained. He was immediately conveyed to the Regimental Hospital, and we learn to-day, the report is, that he is in good spirits, and doing well.—*Mercury.*

BANKRUPT COURT.—District of Quebec.—Mr. Commissioner Gairdner held the first meeting under a warrant of Bankruptcy, issued against Wm. Owen Kendall, of Quebec, cabinet-maker and trader, upon his own petition, on the 6th inst. no creditor appearing, the meeting was adjourned to Monday last, when debts were proved by a few persons.—Mr. Kendall appeared at both meetings. He delivered to the Commissioner a schedule of debts due by him; an assignee will be appointed and the bankrupt entitled to his certificate, and discharge in full of all demands against him, to the date of the issuing of the warrant, as provided by the ninth section of the ordinance. Mr. Kendall attributes his deficiency chiefly to law expense incurred against him by his creditors; he offered to discharge all his debts in full, provided time would be allowed, this was refused, and the only remedy left after years of difficulty, was in a recourse to the humane and useful law of Bankruptcy.

HALIFAX, June 22.—James McNab, Esq., was this day admitted and sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council of this Province, under the Royal Sign Manual, having been received by the Lieutenant Governor, by the packet which arrived on Monday.

We also understand that a Mandamus has been received, appointing John Morton, Esq., of King's County, a Member of Her Majesty's Legislative Council.—*Royal Gazette.*

EMIGRATION.—Much attention has been directed to emigration, in the Canadas, as well as in the old country, and many suggestions made respecting a most solemn duty, that of providing against the abject suffering and want, of those who are induced to give up the little hold they have on the world, and cast themselves adrift among strangers. These suggestions have been very inadequately, if at all, acted upon; and we see or hear of emigrants landing, ignorant and destitute, becoming a prey to the diseases of mind and body, and sometimes spreading infection in those places which have not bestirred themselves as they should to prevent such evils. This should be every way deplored, and the incumbrance to apply remedies, must, we hope, soon force itself on all concerned, at both sides of the Atlantic. Emigration may be considered beneficial, as regards many features of the old and new world,—but like all other human schemes, except properly guarded, the good runs into evil, as some secondary virtues, carried to extreme, become vices.

A very extraordinary "sign of the times," in the emigration department, has recently occurred. A body of 5000 Indians have crossed from the United States territories, and sought refuge and rest in Upper Canada. Many of these are said to have sufficient means for settling down comfortably. Under proper regulations they may make an interesting addition to the population,—adding to the resources of peace, and becoming a terror in war, to those who have given them so much cause of animosity,—should any state of things arise, which we hope may not be the case, to make a call on Indian allies expedient.—*No-wascotian.*

TRAVELLING.—A visit to Quebec is becoming popular among American, amateur travellers. The completion of the steam line, will, it is said, lure many of these down the St. Lawrence, on to Halifax, and so home. We will be pleased at becoming a stage in the circuit,—and will have ample room, for a regiment of travellers, by and by, when our hotel is ready for company.—*Id.*

The Corner-stone of the Wesleyan Chapel was laid at Amherst, on June 24th. This is the first building, for public worship, connected with the Methodist Church, erected in Amherst, although Methodism was introduced there 60 years ago.

The Mails from London for Halifax and Boston, by Cunard's line, are to be made up in London on the third day of August; the third and eighteenth of September, and October; the third of November, December, January, and February. There will be no other mail for this place in July (the present month), but one in August, and but one in November and the succeeding winter months. The semi-monthly arrangements recommence in March. The return mails from Halifax will be made up on the same days.—*Boston Courier.*

THE SEASON.
The weather from Tuesday to Saturday was scorchingly hot. The thermometer in the shade, ranging from 85 to 95, and in the sun from 97 to 115. On the afternoon of Friday we had a thunder squall, accompanied with heavy rain, which cooled the air, and refreshed

the ground, which A quantity of grain in our neighborhood is abundant.—*Globe.*

Communicate to next week.

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the ground, which was suffering from drought. A quantity of grass was cut during the week, in our neighbourhood, and the crops were abundant.—*Gleaner July 21.*

Communications received, will be attended to next week.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1840.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HENRI HATCH, President.
Director next week—J. Wilson.
DISCOUNT DAY—THURSDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before WEDNESDAY, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.
Commissioner next week—H. O'Neil.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week—Geo. M. Porter.

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, July 31. MONTEAL, July 19.
LIVERPOOL, July 31. QUEBEC, July 19.
EDINBURGH, June 29. HALIFAX, July 19.
PARIS, June 29. NEW YORK, July 26.
TORONTO, July 19. BOSTON, July 27.

Nothing later from Europe since our last. We continue extracts however from papers brought by the British Queen and Britannia, which will be found in the preceding columns.

A FULL GROWN Bear was shot on Saturday morning last, on Saint Andrews Island, by Mr. JOSEPH McLEOD. It is supposed he crossed to the Island by the Bar, as one was seen a few days ago on the Commons. It was brought over to the Market Wharf and exhibited—weighed 252 lbs., and was 7 feet 6 inches long.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Wednesday last, before DAVID MOWAT, Esq., Coroner, on the body of a seaman, which was identified as the Cook of H. M. S. *Satellite*, who, it was supposed, jumped overboard during the night, while the ship lay on the Ballast ground. Upon the body were found \$16 in silver, and 1s. 4d. in copper. Verdict—"came to his death in attempting to swim from H. M. S. *Satellite*."

Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey is ordered to Quebec, to reside at a Court Martial on Com. Drew, on charges preferred against him by Capt. Sandford, for quitting his station without leave of absence.

Caveat.—Bills purporting to be of the St. Stephen's Joint Stock Banking Company, of Saint Stephens, N.B., are in circulation—names of President and Cashier fictitious. The Bills were engraved by the New England Bank Note Company, and well calculated to deceive. They are worthless.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

Frederickton, July 25.
It being understood that the Governor General would visit Frederickton, a public meeting was held on Wednesday, and it was determined to make such arrangements for his reception as the limited notice would permit, and the capabilities of the community command. Accordingly the shops were closed at one o'clock on Thursday; and about 3 o'clock the 36th Regt. marched out of barracks, and lined the streets from Regent street to Government House, a guard of honour composed of the Grenadier Company of the 36th and the York Light Dragoons having been drawn up in that leading from the landing.

About 4 o'clock, the New Brunswick made her appearance; and in a few minutes the Governor-in-Chief and the Lieutenant Governor entered one of Sir John's carriages, and proceeded to Government House.

A temporary stair case had been erected at the wharf, ornamented with evergreens, and surmounted by a crown; along the streets through which the cortege passed, trees had been planted, flags bearing various devices were also displayed, and salutes were fired by parties of Artillery stationed at each termination of the line. The bells commenced ringing immediately after the steamer had in sight, and there was every demonstration of respect and welcome exhibited in all directions.

Yesterday afternoon there was a Levee at Government House, which was fully attended; and in the evening there was a Ball in honour of His Excellency's arrival.—*Sentinel.*

Mr. Featherstonhaugh arrived here on Thursday from Halifax.—*Id.*

MARRIED.

On the 29th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Alley, Rector, Mr. LUCIEN L. COPELAND to Mrs. ROSE McLEAVY, both of this Town.
On Thursday, the 28th inst., in St. Stephen's Church, in the Parish of Kingston, by the Rev. Elias Scovil, Mr. George Miller, to Eliza Ann, only daughter of Mr. James White, all of that place.

At St. Stephen, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Sedgfield Thomson, A.B., Mr. MARTIN DENMORE, of St. Stephen, to Miss ELIZABETH MAREE, of the same place.

DIED.

On board the Brig *Volant*, of this Port, at sea, on Sunday last, the 26th inst., Mr. ISAAC F. KINNEY, aged 21 years, of Dropsy in the chest; a native of Barrington, Nova Scotia.

His friends can have his effects by applying to Captain Carrick.
At St. John, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., William Bar, late of that city, in the 47th year of his age.

On Monday last aged 23 years Mr. William Williams, Mariner, a native of Penzance, England.

From 23d July to 29th July, (both inclusive.)

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.											
KEPT AT ST. ANDREWS.											
Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Ther.	Ther.	Ther.	Ther.	Ther.	Ther.	Ther.	Ther.	Ther.
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at 1 P.M.	at 1 P.M.	at 1 P.M.	at 1 P.M.	at 1 P.M.	at 1 P.M.	at 1 P.M.	at 1 P.M.	at 1 P.M.	at 1 P.M.	at 1 P.M.	at 1 P.M.
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29.95	29.95	68.69	65	74	N	SE					
29.90	29.63	68.66	64	68	SE by S	SW					
29.60	29.53	66.69	64	76	W	NW					
29.78	29.73	67.66	64	71							

SUMMARY.
A.M. Calm, clear weather. P.M. Mod. wind, hazy.
A.M. Mod. wind, with thick fog. P.M. Light wind with rain.
A.M. Mod. breeze, cloudy. P.M. Light air, clear weather.
A.M. Calm, fine clear w't. P.M. Light wind, heavy clouds.
A.M. Calm, fine clear w't. P.M. Light wind, cloudy.
A.M. Light wind, cloudy. P.M. Strong breeze, cloudy.
A.M. Moderate wind, cloudy. P.M. Light wind, clear.

Shipping Journal.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED.—

July 24, Brig. Sapphire, Cook, Ballast, Trinidad, Wm. Babcock & Son.
27, Ship Elizabeth, Atkinson, Ballast, New York, J. Wilson.
29, Gloop Nereid, McMaster, Eastport, Sundries, to Sundries.
30, Brig Volant, Carrick, Ballast, Berberie, to Union Club.—When two days out, was thrown on her beam-ends; shifted ballast, and put into Barbadoes for repairs.—Spoke brig Effort, of Halifax, for Demerara, out 23 days; Demerara Light S. W. dist. 50 miles. Left at Berberie, on the 1st inst., brig Elgin, Vogler, hence, to sail in 8 days.
At Barbadoes, on the 8th inst., two Yarmouth brigs.

July 29, Brig. Leader, Platt, Berberie, Lumber, by Traders Club.
Off Cork, June 25th, Brig Stephen Wright, English, St. Andrews.

PORT OF MAGUADAVIC.

—ARRIVED.—

July 6, Schr. Gilbert, Trefoy, Yarmouth, Corn, D. Gilmor.
" Brig Camilla, Healy, Demerara, Ballast, G. McKenzie.
7, Schr. Lark, Gibson, Yarmouth, Ballast, Master.
22, Brig Good Intent, Crocker, Yarmouth, Ballast, K. G. Robinson.
ENTERED FOR LOADING.
July 4, Brig Queen of the Isles, Magwick, Stockton, by J. Allanshaw & Co.
20, " Home, Jackson, Wisbeach, by J. Allanshaw & Co.
22, " Brig Good Intent, Crocker, Barbadoes, by R. G. Robinson.
CLEARED.
July 6, Schr. Gilbert, Trefoy, Yarmouth, Boards, &c. by D. Gilmor.
7, " Lark, Gibson, Yarmouth, Boards, &c. by Master.
18, Brig Camilla, Healy, Liverpool, Deals, by Geo. McKenzie.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th day of January, 1841, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, will be Sold at the Court House, in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, and Title, of JAMES CAMPBELL, late Deputy Provincial Treasurer, to a certain Tract of Land, with Appurtenances, situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, and described in the Grant from the Crown to him, nearly as follows—viz:

"Beginning at a Stake at the North Eastern corner of Lot No. two, granted to David Goswilling in the 6th tier of William Macdonald's survey, in Clarence Hill Settlement, between the Digdegash and Maguadavic Rivers, made in the year 1837, crossing the old Fredericton Road, to the eastern side of a reserved road, and containing 400 Acres, more or less."—The same being seized under a Writ of Extent.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, July 27, 1840.

NOTICE.

MAILS for the UNITED STATES will hereafter leave this Office, daily, at 12 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at 6 P. M. GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews, 29th July, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of PETER THOMPSON, late of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, Mariner, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts within three months from this date for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to ELIZA THOMPSON, ADMINISTRATRIX.

St. David, July 25, 1840.—30 rim

CAUTION.

I DO forbid any person from harbouring or trusting Hugh McVay, on my account, as I have discharged him from my employment for drunkenness, general bad conduct, and being an unfaithful apprentice. JAMES KENNEDY.

St. Andrews, July 27, 1840.—ri

DANCING.

MR. D. C. HARVEY, Teacher of DANCING, begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Andrews, and its vicinity, that he will commence to instruct Classes in the above Art, on Friday, the 7th of August next, at Paul's Hall.—Class days, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of each week. Hours of instruction, during the first half quarter, Juvenile Class from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.—Ladies for the Second Class, from 8 to 9 o'clock, P. M. Gentlemen from 9 to 10 P. M. After which, the Classes will be united, and a number of Quadrilles and Walzing figures be taught. Terms, £1 5s. per quarter.

St. Andrews, July 31, 1840.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, all his Real Estate, in St. Andrews, consisting of a substantial built STONE HOUSE, with a Lot and Wharf attached, together with his Household Furniture. If not disposed of by private Sale, previous to the 17th of SEPTEMBER next, it will on that day be sold by Public Auction.

All those indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately.

GEORGE WATSON.

St. Andrews, July 23, 1840.

CONTRACT.

THE Subscriber will receive Scaled Tenders, at his Office in St. Andrews, till One o'clock on Wednesday, 5th August next, for to RE-BUILD the BRIDGE across the MAGUADAVIC RIVER, near Major FLAMBERT's Farm, say from Bank to Bank, upon the old site. The same to be built full two feet higher than the old one, to commence with Abutments at the shores, say of sufficient width to receive the Stringers, and about twenty feet from the banks, to be built of Pine or Hemlock logs, not less than fourteen feet long, and to be well ballasted and filled with Stone. Three Frame Piers in the channel of the River, upon and over the ground work of the old Piers, to be built sufficiently large to cover the old boulders or stone work, and filled with stone to stand the freshets; the Timber of which to be of Pine, the Posts to be 18 inches, Caps 20 inches square, Girts 10 by 16 inches; said Piers to be not less than 16 by 20 feet square at the top. The Stringers, for support of the covering, to be four in number throughout the whole length of the Bridge, to be Pine, not less than 14 inches at the top end, and sufficiently bolted and screwed, similar to the Digdegash Bridge. The whole to be completed to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, on or before the first day of November next.

Payment will be made as follows: say about £100, which is to be raised by individual subscription—the subscription paper will be handed to the Contractor for collection—the balance to be paid when granted by the Legislature, and paid over by the Province Treasurer, which will not be before next season.

THOS. WYER.

St. Andrews, July 20, 1840.

BRANDY, HOLLANDS GIN, AND WINES.

Just Received, ex "Union," from Liverpool: 2 PIPES } Best COGNAC BRANDY. 1 Hhd. } Martell & Sazerac Brandy. 5 Qr. Casks } Ditto ditto ditto. 2 Hbds. best Pale HOLLANDS. 2 Do. do. do. superior flavor. 2 Hbds. best PORT WINE. Vintage 1837. 1 Hhd. Brute MADEIRA. JAS. W. STREET.

July 25, 1840.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forbid all Person purchasing a Note of Hand, drawn in favor of W. Bartlett, by me, as it has been paid some time.

WM. BOLES.

St. Andrews, July 14, 1840.—am

CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at Mr. Bobb's Store, until Saturday, the 1st day of August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from persons willing to contract for PAINTING the Scotch Church in this Town, with two good Coats of Paint, and for erecting the necessary Scaffolds for Painting the Steeple. The work to commence after the 15th of September, and to be completed in October.

The Tenders to state the charge for Scaffolding—separate from the Painting.—All materials (except nails) will be furnished by the Committee.—Cash will be paid on the completion of the jobs.

For further particulars, apply to either of the Subscribers.
JAMES BOYD, D. D. MORRISON, JAS. KYLE, Committee.

St. Andrew's, July 15, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late THOMAS HADDOCK, of St. Andrews, deceased, are requested to present the same for adjustment; and all those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to JACOB HADDOCK, Adm'r.

JANE HADDOCK, Adm'r.

St. Andrews, July 23, 1840.—xi

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, at the Lower Falls, Maguadavic, on Tuesday, the first day of September next, at One o'clock in the afternoon, by virtue of a Licence from the Surrogate Court in the County of Charlotte, the following described LOTS of LAND and PREMISES, being the REAL ESTATE of the late DOMINICUS MILLIKIN, deceased.

TWO LOTS of LAND, situate at or near the Lower Falls of the Maguadavic River, in the Parish of Saint George, being part of the Hogarth Grant, so called, and fronting on the Road leading from the Lower Falls to the mouth of the River.

TWO LOTS of LAND in the same Parish, on the south side of the said Road, fronting on the River, near the Lots last mentioned, and one of which is now in the occupation of Johnson Hall.

A LOT of LAND at McDEARMID's Beach, in the same Parish, being Lot No. 22, in the Grant of Niel McNicol, and others, on which there is a HOUSE, STORE, and WHARF.

A LOT of LAND near the Mill, formerly owned by the said Dominicus Millikin, at the mouth of the Maguadavic River, being part of Lot No. 30, formerly owned by John Rourke.

A PIECE of INTERVAL LAND above the Lower Falls of the said River, known and described as Lot No. 7, in Block No. 1, purchased by the said Dominicus Millikin from William Player.

A FARM LOT of LAND, known as the Hurley Farm, situate on the L'Etang River, and containing about SEVENTY ACRES.

THREE FARM LOTS, containing FIFTY ACRES each, on the north side of the salt water of the Maguadavic River, being Land purchased by the said Dominicus Millikin from the late Robert Pagan, and others.

The terms of Sale will be made known upon application to the Subscriber.

ANN MILLIKIN.

St. Andrews, July 21, 1840.—x29

CANVASS AND PAINTS.

TO arrive per *Clarence*, via St. John, from Liverpool, sailed 1st June. 120 Bols Kids Canvass, from No. 1 to 7. 200 Kegs White Lead. 100 Dito Black, Blue, Red and Green Paints. WM. BABCOCK & SON.

July 16, 1840.

WINES.

THE Subscriber has received, per Brig *Mary Ann*, from St. John, Newfoundland—28 Casks *Newton, Gordon & Co.* MADEIRA WINE.

which he will dispose of on moderate terms, for Cash or approved Notes, a 90 days.

WANTED, to Charter a Vessel of about 200 Tons burthen, to carry a Cargo to a Windward Island.

WILLIAM KER.

St. Andrews, July 14, 1840.

ON SALE.

The Farm lately occupied by John Smith at Oak Bay, adjoining land of Mr. John Cotel, containing 95 acres, with a dwelling House and Barn; about 40 acres, under Cultivation and Pasture. This Farm fronts on Oak Bay, where there is an excellent fishery, and great convenience to obtain rock, weed and marsh mud for manure. This farm will be sold low, and liberal credit given for payments.

May 8, 1840.

JOHN WILSON.

NEW BRUNSWICK CLOTH AND FANCY STORE.

JULY 3, 1840.

THE Subscriber has completed his Spring & Summer Supply of CLOTHS and FANCY GOODS, comprising a general assortment, suitable to the season, to which he calls public attention as he is selling at unusually low prices for Cash only.

JOHN IRWIN.

JULY 3d, 1840.

More New Goods Per ship "British American" from Liverpool via St. John.

PRINTED CALICOES.	Black Cotton Velvet
Cambric Chiniz	do
Bengal	do
Buff and Coloured	do
Mourning	do
Second do	do
Striped Fancy	do
Rainbow	do
French	do
Nelsons Mourning	do
Navy Blue	do
Furniture Calico.	do
GINGHAMS.	do
Plaid	do
Checked	do
Striped	do
Grassie	do
Plain	do
DOESSES.	do
Victoria	do
Swiss	do
French Cambric	do
Gingham	do
Bordered Indiana	do
Handkerchiefs.	do
MOLESKINS.	do
Printed	do
Plain	do
White	do
Also.	do
One Case	do
Straw Bonnets.	do
W. & S. M. GILMOR.	do

PROVISIONS.

ARRIVED, per *Jane Kelly*, from Boston. 50 Barrels Wheat Flour. 80 Dito Rye. 50 Bags Meal.
The above will be sold on reasonable terms, for Shingles, or Lumber payments, WM. BABCOCK & SON.
July 16, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of THOMAS EASTMAN, late of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are hereby requested to present their claims for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to JAMES W. CHANDLER, ADMINISTRATOR.

St. Andrews, July 3, 1840.—xi

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just received, 10 BALES of British MERCHANDIZE, which he is now opening. 3 Dito COTTON WARPS. A large quantity of GROCERIES & EARTHENWARE, with his former Stock, which will be sold at low prices for cash or approved credit. JOHN LOCHARY.
July 3, 1840.—tm tx

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will make advances on Cargoes consigned to his friends in Barbadoes by drafts a 90 days, on Cayen Brothers and Co. London, or Messrs Howland & Aspinwall New York, on receiving Bill of Lading and an order to ensure the cargoes. The vessels after touching at Barbadoes will be allowed to proceed to the following Islands in the event of the markets being better than at Barbadoes at the time of their arrival, namely:—Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Trinidad, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Tobago, Saint Kitts.

Advances will also be made on cargoes consigned to his friends in Kingston, Jamaica, by drafts on New York a 90 days, or Cash if required. The conditions of advances made when freight are to pay are one half the Invoice cost, when no freight are to pay in the West Indies two thirds the Invoice cost of the cargo.

WILLIAM KER.

Saint Andrews, May 16, 1840.—20.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of JULY next, at 12 o'clock A. M. if not previously disposed of by Private Contract. 4 LOTS of Land at Oak Bay, in the Parish of Saint David, situate near Garcelon's new Mill, on the road from Saint Andrews to St. Stephen, with the Buildings and Erections thereon.

The Terms of Sale and further particulars as regards the Title, &c. will be made known on application to Mr. Isaac Garcelon, in Saint David, or at the office of the Subscriber.

GEO. D. STREET.

Saint Andrews, June 11, 1840.—23ri.

The Sale of the above Property is Postponed until Saturday the first day of August next.

June 25th. GEO. D. STREET.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has received by recent arrivals, at St. Johns, part of his Summer supply of Fancy and Staple GOODS, viz:—Victoria Plaid Gingham, 3-4 & 6-4, Muslin Deane, Indianta do, Fancy Muslin Dresses, Indiana Canton Grape Shiraz and Handkerchiefs,

