

YEAR FOR \$10!
Best and cheapest Pe-
for the Young.

uth's Gazette
Elegant Engravings.
ED EVERY SATURDAY.

24th day of January, will be
editing and publishing of a
which will be called "Every-
It will be of the same form,
similar to the New York
ther will be embellished with
UL PICTURES.

pleasing character. The com-
most part original, and adapted
service of youthful readers.
close services of an accom-
to the work, but the talent
are will be enlisted in its sup-

ar works for children which
it be obtained; and from these
be chosen and published en-
d the Gazette, together with
hich they may be illustrated
ue of contributors, there will
and familiar to the young.
s. Holland, Mary Hovatt, Miss
well, Miss Milled, Mrs. G. C.
Mrs. Southey, Miss Cole-
Thos, at a price for less than
works could be repaid in
this country, will the most
ad stories for the young be pre-

ill also be made to obtain origi-
nate American authors,
will pervade every sentence
it. Every thing like sectional-
d will be sedulously avoid-
d and will be adapted to the
not all children, and thus in-

ZAZETTE will, on and after the
issued on Saturday mornings,
the World 30 Ann Street, New

Every Youth's Gazette within
girls and boys in the country,
be sent to any part of North
for 2 copies \$5, for four copies
10—always to be paid in advance.
\$5, or 10 copies for \$10 are cer-
e must be made in cash, and a
New England—and the papers
on, and all communications to
be Editor of the Youth's Gazette,
New York, blanked do not post.

DICTION
CE COMPANY.

I. GARRETT,
INT. ANDREWS,
the PROTECTION INSURANCE
of Hartford, Connecticut, of
uses, Stores, Mills, Facto-
their contents and all other
insurable property.

AINST LOSS
MAGEBY FIRE,
mum offered, rates as low as
er similar institutions, and
ow an opportunity, for a tri-
test himself against the ra-
structive element, which ul-
timately sweeps away the care-
ars.

ie office pursue in transac-
se, and in the adjusting and
is, is prompt and liberal. For
nce, application may be made
ued Agent who is authorized
to appoints without delay
WM. CONNER,
Secretary.

meet at, July, 1841.
T also offers his services as
and Commission Agent.
Sib Nov. 1841.

OCTOBER, 1841.

M BABCOCK & SON,
ed in addition to their former
advertised 26th September 1841

WINTER GOODS:
Petersham, Beaver Coats;
reen and Blue Flannels, Blank-
tain and Figured Orleans and
netts, Pilot and Beaver Cloth
Winter Slop Clothing, with many
suitable for the season—all of
ed for sale on their usual terms.

NOTICE.
TED to Charter a Vessel to
1500M. feet Lumber &c. to a
24.

WILLIAM KER.

THE
NDREWS STANDARD
ISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.

ce in Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS.
y delivered in town or called for
then forwarded by mail.
continued until arrears are paid
ERTISEMENTS.

ding to written orders, or continue
did if no written directions
of 12 lines, and under, 3s
of 10, 1s
of all over 12 lines 3d per line,
over 12 lines 1d per line,
by the year as may be agreed on.
e Office to be paid for in advance
bills, &c. struck off at the shortest
paid for on delivery.

AGENTS
Mr. John Catherall
W. Campbell Esq
James Alden Esq
Trist. Moore Esq
Jas. Brown Esq
Mr. J. Goldsby
Mr. Clarke Hanson
Mr. Wm. Braid
Mr. B. Gilmore
Mr. James Hunter
Wilford Fisher Esq
D. M. Millan Esq
Mr. Harris S. Beck,
and Geo. Esq

VOLUME 9

Price 15s. in Town]

The Standard.

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1842.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail

CANADA.

It is with much regret we perceive, that the sober, loyal, and thinking Canadian population are losing their confidence in Sir Charles Bagot. Disappointed they certainly have been, for they could not suppose that a gentleman of a Conservative family and feelings, sent by a Conservative Cabinet, would have thrown himself so entirely into the arms of their enemies. The loyalists had no objection to the government being shared by the French party; but they did not expect that in bringing that party into his councils, he would select those attained of treason. They at least expected that gentlemen of unspotted honour and political integrity would be chosen. They could not anticipate that such persons as Mr. Hincks, Mr. Lafontaine, and Girouard, would be called upon to act as Cabinet Ministers, and much less that Mr. Ogden, Mr. Sherwood, and Mr. Davidson should be dismissed to make room for them. Yet ever patient, and always ready as the loyalists of Canada have been under every trial, to bear all difficulties—we believe that they would have calmly resigned themselves to the new order of things, but for the subsequent outrage of permitting the dismissed and unoffending officers to be sent adrift without any notice, provision, or compensation whatever. When the correspondence that took place between Sir Charles and Mr. Lafontaine, subsequent to Sir Charles's letter of 13th Sept., appeared—the people seemed to have lost all patience; the violent demands of one, and the tame submission of the other, especially in reference to the retiring salary of Mr. Ogden and Mr. Sherwood, seems to have been the last straw that broke the back of the camel. The letter of the 13th was so far conceded so much, and so far conceded so far, that it was not only a concession of principle, but that its rejection by Mr. Lafontaine astonished even his own friends and supporters, and fired with indignation every loyal bosom. The moment the overtures to that letter were rejected, his Excellency had but one course to pursue, namely to prorogue the House, and report the whole proceedings to the government and people of England. With the close of Mr. Draper's peroration—even before the echo of his last words had ceased, the mandate of the Governor-General should have been heard at the door. Instead of this prompt and decisive conduct, we find that the negotiations were resumed at the instance of his Excellency, and continued until the 17th, when he surrendered at discretion.

Every great political change, as well as every battle, has its turning point, or crisis; and the crisis in this case, we think, occurred on the 13th. Had Sir Charles, on the receipt of Mr. Lafontaine's refusal, broken off all communication with the French party, the reaction would have been immense, and the cabinet at home would have borne him out in the act, in spite of responsible government, the union, or any consideration. But a different fate awaited Canada; and a new chapter is now open, the end of which no human mind can foresee.—N. Y. Albion.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—How few men seem to have formed a conception of the original dignity of their nature or the exalted design of their creation. Regarding themselves only as the creature of time, endowed merely with animal passions and intellectual faculties, their projects and aims, and expectations are circumscribed by the narrow boundaries of human life. They forget that instability and decay are written, as with a sunbeam, upon all earthly objects—that this world with all its pageantry of pomp and power, is crumbling into dust—that the present life is scarcely deserving of a single thought excepting as it forms the introduction to another and that he alone acts either a prudent or a rational part, who frames his plans with a direct reference to that future and endless state of being. Sin has so blinded the understanding, and perverted the will, and debased the affections that man never fails to invest some temporal good, with fancied perfection, and idly imagine that the attainment of it would satisfy the desire and fill the capacities of the immortal spirit. Vain thought! How little they know themselves! The soul is not of the earth, and they will strive in vain to chain it to the dust. Though its native strength has been impaired, its purity tarnished and its glory changed, it will always be a prisoner here. Send it forth if you will, to range through the whole material universe and like the dove dismissed from the ark, it will return without finding a single place of rest—for it has no resting place but the bosom of God.

Cheerfulness.—A woman may be of great assistance to her husband in business, by wearing a cheerful smile continually upon her countenance. A man's perplexities and gloominess are increased a hundredfold, when his better half moves about with a countenance upon her brow. A pleasant, cheerful woman is a rainbow set in the sky when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the hour of trouble is like one

of those fiends who delight to torture lost spirits.

Forged Bills of Lading: Narrow Escape of a Merchant from a Serious Loss.—A very singular escape recently occurred in this town. A merchant extensively engaged in the corn trade received some months ago, from a correspondent in the Baltic, bills of lading for a cargo of corn which the latter pretended to have had shipped from the Liverpool market. Upon these bills which appeared regular, advances to the amount of £2500 were made. A more than usual time having elapsed and the vessel named in the bills of lading not making her appearance in the Sound, on her voyage to Liverpool, the merchant became rather uneasy; he never once suspected, however, that anything could be wrong, much less that a plan had been made to defraud him by his correspondent. While the matter was in this state, he accidentally met a ship broker extensively connected with foreigners. From him he heard, with surprise, that his foreign correspondent was actually in Liverpool, accompanied by his wife, intending to embark for America. The name of the captain whose signature was to the bills of lading, was mentioned, when it was immediately suspected that there must be some fraud in the transaction, as the captain had sailed hence about ten days before. It became evident in short, that the captain's name had been forged to the bills of lading; that cargo had been shipped by the foreigner of said bills; and that the merchant was one of the several persons whom the foreigner had designed to victimize. What then, was to be done? In the office of the merchant was a shrewd German, he was immediately sent in search of the swindler, whom by good luck he found. At first he proceeded cautiously; but soon found that the suspicion of fraud were too true; that no corn had been shipped, and that the bills of lading were fabrications. He then changed his tactics. He pretended that a man who accompanied him, and who was close at hand, was a police officer, and that if the foreigner (who could not speak English, and who was addressed in German) did not instantly return the £2500 which he had fraudulently obtained, he would order him into custody. The plan succeeded, after some hesitation the money was refunded, and the clever German carried it off in triumph to his employers counting-house. On the same afternoon the foreigner embarked on board one of the British and North American royal mail steamers and sailed for Boston.—Liverpool Albion.

Cape of Good Hope.—Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope.—By the last arrivals received from Port Natal, it seems that the ten days of grace allowed by Colonel Cloete producing no satisfactory results, a conference was held with the Boers at Pietermaritzburg, when the entire body of the insurgents were admitted to a free pardon, excepting Pretorius and four other active ringleaders. This exception is a mere farce—a significant hint to be off, and there appears to be not the slightest chance of a single individual being brought to punishment. The proscribed leaders will be assisted in their retreat by their compatriots, and have only to fall back on Potchefstroom, which numbers about 600 fighting men, all of whom are now determined to seek some distant location rather than submit to British authority. It is no question whether they will be permitted to retreat into the wilds of South Africa, and to carry on their deeds of violence amongst other Caffre tribes, for the local Government cannot prevent their doing so.

Scene in our Office.—last year—"Mr. Editor, I have stepped in, in order to have my paper stopped. The times are so hard, that the luxury of one newspaper is all that I can possibly afford." "What other paper are you taking, sir?" "Oh!—ah—I don't exactly say for any paper, myself, but I have the reading of Mr. C's every week, before he wants to use it."

On Equanimity of Temper.—Let your desires and aversions to the common objects and occurrences in this life be few and feeble. Make it your daily business to moderate your aversions and desires, to govern them by reason. This will guard you against many a tiff of spirit, both of anger and sorrow.—Watts.

A Hard Head.—An athletic black man, while carrying a load in a building down town, was struck on the head by a large salmon brick which fell from the scaffold near two stories high. Look up dare, how you throw your bricks!—vociferated the head carrier, "guess you want to kill dis nigger." What is more strange, is that the man was not even stunned, and the brick was broken in two by coming in contact with his head.—Philadelphia Gazette.

The number of Fools.—Duperrier, the French poet exclaimed in a net one day—"It is only fools that do not admire my verses." M. d'Herbelot overheard him, and immediately replied, "Solomon has said the number of fools is infinite."

POETRY.

BE CHEERFUL ALWAYS.

Since life is brief, O never wear
A cloud upon thy brow;
Erase the furrowed lines of care
That made thee gloomy now.

Nature, in glorious smiles arrayed,
Invites thee to be gay—
Nor God's own image thus degrades
By sadness and dismay.

Be cheerful, and the sudden gloom
That thickens in the sky,
Will disappear—and Heaven assume
A golden brilliancy.

We make our daily cares, and bring
The sorrows that destroy—
When, should we smile, be gay and sing,
Life would have no alloy.

REMARKABLE STORY OF A SEAL.

About forty years ago a young seal was taken to Clew Bay, domesticated in the kitchen of a gentleman whose house was situated on the sea shore. It grew a space, became familiar with the servants, and attached to the family. Its habits were innocent and gentle, it came at its master's call, and as the old man described, was as fond as a dog, and as playful as a kitten. Daily the animal went out to fish, and after providing for its own wants, frequently brought home a salmon or a trout to his master. His delight was in summer to bask in the sun, and in winter to lay before the fire, or, if permitted, to creep into the large oven which at that time formed a regular appendage to an Irish kitchen.

For four years the seal had been thus domesticated, when a disease called in the country the Crappan, a pestilential affection which attacks the limbs of the cattle, attacked some cattle belonging to his master. Some dairy, others became infected and the customary cure failing, a wise woman was consulted, who assured the credulous owner that the mortality among the cows was occasioned by his retaining that unclean beast, the seal, in his habitation. It must be made away with immediately, or the Crappan would continue. The superstition of the witch consented to the bag's proposal, and the seal, put on board a boat was carried overboard to the sea, and there committed to the deep. The boat returning the family retired to rest, and the next morning the servant awoke his master, to tell him that the seal was quietly sleeping in the oven. The poor animal had by night come back to his beloved home, and crept in through the window.

Next day a cow was reported to be unwell. The seal must now finally be removed. A Galway fishing boat was leaving Westport, on her return home, & the master undertook to carry off the seal, and not put him overboard until he had gone some leagues off the side of Boffin. It was done—a day and a night passed—the second evening closed—the servant was raking out the fire for the night—something scratched gently at the door—it must be the house dog—she opened it and in came the seal, wearied with his long and unusual voyage.—He testified by a peculiar cry his delight to find himself at home, and stretched himself by the glowing embers of the hearth, fell fast asleep. The door of the house was immediately apprised of the unexpected return, and in the urgency the bellman was awakened and consulted. She averred that it was always unlucky to kill a seal, but suggested that the animal should be deprived of sight, and then again committed to the waves. To this proposal the besotted wretch who owned the house consented, and the effectual and confiding creature was cruelly robbed of sight, and next morning, writhing in agony, taken to the outside of Clare Island, and for the last time committed to the sea.

A week passed over, and things instead of better grew worse. The cattle of the cruel wretch died fast, and the infernal hag gave him the pleasurable tidings that the visitation on his cattle exceeded her skill and care. On the eighth night of the seal's being committed to the Atlantic, it blew tremendously. In the pauses of the storm a wailing noise was heard at the door—the servants concluded it was the Banshee that came to forewarn of approaching death, and hid their heads in bed. When the morning broke, the door was opened, and the seal was found dead lying on the threshold.

The once plump animal was now a skeleton. The poor beast had perished of hunger, being incessantly from Clew Bay to urge his customary trick. It was buried in a shallow grave, and from that moment no more was heard of the creature.

The old hag was used for murdering the illegitimate offspring of her own daughter, while everything about the ruin's house, noted as it were with blood, his sheep roared—his cattle died—his corn was blighted—and none of his children came to maturity. He survived everything he loved or cared for, and died not only miserable, but blind.—Wild Sports of the West.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN

There is a paper published in Boston, called the "Rose Bud," edited by a lady. The way she occasionally tips some of her own sex over the knuckles is a caution. She says:

"We are extensively acquainted with female operators; and can safely say that, though generous, confiding, and lovely, they have a great deal more respect for character than those in the higher circles, whose faults, if they have any, are covered with 'golden tapestry,' and thus hid from the vulgar gaze of the world."

In the following, she hits the bachelor.

Speaking of women, she says—

"Our aim now is, to defend the rights to a liberal education; and to defend the 'seamstress,' or the woman who takes in work."

This class of females have been upon—streeted at by the senseless elite; and their company shunned as if a moral pestilence mingled within their breath!—The fact is, this is the most useful class of females, and ought to be supported and encouraged; and, instead of the poor pittance which they now receive, under the name of wages (!) hardly enough to keep spirit and soul in action, they should be liberally paid, that they might have heart to work, and live comfortably, and happily.

A tailor (may be a scamp of a teacher, too) can be paid a price and a half for taking a garment, which he sends to a female seamstress, whom he compels to do the work for one-half price; thus making for himself a clear profit of one hundred percent.—for what? Why, forsooth, cutting a garment!—Are women slaves! If so, let's have an understanding in the matter; and let the lords of creation do the business of master and over-seeer as it should be done! Why let us have any money at all! Won't food and a little clothing do just as well.

"Why, George," quoth Fuz to his friend,

"was the wretch Cooper, who was hanged,

to be justly regarded as the most bloody minded murderer on record!" George imitated on all the celebrated murderers of antiquity, without finding a case in point.

"Why," triumphantly exclaimed Fitz, "didn't he kill 147 politicians daily."

Doctors Vander.—A man of the world, after having run through the gamut of life, placed the autumn of his existence by writing a book. This book he presented to Prince Talleyrand, and nothing could exceed his anxiety to obtain the opinion of that admirable judge. He called repeatedly on the diplomatist, who, as we know, not only thought "that language was made to conceal one's thoughts," but "that a man was a fool who published a book—because every body knew the extent of his information."

Talleyrand, who had only glanced at the book of his hero, avoided its author; but still was his perseverance, that at last he was admitted into his cabinet. "Ah!" exclaimed the new votary of literature, "I am delighted to see my little book honored with a place in your study, and the leaves cut."

Your book," said Talleyrand, in his peculiar emphatic manner, "your book contains both new things and good things."

"My reputation as a writer is made," thought the overjoyed author. "Yes, it is so indeed," added the Prince, "but you must confess that the new things are not good, and the good things are not new."

There was a fall.

This reminds us of what occurred to a noble amateur virtuoso, a friend of ours.

He was acquainted with a highly estimable, but a most tedious gentleman, who imagined that he was a wonderful connoisseur in all affairs of art, and he was always discovering some sui-disant hidden treasures of virtue in an obscure corner of the town. One day he picked up a vial fiddle at a bookster's in Seven-dials, and immediately brought it to our noble friend, to decide whether it were a Cic-mona, a Stradivarius, or a Damiani. One of these it must be, of course. The decision of the knotty point was deferred by the much embarrassed virtuoso, who gave orders that the treasure-finder should be denied when ever he called. But at last he goes in the train of a gifted friend of the master of the house. "Well," he immediately exclaimed, "I am delighted to see you. I am so anxious to know from which of the matchless fabrics you think the violin came."

"I really cannot decide," said the persecuted virtuoso. "Well, but how do you advise me to dispose of it?"—What shall I do with my treasured fiddle?"—"Sell it," said our friend, "and give the money to the poor."

A very simple and safe mode of disposing of it, said the virtuoso.

He was invited to the preceding evening's soiree of Dr. Johnson. A lady, who was invited a tragedy she had written, to his judgment, was recommended by him to revise and correct it. Upon which she said—But, I have already a many friends in the fire.

Why, then, Madam, reported the great critic, "the best thing I can advise you to do is to put your tragedy along with the others."

Reading.—Of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined for a hard-working man after his daily toil, or in its intervals, there is nothing like reading an interesting work or book. It calls for no bodily exertion, of which he has already had enough, or perhaps, too much. It relieves his house of its dullness and sameness. It transports him into a livelier and gay and more diversified and interesting scene; and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the cares of the present moment fully as much as if he were ever so drunk, with the great advantage of finding himself the next day with the money in his pocket, or at least laid out in real necessities and comforts for himself and family—and without a head-ache. Nay it accompanies him to his next day's work; and if what he has been reading be anything above the idliest and lightest, gives me something to think of, besides the mere mechanical drudgery of his every day occupation—something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward with pleasure to. If I were to pay for a taste which should stand me instead under every variety of circumstance, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world from upon me, it would be a taste for reading.—Sir J. Herschel.

An Unnecessary Question.—"Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife, said a magistrate who was placing indissoluble knot of matrimony on a couple mutually attached to one another in Timaru.

"Well, I swear, quite," said the male partner to the contrary—a wolfish looking customer, by the way.—"Well, I swear quite you must be a green one to ask such a question as that."

Do you think I'd be such a plucky fool, old fellow, as to lose the sport of the bar hunt, and take this gal off the quibbling frolic, if I wasn't conscientiously certain and determined to kick her?" Drive on now with the business, square, and ask me no more such dandy foolish questions as that."

Important decision in a religious controversy.—The English House of Lords have recently made a final decision, in the long contested case known to many of our readers, as Lady Hewley's charity. This case, which originated in Timaru, left by Lady Hewley, in the time of Charles the Second, in trust to support "godly preachers of Christ's Holy Gospel." In process of time the trust fell entirely into the hands of Unitarians. Attention was drawn to the subject by the report of the Charity Commissioners, and a bill was filed in Chancery to dispossess the Unitarians. The Vice Chancellor and the Lord Chancellor decided against the latter. On an appeal to the Lords, the opinion of the judges was taken, and they decided that Unitarians do not come within the terms of the trust deeds: Mr. Justice Erskine observing, that those who denied the Trinity were blasphemers and therefore they could not be intended by the term "godly preachers." This decision is final.

A gentleman once introduced his son to Rowland Hill, by letter, as a youth of great promise, and as likely to do honour to the university of which he was a member. "But he is six," added the father, and tiller; "I have seen his talent in a napkin." A short time afterwards the parent, anxious for the Rev. gentleman's opinion, inquired what was thought of his son? "I have shaken the napkin," said Rowland Hill, "at all corners and there is nothing in it."

The Bazaar at Fredericton.—Our readers are aware that the Bazaar at Fredericton, under the immediate patronage of Lady Colman, who is always foremost in every work of benevolence, was advertised to take place on Wednesday the 12th instant—the proceeds arising from the sale of the articles exhibited on the occasion, to be applied for the benefit of the Infant School and Hospital at that place. The Sentinel of last Friday says:—

"The Bazaar came off this week in very fair style. The room was crowded with visitors, and the Band of the 52d regiment and played several favourite airs. Lady Colman, at whose instance the affair was got up, was present and presided at one of the tables. And about noon, His Excellency, who had returned the previous evening from his tour to the northward, visited the bazaar."

We learn that the sum collected on this occasion amounted to about £200. On this day, a ball was given at Governor Montrose, which went off in a splendid manner.

Now, what's that old's name?"

"He isn't named yet, but the boy, but I want to tell him 'Black and white' for though he runs in every body else, he won't go of yet!"

Shakespeare, a girl altered.—A Southern paper contains the following—

"I fear on Monday."

And I—d he be where he's before he's hurt."

EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Standard.

"Marcus Aurelius, one of the wisest and most illustrious emperors that Rome ever had, thought the goal for two things especially: for he had 'ing had excellent tutors himself, and that he had found the light for his children.'"
—*Rollin*.

In the preceding letters, I referred to some of the bad practices to be avoided, and some of the contrary habits which ought to be formed in the education of youth. Many other suggestions of a similar nature, might be made; but such a course would expand this part of the subject to a greater extent than I intended, or would be convenient for publication in a newspaper. Matters of sobriety and regularity require much attention at a very early period, and would deserve, did circumstances permit, more than a brief notice. For the present, I must proceed to other topics.

Parents often commence imparting to their children that intellectual education, which they design to be continued by a professional teacher. They should take care that they are competent to the task of instruction. It is generally supposed that a person who has learned to read is qualified to teach a child the alphabet, and the arrangement of letters into syllables and words. The supposition is not well-founded. Many who have learned to read, have not learned to read well; and of those who can read moderately well, few are qualified to instruct in the proper division of words into syllables, and in the rudiments of pronunciation. Errors in this department of education may be considered trivial and unworthy of serious remark by those who are not better informed;—but not by any who have had experience, or are capable of making correct observation. The labour necessary to overcome in a child, the habit of mispronouncing a word, is incredible. I have frequently known a teacher's efforts, for years to reform an incorrect mode of utterance in a pupil, entirely unavailing. Some children can learn bad habits more readily than others, but with most it is an easier task to teach them from the beginning, than to eradicate even a few errors which they may have acquired by a wrong method of tuition. Parents should not attempt to teach their children more than the alphabet, without themselves understanding the nature and power of letters, and the just method of spelling (and pronouncing) words. Their labour otherwise will be worse than lost. But when properly qualified, let them impart all the instruction they can, before committing the child to the care of a public teacher.

What is done should be done well, is a remark peculiarly applicable to the business of education. The practice of half learning things, is reprehensible at anytime, and remarkably so in early youth: it is a tendency, when once tolerated, to acquiesce itself into all after efforts in acquiring knowledge, or in any other pursuit. A mistaken fondness prompts the parent, who takes the trouble to do something in the way of instruction to his child, to permit a negligent and incorrect habit of learning: the child is afterwards sent to school, and perhaps receives reproof and punishment for what is more the fault of his parent than of himself.

Intellectual education is best performed by a private or public teacher. It is not my intention to determine which is the better;—but to make some general remarks that may be of advantage in the selection of either. The capability of a school master, in public estimation, is too often made to follow the inverse ratio of the tuition fee. The fallacy of the proverb, that what is cheapest is best, is more readily detected in anything, than the establishment of a school. I am confident in these provinces, an unblemished character, brilliant talents, superior acquirements and facility in teaching, will not in a majority of cases be considered a fair equivalent for more than customary wages; and if two teachers present themselves in the same district at the same time, the one in every respect qualified, the other ignorant and depraved, but offering his services at a cheaper rate; the latter will more frequently be successful than the former.

In selecting a teacher, that which should be first considered, receives little, if any consideration at all. Character, the most important requisite, is generally forgotten, or if there is any enquiry, it is so superficially made that very few are rejected on that score; and at the present in this and the neighbouring provinces, a great number of the schoolmasters are men whose dissipation or other defects of character, have obliged them to relinquish other occupations, and have driven them as a last resource to teaching, in order to acquire the means of subsistence. A few years ago, I visited a village, populous enough to contain four schools. One man in it discharged the double duty of teaching a school and keeping a grog shop of the lowest description. He had also, in his endeavours to be useful, borrowed some articles from a neighbour without asking leave. Some person was threatened enough to have him indicted for theft, if I recollect rightly; however, their was no doubt about the offence. I do not know how the affair terminated, but he continued his school for some time after the above mentioned fact came to light;—and strange to say, had more scholars than any other teacher in the same village, of good education and unblemished character. Whether his license was taken from him, or he resigned of his own accord, I did not ascertain.

In discussing the merits of a teacher, previous to engagement, I have often been surprised at the coolness with which many talk of such vices as intemperance. Loss of time seems to be the principal, I might almost say the only, objection to intemperance on the part of the teacher. The effect of example upon the scholars is not much regarded. The tendency of the pupil's mind to acquire his

teacher, and thus furnish an almost insuperable bar to improvement, does not get perhaps a solitary thought. If the applicant promises fair and ask little remuneration, he will be engaged, and if he is not often seen intoxicated during school hours, he may give tolerable satisfaction. Now every parent may assure himself that if scholars once know their teacher to be the victim of intemperance at any time, one of two evils is produced: either their natural aversion to the use of ardent spirits, is diminished, or they thoroughly despise their instructor, and render his labours comparatively useless. But if a parent views in more appropriate colours, and disavows to a greater extent, than I have before the introduction of temperance societies, much vigilance and reformation are yet required.

Other features of character are still less regarded. Integrity in business, truth, honour, belief in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, disuse of all profane and obscene language, and other things might be mentioned. Many teachers are defective in some of these respects, and some are deficient in many. How is it possible for a dishonest man, to guide the development of honesty in the youthful mind? Is a fair proper model for instruction in the path of truth? Is a mean, fawning, servile, wretch, the man to instil into the minds of youth principles of benevolence and honour? Is the practical infidel, the best pattern of veneration for the word and worship of the Supreme Being? Is the sycophant the best guide in the attainment of a chaste and becoming style? We find such characters to an alarming extent placed in the very important situation of instructors of youth, a situation than which nothing can afford greater facilities for doing permanent and lasting good, or inducing the most serious and irreparable injury. Very few would take into consideration, any other purpose than a schoolmaster, a man upon whose honesty, or truth, or sobriety, they could not depend; and fewer still would retain such a person, after he had shown symptoms of delinquency. If we should judge from general practice we might conclude, that the morals of the young were of less consequence than policy, gain, or tricks in the way of business.

The Boards of Education, or Commissioners, it may be thought are a remedy for the abuses of this nature formerly existing. They do good no doubt, but as yet they afford a very imperfect remedy. The Board know personally but few of the applicants for licences; they are obliged consequently to depend upon certificates of character, and a man must have a bad character indeed, that cannot by some means obtain the required certificate. There are some too who teach without licence. In order to give effect to the Board of Education, parents and proprietors of schools should lend their assistance. As every man however ignorant, can be a judge of character, he should take the matter into his own hands, and determine for himself, and refuse to employ any man whether licensed or not, against whose character some suspicion might be entertained. The slightest consideration must convince any person of the propriety of these directions, and surely there can be little difficulty in carrying them into effect.

The reason of the carelessness with which this matter has hitherto been treated, is I apprehend an under estimate of the influence which the teacher's example, particularly if bad, has upon the minds of his scholars. He may tell them always to speak the truth; but if they know that he indulges himself in speaking falsehood, they will disregard his precept and follow his example. He may tell them to act with honesty and justice; but if they know his conduct is contrary to these principles, they will not be very careful to make theirs conform to them. He may tell them to avoid profaneness and obscenity;—but if he is chargeable with such crimes, they will naturally consider a little indulgence in the same course, a thing quite excusable. And when the precept and example of a teacher differ, the latter usually has the preponderance; and always, if the example be bad and there is no other influence in operation.

Teachers have much in their power. They have to a great extent the office of forming the morals of a vast proportion of the inhabitants of our enlightened country. It is a matter of great moment therefore, that their characters be irreproachably good,—patterns of moral excellence; otherwise a wide spreading evil is engendered, which extends its lightening and corrupting influence through every department of society. The fearful ravages of intemperance, owed their origin and increase partially to this cause; and hence in many societies for the suppression of that vice, the members very properly adopted a rule for prohibiting the employment, as a schoolmaster, of any intemperate person. This must be a subject of intense interest to every friend of religion and morality. Prompt and energetic action for a thorough reform, is absolutely indispensable. Indeed to be silent or inactive, is to be criminal. I conclude this letter by expressing my astonishment, that a matter of so much importance has not been made the subject of more public and general observation.

Yours &c.

DISCIPULUS.

October 22nd.

Sir Robert Peel's new Tariff is working very beneficial effects. American Pork is selling in all parts of the Kingdom at 3d. and 4d. per pound. The demand is very considerable, and being cheaper than the home article, the poor and labouring classes are experiencing the advantage of the reduction in price.

THANKSGIVING.—The following eloquent

prayer has been prepared, to be read in all Episcopal Churches throughout Great Britain and Ireland by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the request of the Queen. The solemn thanksgiving was to take place on the 24th inst. The occasion of this public demonstration, is the abundant harvest with which not only England, but the whole of the European Continent has been blessed.

PEACE.—O God through whose good providence the earth is made food for the sustenance of man, we offer unto Thee our hearty thanksgivings for Thy late mercy, vouchsafed to us in blessing the labours of our husbandmen with plentiful increase, and preserving the fruits of the field for our use. Give us grace we humbly beseech Thee, that while we receive Thy bounty with thankfulness, we may regard the blessing bestowed on us as a call to repentance, and turn from the evils of our ways. Remove from amongst us all causes of strife and contention; put an end to our unhappy divisions, and grant that all conditions of men, impressed with the fear of Thy fatherly care, may faithfully serve Thee, in loyalty to their Sovereign, in obedience to the laws, in kindly affection one to another, and in dutiful resignation to Thy will; that so, under the guidance of Thy Holy Spirit, we may pass through this world in peace and contentment, and finally, by Thy mercy, attain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

PROVINCIAL.

Contingent expenses of the Council and Assembly of New Brunswick.
(From Monday Hatter, or the New Brunswick Worker.)

1818—	167 18 2	1822—	235 17 2
1819—	170 17 3	1823—	252 5 9
1820—	228 1 3	1824—	290 4 5
1821—	256 10 9	Total—	1516 10 0
Average of 7 years,	2216 13 6		
1825—	296 3 10	1826—	219 0 10
1826—	320 5 2	1827—	331 17 8
1827—	440 15 8	1828—	426 17 3
Total—	3214 0 5		
Average of 6 years,	535 13 4		
1831—	417 0 0	1834—	275 14 2
1832—	453 8 8	1835—	759 0 6
1833—	1021 9 8	1836—	1374 6 2
Total—	4211 4 2		
Average of 5 years,	842 28 4		
1837—	2269 11 0	1841—	22 95 14 1
1838—	2148 5 2	Postages,	449 0 8
1839—	2275 17 8	1842—	234 16 2
1840—	224 17 8	Postages,	497 9 0
Total—	214253 8 0		
Average of 6 years,	22372 44 0		

* In the Contingent Grant of 1833, it is reported that the sum of £21000 was included for the expenses of a delegation to England; the Contingent bill is therefore £2029 8s. 8d. to make the correct average.

Abstract of the Revenue of New Brunswick for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1842.

Ordinary Provincial Revenue, collected by virtue of Acts 6th William IV., Cap. 4, and 5th Victoria, Cap. 1.	24,382 10 1
Deduct: Draw-backs and Discounts.	225 10 11
For the support of Light Houses	996 1 7
For the support of sick and disabled Seamen.	455 5 9
Passengers and Emigrant Duties.	474 14 3
From Officers of Her Majesty's Customs on account of Duties collected under Acts of Parliament.	4,026 11 1
Deduct Commissions to Deputy Treasurers.	193 3 0
Total, Fixed Revenue, 29,726 9 1	
RECEIPTS IN AID.	
Unexpended Balance of an Appropriation of 1841.	3 8 0
10 Boxes of Copper Coin.	135 0 0
Proceeds of £5,000 Bills of Exchange on G. B. Lillie, Esquire, London, carried to account in January last, but not heretofore included in Quarterly Abstract.	8,860 0 0
Total, Receipts in Aid.	£8,998 8 0
Total Revenue Sterling.	£18,664 17 1
B. ROBINSON, P. T.	
Treasurer, Saint John, 28th October, 1842.	

The Rev. Angus McMaster.—This Reverend Gentleman, appointed by the Call Committee of the Church of Scotland, to the United Parishes of Glenelg and Carleton, vacant for some time past, by the return to his native country, of the Rev. S. Fraser, arrived from Scotland, via Quebec, and Pictou, on Saturday week, in the Steamer St. George.

On the day following, he officiated with much acceptance in St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, and St. James's Church, Newcastle. On Sabbath last, the Rev. R. Archibald, of Chatham, accompanied Mr. McMaster to Glenelg, and introduced him to his people in that Quarter, by preaching on the occasion a deeply interesting and admirable discourse, on the mutual duties of pastor and people, after which, Mr. McMaster preached in Gaelic, with such effect, as to win him at once the admiration of his warm-hearted countrymen, the Highlanders. We wish him God speed.—*Gleaner*.

DURING ROBBERY.—The Store, occupied by Messrs. Andrews and Lindsey, was feloniously entered on Monday night last, and

robbed of about \$40 in Cash, and from the appearance of the Store, a large quantity of Sheriff Goods were also taken. From the mode adopted to enter the Building, and the conduct of the parties while in the Store, we have no doubt the thieves have been well acquainted with its "interior construction." May they soon have an opportunity of visiting a Stronger Building.—*Current*.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Fredericton, 17th October, 1842.
Militia General Orders.

Reports having been made to the Commander in Chief, that several Fines imposed for breach of the Militia Laws have not been duly collected, Commanding Officers will call on the Captains of their respective Regiments to proceed and collect all such Fines, and to make reports to this Office, for His Excellency's information; and such Commanding Officers as have not sent in their Annual Inspection Returns will please forward them without further delay.

By His Excellency's Command.
GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1842.

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—Thomas Berry.

SAINT ANDREWS
Marine Assurance Association.
Hon. JAMES ALLANSHAW, President.
JOHN McKEAN, Esq. Secretary.
Director next week—Wm. Babcock.
Office open every day, (Sunday excepted) from 10 till 4 o'clock.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President.
Director next week—G. D. King.
DISCOUNT DAY, SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

London, Oct. 3. Montreal, Oct. 19.
Liverpool, Oct. 4. Quebec, Oct. 19.
Edinburgh, Oct. 1. Halifax, Oct. 19.
Paris, Oct. 1. New York, Oct. 13.
Toronto, Oct. 17. Boston, Oct. 15.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived in St. John on Saturday evening, from St. Andrews, on his tour through the Province, and took lodgings at the St. John Hotel.

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY.—His Excellency Sir William M. G. Colebrooke and suite, (Lieut. Col. Hayne, Mr. Reid, Private Secretary, and Lieut. Wilson 52 Regt.) came through from the Seat of Government on Thursday last via the new line of Road between St. Andrews and Fredericton. His Excellency had purposed visiting St. Stephen the day previous and so enable him to delay a full day at St. Andrews, but public business we understand of importance interfered with these arrangements, and consequently His Excellency did not arrive at the former place until late on Thursday evening. The reception of Sir William both at St. Stephen and St. Andrews were in keeping with the spirit of right loyalty, at the latter place a Salute of thirteen guns from the New Brunswick Company of Artillery, announced the Governor's entrance within the precincts of the Town, and as soon as His Excellency's carriage drew up in front of the Hotel, the St. Andrews Amateur Band struck up the National Anthem "God save the Queen" which was courteously acknowledged by Sir William. His Excellency having received addresses from the Clergy, passed the evening at the Hon. Col. Wier's where a sumptuous supper was prepared and a few of the heads of Departments invited to meet him. His Excellency declined many pressing invitations to prolong his visit, and left early the next morning for St. John.

We much regret that His Excellency's stay was so limited, as it prevented many from availing themselves, of the only opportunity they may again have of presenting him with memorials &c. upon various subjects and acquainting him with matters of local information. We were much gratified at seeing all classes desirous of testifying their respect for the representative of our gracious Sovereign.

Indeed Sir William's bland and conciliating manners endear him to all who have the honor of knowing him, and though his political measures from their novelty and deviation from old established forms and principles may not at this moment meet with the approving views of our Legislative body, (whose voice tho' it may affect their adoption, yet is by no means conclusive as to the expediency of rejecting or admitting them,) yet we are assured that many of those theories propounded, when practically tested, will be found intrinsically good; but without any assumption of this nature, whether their introduction would have a beneficial or evil tendency, we take upon ourselves to affirm that Sir William's only motive, is the welfare and prosperity of the Province, and his principles of action strictly sincere and conscientious: most cordially we wish him

success in his civil administration.

The Revd. Dr. MacLean, attended by the Elders and Trustees of his Church, delivered the following address to the Lieutenant Governor, on the evening of his Excellency's arrival.

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir WILLIAM MACLEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

"We the Minister, Elders and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Saint Andrews in connexion with the established Church of Scotland, beg to welcome your Excellency on your visit to this Section of the Province.

We are the representatives of a congregation which, for nearly twenty years, have been enabled, through the kindness of Divine Providence vouchsafed to their own otherwise unaided efforts, to maintain respectably the true worship of God amongst them, and to cherish habitually those principles of enlightened loyalty to their Sovereign and of unalterable allegiance to the glorious and free Constitution under which they have the happiness to live, for which their Parent church has always been distinguished.

Fully convinced by History and Experience of the importance, towards these objects, of a sound education based on the Word of God, we rely on your Excellency's countenance to aid our undiminished exertions in bringing up the young of our community in the nurture and admonition of the Lord—promoting the "righteousness which exalteth a nation,"—and discouraging the sins "which are a reproach to any people."

Fervently wishing long continued health and happiness to yourself, Lady Colebrooke, and family, we are,

May it please your Excellency,
Your Excellency's most obedient
humble servants.

Alexander MacLean, D. D. Minister.

William Ker, J. P.

John Sime,

William Babcock, J. P. Elder.

Hugh Morrison,

Gordon Gilchrist,

James Boyd, M. P.

William MacLean,

John McKean,

Miles S. Hannah,

James Kyle,

David Pulleys,

Hugh Maxwell.

St. Andrews, 22d Oct. 1842.

To this address His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.

To the Minister, Elders, and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in St. Andrews, in connexion with the Establishment of Scotland.

REVEREND SIR, AND GENTLEMEN,
I receive with sincere acknowledgements the address which you have presented to me, and I request to assure you of the high sense which I entertain of the salutary influence which you have exercised in this quarter of Her Majesty's Dominions, by sustaining and diffusing Christian principles, which afford the only sure foundation of Loyalty to our Sovereign and attachment to our free constitution.

I am gratified to recognise your zeal in the cause of Education, as a means of elevating the moral character of the people; and I rely confidently on your co-operation with me in promoting it.

I request, Gentlemen, to return to you my sincere thanks for the expression of your good wishes towards myself, and for Lady Colebrooke and my family.

The following Address to His Excellency was presented by the Church Corporation.

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir WILLIAM MACLEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick. &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We Her Majesty's loyal and affectionate Subjects the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of all Saints Church, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, beg leave to offer to your Excellency our very respectful congratulations on your arrival in this Town, and thus being the first opportunity afforded us of officially addressing your Excellency on your assumption of the Government of this Province.

Attached from principle to that portion of the Catholic Church of Christ of which we profess ourselves members, we have felt very lively gratification at the appointment of a person of your Excellency's Religious principles, to represent our most Gracious and beloved Sovereign in this Province, and have received with much satisfaction your Excellency's judicious and unwearied exertions in improving the system of Education hitherto pursued in this Country, and in the charitable and humane endeavours which you have made, to relieve the poor during the severe pecuniary pressure with which we all have been, and are still visited, and most sincerely do we hope that your Excellency may meet that reward here, which every good man desires to receive, the happiness of seeing the success of all his exertions for the Public Good in the increase of public Welfare both spiritual and temporal, and that the utility of our pure and apostolic Church may be increased, as well as all her interests promoted under the administration of a Governor, whom we are most happy in addressing as a member thereof.

Wishing your Excellency, your amiable Lady and family, every blessing from the Providence of God, we beg to offer this token of our respect and regard.

In the name and on the behalf of the Corporation.

JEROME ALLEY, D. D. Rector.

Thos. Wier, Church

Peter Smith, Wardens.

is civil administration.
d. Dr. MacLean, attended by the
Trustees of his Church, delivered
address to the Lieutenant Go-
the evening of his Excellency's

Excellency Lieutenant Colonel
LIAM MACLEAN, Governor
K. H. H. Lieutenant Governor
in Chief of the Province
New Brunswick.

Minister, Elders and Trustees
vicar Church in Saint Andrews
n with the established Church of
to welcome your Excellency
to this Section of the Province.
representatives of a congrega-
for nearly twenty years, have
d, through the kindness of Di-
eue vouchsafed to their own
aided efforts, to maintain res-
t worship of God amongst
cherish habitually those princi-
rable loyalty to their Sovereign
able allegiance to the glorious
ation under which they have the
as to live, for which their Parent
always been distinguished.

reinvited by History and Experience
tance, towards these objects, of
a tion based on the Word of God,
our Excellency's countenance to
unimpaired exertions in bring-
ing of our community in the
admonition of the Lord—pro-
righteousness which exalts a
and discouraging the sins "which
ich to any people."

wishing long-continued health-
ess to yourself, Lady Colebrooke,
We are
please your Excellency,
our Excellency's most obedient
humble servants.
r MacLean, D. D. Minister.
r Ker, J. P.
r Babcock, J. B. Elder.
r Morrison,
r Gilchrist,
r Daid, M. P.
r Maclean,
r McLean,
r Hamish,
r Kyle,
r Polley,
r Maxwell,
r Ker, J. P. 1842.
address His Excellency was pleas-
the following reply:
ster, Elders, and Trustees of the
vicar Church in St. Andrews, in
tion with the Establishment of
nd

SIR, AND GENTLEMEN,
with sincere acknowledgments
which you have presented to me,
at to assure you of the high sense
ertain of the salutary influence
have exercised in this quarter of
ty's Dominions, by sustaining and
Christian principles, which afford
e foundation of Loyalty to our
and attachment to our free con-
stituted to recognise your zeal in the
education, as a means of elevating
character of the people; and I rely
on your co-operation with me in
it.

Gentlemen, to return to you my
anks for the expression of your good
wishes myself, and for Lady Cole-
brook's family.

loving Address to His Excellency
delivered by the Church Corporation.
Excellency Lieutenant Colonel
LIAM MACLEAN, Governor
K. H. H. Lieutenant Governor
in Chief of the Province of New
Brunswick. &c. &c. &c.

LEAVE YOUR EXCELLENCY,
r Majesty's loyal and affectionate
the Rector, Church Warden, and
all Saints Church, in the Parish of
drews, beg leave to offer to you
our very respectful congratula-
your arrival in this Town, and this
first opportunity afforded us of of-
ffering your Excellency on your
on of the Government of this Prov-

ed from principle to that portion of
olic Church of Christ of which we
ourselves members, we have felt very
tification at the appointment of a
your Excellency's Religious prin-
represent our most Gracious and
Sovereign in this Province, and have
with much satisfaction your Excel-
ludicious and unwearied Exertions
ring the system of Education hither-
d in this Country, and in the chari-
d humane endeavors which you
le, to relieve the poor during the
cunary pressure with which we all
n, and are still visited, and most
do we hope that your Excellency
at that reward here, which every
desires to receive, the happiness
the success of all his Exertions for
ic Good in the increase of public
both spiritual and temporal, and
utility of our pure and apostolic
may be increased, as well as all her
promoted under the administration
error, whom we are most happy in
ag as a member thereof.

ng your Excellency, your amiable
d family, every blessing from the
ce of God, we beg to offer this to-
r respect and regard.

name and on the behalf of the Cor-
PORATION ALLEY, D. D. Rector.
Thos. Wier, J. Church
Peter Smith, J. Warden.

To which His Excellency was pleased to
make the following reply:
To the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry,
of All Saint's Church in the parish of
St. Andrews.

REVEREND SIR AND GENTLEMEN,
Not having had an opportunity of visiting
you formally when I visited St. Andrews, in
the last year, I am gratified in receiving the
address you have presented to me on the pre-
sent occasion.

As a member of the Church of England, it
is pleasing to me to recognise in this distant
quarter of Her Majesty's dominions, the salu-
tary influence of an establishment in which
the principles of religious freedom, and of
Christian purity, are so happily blended.

You justly appreciate the importance of a
sound system of education, to the wellbeing
of every Country, and aware of the disposition
of the Legislature of this Province, to make
liberal provision for its attainment, I have en-
deavored as far as has hitherto been practi-
cable to give effect to these views, for the be-
nefit of the people.

The charitable disposition of the inhabi-
tants has been more than usually called forth
by the aggravated distress which has pre-
vailed amongst the poorer classes in the last
year, but I hope, that an abundant harvest
with which it has pleased Divine Providence
to reward the labours of the husbandman, will
alleviate their sufferings in the approaching
winter.

Uniting cordially in the wish which you
have expressed for their spiritual and tempo-
ral welfare, and for the extended aid of the
Church in the advancement of it, I request
you Gentlemen to accept my sincere acknow-
ledgments for the expression of your good
wishes for Lady Colebrooke and my family.

We are pleased to notice by this days
paper, that the Amateur Band are about to
gratify the Public with another treat of Instru-
mental Symphony. We may safely take up-
on ourselves this assumption, when we say,
they have the cordial wishes of their fellow-
townsmen for their success, and their admi-
ration for the proficiency they have made in
this pleasing science.

Launched at St. George on Thursday the
20th instant, a barque of 232 tons which on
entering her future element was named, the
Lady of the Lake. This vessel is said to
combine beauty of model with strength of
build and adds another laurel to the fame of
Mr. ROBERT TOWNSEND, her builder. She
is owned by a company at St. George and is
to be recommended by Capt. Geo. P. McMas-
ter.

We have accounts, this week, of several
destructive fires. At Montreal, on the 7th
instant, about twenty buildings, in Cote
Grise, and Cheneville-streets, were destroy-
ed—most of them insured.—At Simcoe, Ca-
nada West, on the 4th, the North American,
the Commercial, and the Royal Exchange
buildings were reduced to ashes, with the stables,
&c. attached, and a number of valuable hor-
ses, coaches, and other property. At Port-
land, Maine, on the night of the 12th instant,
fifteen or twenty houses, on Congress, Free,
and Brown-streets, including the Franklin
Hotel, and much valuable property, were de-
stroyed.—At a fire in Charleston, (South
Carolina) recently, property to the amount
of \$25,000 is stated to have been burnt.

The Publisher's of the New World
have announced a change in the form of that
excellent paper to commence with the next
volume which will make it more convenient
for binding than the quarto.

They will soon publish Liebig's Agricul-
tural Chemistry for twenty-five cents per
copy. Liebig's Animal Chemistry is alre-
ady for sale at the same price and we should
think thousands would buy and read it who
would not be disposed to pay the price asked
for it in any other form.

AMATEUR THEATRE.—A number of gen-
tlemen belonging to St. John, have recently
formed a Theatrical corps, and having en-
gaged a competent stage-manager, who has
had much experience in such matters in the
regular theatres. The profits arising from
the performance will be disposed of for chari-
table purposes.

The Steamer New Brunswick, which has
been grounded in Grand Lake for some weeks
past, has been got off, and resumed her trips to
Fredericton.

A celebration took place in New York on
the 14th inst in honour of the completion of
the Croton Aqueduct. By means of this
Acqueduct a plentiful supply of pure water is
conveyed from the Croton river, a distance
of 41 miles, into New York. The work was
undertaken in 1837.

The average stock of bullock in the
Bank of England, during the month of Aug.
was about £100,000,000.

Flour.—A western paper states that there
was exported from Cleveland, in Ohio, during
the last month, over \$500,000 worth of
Flour. At St. Louis, Flour was selling at
\$2 50, per barrel.—Wheat at 30 cents per
barrel.

A Russian ship of the line, a new 74,
bound from Archangel to the Baltic, was
lost on the 17th ult., on the coast of Norway
off Christiansand, with about 400 men.

A new copper-fastened barque, about 200
tons register, will be despatched from St.
John, N. B. for New Zealand, New South
Wales, &c. early in March next, should
sufficient encouragement offer. The passage
money is rated low. Mr. J. Malcolm is a
gent for this year.

The Rev. W. Temple, Chairman of the
Wesleyan Missions in the New-Brunswick
Districts; and the Rev. R. Williams, ar-
rived out in Britannia. The latter gentle-
man returns to labour in this Province.

We observe by a late Boston paper, that
the Steamer North America took fire on Sa-
turday night last, and was damaged to a con-
siderable amount and would lay over one
trip.

Loss of H. B. M. STEAM-SHIP SPITFIRE.
—By the arrival of the Florida Blanco, from
Balize, Honduras, at New York, informa-
tion has been received that Her Britannic
Majesty's steam ship Spitfire was totally lost
on the 10th ult. on Half Moon Key Reef.
The officers and crew were all saved. It is
said that every thing—hull and materials,
are wholly lost.—Boston Rec.

CANADA.
The Kingston Chronicle of the 12th inst.
contains the speech of Sir Charles Bagot on
closing the Session. In the 4th Riding of
York Mr. Lafontaine had been returned by
a majority of 210.

SPEECH.
Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative
Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative
Assembly:
Although I anticipated, when I called you
together, that your consideration might have
been given at the present session to such pub-
lic business of importance as seemed to re-
quire your early attention, yet I am induced
by reasons of public convenience, and with
a view to an early resumption of our joint
labours, to put a close to the present ses-
sion.

I have to thank you for the zeal and as-
sidity with measures in which the short period
of the session has been occupied. These I
trust, will be an earnest to the country of
the principles by which I am guided, and of
the advantages which may be expected from
the cordial and united efforts of the several
branches of the Provincial Legislature.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.
I thank you, in the name of Her Majesty,
for the liberality with which you have voted
the supplies requisite for the public service;
and for your ready co-operation in carrying
out the views of Her Majesty's Government.
In relieving you for the present from far-
ther attendance in your Legislative capacity,
I would express my confident hope, that
when you return to your homes, you will use
your just influence in promoting in your se-
veral districts that unanimity and good feel-
ing which it has been my endeavour to estab-
lish, and in diffusing those hopes of perma-
nent peace and prosperity, in which I trust
you will unite with me in believing that we
may now, under Providence, be permitted to
indulge.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legisla-
tive Council then declared the Provincial
Parliament prorogued to the 18th of Novem-
ber next.

Foreign Harests.—The harvests through-
out the continent of Europe have all been
gathered in, and a more abundant one has not
been reaped by the oldest man living. It is
truly cheering, as well as being an especial
mark of Divine Providence, that when the
commercial relations throughout the world
are in state of derangement, the bounties
of Providence have been showered upon us,
and the heart of the Farmer is made glad.
Comparative estimates have been made by
speculators in grain in Europe, and the con-
clusion is as above stated.

In Silesia, Poland, Galicia, the Dutches
of Posen, Russia, in the Banat. In Transyl-
vania and the Turkish provinces, Mouravia,
the character of the harvest, is as above stated.

Notice.—A Meeting of the members of
the Ladies Tract Society will be held at the
House of the President Mrs. F. A. Babcock,
on Wednesday next, the 24th November at
3 o'clock. A full attendance is required.

The following Testimonial is one of many
thousand addressed to Messrs. R. & J. A. & S.
20, Hatton Garden, London, whose Ad-
vertisement appears in another column.
Gentlemen,—I consider it an imperative
duty to state the valuable efficacy of your most
excellent MACASSAR OIL. For the last 15
years I have been bald, occasioned by a most
dreadful fever whilst in India. I have used
almost every means to procure a head of
hair again, but all my efforts seemed fruit-
less, until, accidentally, a friend advised the
use of your valuable Hair Restorer. (I can
give it no better name,) and, after using a
3s. 6d. bottle, every symptom of a new head
of hair began to show itself, to the joy, not
only of myself, but my children. I resolved
on having another, and obtained a 7s. bottle.
I had, and have now, as handsome a head of
hair as ever man enjoyed, and I earnestly re-
commend all who have not tried this most
excellent Oil, will not fail to do so.

I am, Sirs,
Your most grateful and obedient servant,
J. WALKER, Colonel.
Whitly Lodge, near Taunton,
May 10, 1840.

MARRIED
On Sunday the 10th inst. by the Rev. Dr.
Thomson Mr. Joseph H. Walton of St. Stephen's
to Miss Jane Schoon of St. David's.
On Monday the 12th inst. at Calais, Mr. Henry
F. Eaton of St. Stephen, to Miss Ann Louisa
Boardman of the former place.
On Wednesday last at Tower Hill, St. David's
Mr. ———— to Miss Susan Dickey, daughter of
Mr. Thomas Dickey.
At the Lodge on Thursday last by the Rev.
Duncan Thomson, St. William Young to Miss
Sarah Nelson.
At St. Stephen on Sunday last by the Rev. M.
Smithson, Mr. John Buchanan to Miss Mary Gil-
more of St. Patrick.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 21, schr. Matilda, Vantassel, Digby, Ap-
ples Stores, &c. Master.

24, " Zeneth, Ryder, Digby, Produce,
to Master.

25, " Ann, Small, Digby, Produce to
Master.

26, " Forest, McMaster, Eastport, son-
dries to sundry.

CLEARED.

Oct. 24, ship Brakenhead, Brown, New Or-
leans, Ballast.

" schr. Forest, McMaster, Eastport,
ballast.

The brig Eliza Gillis, sailed from hence
for Barbadoes on Wednesday last, and on the
Evening of same day went on shore in L. Eide
She has since been got off with loss of mast,
Deck Load, and much damage to the Hull,
and put back to St. Andrews for examination
and repair.—Courant.

TEA WINES, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
ON SATURDAY NEXT,
the 25th inst. at 11 o'clock, a.m.
at his Sales Room.

2 Puns. Strong RUN, proof 21.
4 Chests Congo TEA.
2 Qr. Casks Superior Port WINE.
2 Qr. Do. Do. Sherry.
12 Dozen Madeira WINE.
6 Do. Port Do.
29 Do. London D. B. Stout and Pale
ALE, &c. &c.
JAMES W. STREET.
Oct. 26, 1842.

CONCERT.

The St. Andrews Amateur Band, will
give a Concert of Instrumental Music, on
Thursday evening next at a half-past 7 o'-
clock, in Town Hall.
St. Andrews, Oct. 26, 1842.

THIRD VOLUME OF
The Amaranth.

THE publication of the Third Volume
of this Magazine will be commenced
in January next. Those persons who have
not already subscribed, but have intimated
their intention of doing so, are requested to
leave their names as early as convenient.
Country residents will leave their names with
the Agents in their respective districts.
Terms—7s. 6d. per annum, in advance; if
sent by post, 1s. 3d. additional to cover post-
age.
Saint John, Oct. 22, 1842.

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

This work will consist of nearly seven hun-
dred lines of hexameter verse, forming a neat
little book of thirty pages. As many charac-
ters and subjects will be introduced into the
work, it will be found an amusing and edify-
ing companion for all classes and sexes. Its
publication will be executed, as soon as a suf-
ficient number of Subscribers is procured to
warrant the expense of printing, &c.

TEA, SHEET IRON, &c.

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

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

Coal! Coal!

100 TONS Pemberton COAL,
40 Tons Orrell do.
To arrive in the Steamer BRUNSWICK—Sailed
from Liverpool 24 inst.
W. WHITLOCK } Committee.
R. WALTON }
J. W. STREET.

Public Notice is hereby Given That
THE COURT OF OYER and TERMINER
and General Jail Delivery, for the County
of Charlotte will be holden at St. And-
rews, on TUESDAY the first day of Novem-
ber next at 12 o'clock A. M.; when all Cler-
oners Deputy Sheriffs, and Constables are
required to give their attendance; as also
all persons bound to appear to prosecute in
said Court.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Oct. 31, 1842—num. 40.

CANADA & FRANKLIN STOVES

18 Canada STOVES,
4 Franklin Stoves.
For Sale by
JAMES W. STREET.

Oct. 13, 1842.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

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

J. ROBERT,
Cashier.

Oct. 13, 1842.—ED. G.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE regular Quarterly Meeting of the
President and Directors of the above
Society, will be holden at Capt. James H. Hays
on Tuesday the 11th of October next at 4
o'clock; and a

General Meeting of the Society will be
holden at the Old Court House on Saturday
the 29th of October, precisely at 11 o'clock
a.m. when a LECTURE on AGRICUL-
TURE will be delivered by James Brown,
Esq. by special request of the Board;—
after which, the Society's Premiums for the
best Crops of Grain and Roots, will be paid
to the successful Competitors.

It is particularly requested that the sam-
ples be brought to the place advertised by
11 o'clock a.m. on the day of meeting.

The friends of Agriculture generally are
respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Board
D. D. MORRISON,
Secretary.

St. Andrews, Sept. 22, 1842.

COTTAGE
TO LET.

THE Cottage near the residence of D.
W. JACK, Esquire, owned by the Rev.
Dr. ALLY, together with a good Barn Wood-
shed and an excellent Well of Water.
Will be let on reasonable Terms.
Apply to
J. W. STREET.
St. Andrews, Sept. 13, 1842.—374.

THE STEAM-SHIP

NORTH AMERICA.

LEAVES every Wednesday for BOSTON,
direct to the end of Long Wharf, without
subjecting Passengers to the inconvenience of
going from boat to boat and making changes
on the road. She will carry Passengers for-
ward as low as any steamboat will do. She
will also take Passengers forward to NEW
YORK for Seven Dollars and ALBANY for
Eight Dollars, direct through, free of all ex-
penses and charges.

This Steamship is well known as a thorough
sea boat, fit for any rough weather, and well
fitted at any time for any accident to happen to
her Machinery; she is well supplied with
extra Boats, Fire Engines and Life Preservers.
Passengers on board of this Boat are safe in
any weather.—Apply to
JAMES WHITNEY.
St. John, Sept. 10, 1842.

PEOPLE'S
STEAMBOAT & RAILROAD LINE
TO BOSTON.

The superior, fast sailing, low pressure
Steamer Huntress,
Captain T. G. JEWETT,
Will leave Eastport every TUESDAY
FORENOON, touching at Belfast, to land
and receive Passengers.

Passengers by this Boat go through
to Boston Twelve Hours sooner than by any
other Boat.

This Steamer is well furnished with Boats,
Fire Engines, &c., and has proved herself to
be a superior and safe Seagoing Boat,
by running on Sea Routes for four years,
(six months of which time, including three
winter months, she carried the Mail round
Cape Hatteras, from Wilmington to Char-
leson.) Through interested persons, from in-
terested notices, have industriously re-
ported her an unsafe sea and high-pressure
Boat.

This route gives Travellers an opportu-
nity of passing through a number of Cities,
and a most delightful part of the Country,
surrounded by beautiful scenery.

Cabin Passage to Boston, \$60; Meals
Do. do. to Portsmouth, \$54 extra.
Forward Passage to Boston, with a good
Cabin Passage Head Money and Portm-
on, Incl. Baggage, AT REDUCED
RATES!

People wishing to write to their friends
in Boston, can do so, free of charge, by this
Boat.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
THOMAS SIME,
Agent.
St. Andrews, Sept. 1st, 1842.

FANCY STORE.
SUMMER SUPPLY.

WANTED respectfully information the Ladies
who received her SUMMER FURNITURE of GOOD
quality of
Jash قابل & Fancy Goods
suitable for the Season, and at the Lowest Price.
Also a general selection of
GROCERIES,
which she will dispose of on Reasonable Terms.
J. M. SHALLOCK.
June 4, 1842—415.

Smith's Anvils Vices,

BELLOWS, &c.
The Ship "Sennar" from Liverpool, via St.
John, Just Received.

1 PAIR Smith's Bellows,
6 Best bright Vices.—"Hills" Anvils.
1 Cast Tea Kettles and Saucepans.
6 Casts best Horse Nails.
1 Cast Short axed.
1 Cast 2 Inch B. at Nail.
Cast and Irons.

1 Do. Patent Scameld Saucepans and Cover,
Furnace improved Rm Locks, &c. &c.
JAMES W. STREET.
St. Andrews, Sept. 1st, 1842.

RUM &c.

New Landing and for Sale by the Subscriber.
6 Puns. strong Jamaica RUM.
7 Bags Best CORN.
4 Chests 4 dozen each very superior
SHERRY.

J. W. STREET.
St. Andrews, Sept. 1, 1842.—377.

A JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER
OF Steady habits, who understands his busi-
ness, will receive employment for the win-
ter, and good wages, on application to
THOMAS HALEY.
Oct. 29, 1842.

Brig "Susan Watt."

FOR Sale the Superior Copper Fastened
New Brig "SUSAN WATT," 159
Tons N. M., together with Boats, Spars,
Water Casks, &c. Now Lying at the Wharf
of Mr. T. Watt in Saint Andrews, this Ves-
sel having been built by Special Contract,
expressly for the Jamaica Trade, great pains
have been taken in her Workmanship, and
she is considered a thoroughly built Ves-
sel in every respect and an superior model. Ap-
ply to Messrs. Street & Wainlow Saint John,
or to the Subscriber,
J. W. STREET.
St. Andrews, Sept. 13th, 1842.

Notice.

The Subscriber wishes to inform all persons
indebted to him, either by Note or Book
account, that unless they consent, settle their
accounts on or before the 1st. day of SEPTEMBER
next, they will be put into proper hands
for collection. And he begs to impress upon
the minds of those for whom this notice is in-
serted, that circumstances prevent him from
exceptions, or giving any longer time.
C. BRADLEY.
St. Andrews, Aug. 16, 1842.

Sugar, Tea &c.

New Landing and for Sale by the Subscriber
10 (Hills) 1/2 Puns. Best Sugar.
2 Hds. 1/2 Puns. 1/2 Puns. 1/2 Puns.
6 Chests Congo Tea,
3 Qr. Casks Superior Sherry Wine,
4 Puns. Superior Port Wine,
20 Kegs London White Lead.
Aug. 25, 1842. J. W. STREET.

NOTICE.

ALL COLLECTORS OF RATES,
who have not paid in the amount of
their Assessment monthly according to law,
will be prosecuted.
By Order, W. HATCH,
August 25, 1842—134 Clerk.

Edward Stentiford

KEEPS constantly on hand and for sale
an assortment of
Carriages, Waggon, Gigs, Sleighs, Wheels,
Wheelbarrows, Carts Ploughs, &c.
229 Wheels in sets now on hand.
L. S. will take the following articles in
payment for any of the above, viz. Hay,
Oats, Beet, Pork, Ash, Lumber, Cedar or
Pine boards, long or short Shingles, Hens-
lock bark, Curdwood, Raw hides, or other
satisfactory payment.

N. B. A Horse and Carriage to hire.
St. Andrews, August 26, 1842.—134

Notice.

IS hereby given that the following per-
son has been assessed as a Non-resident in
the amount opposite his name, for the Poor
and County Rates for the years 1841 and
1842, on real estate, situate in the Parish
of Penfield, generally known as the "wood
land Property;" and unless some person or
persons pay the same to the Subscribing tol-
gether with costs and charges, the said reas-
on for that purpose, will after three
months from this date, be advertised and
sold by the Sheriff, the first giving thirty
days notice of the time and place of sale as
by law required.
James R. E. . . . 23 3 7
ISAAC JUSTASON
Collector.
Penfield September 1 1842—25 m.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make advances on Carriages
Consigned to his friends in Jamaica by drafts
on New York at 90 days sight as follows:
on Board 5 per M.
on Goods 5 per M.
The Notes to be sent to Market Bay for cash.
WILLIAM KERR.
St. Andrews, July 25, 1842.

TO SELL OR LEASE.

WHAT well improved and advantageously
situated FARM & ISLAND, with Dwell-
ing House and two Barns at Oak Bay, five
miles from Saint Andrews, lately owned by
Thomas Douglass, now occupied by David Woods
cock.

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

