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THE FOSTER BROTHER.

BY WM. CARLETON.

There is scarcely a trait of human nature involved in more mystery, or generally less understood, than the singular strength of affection which binds the humble peasant of Irish life to his foster brother, and more especially if the latter be a person of rank or consideration. This anomalous attachment, though it may to a certain extent be mutual, is nevertheless very seldom known to be equal in strength between the parties. Experience has sufficiently proved to us, that whilst instances of equality in feeling have been known to characterize it, the predominant power of its spirit has always been found to exist in the person of the humbler party. How to account for this would certainly require a more philosophical acquaintance with human nature than has fallen to our lot; we must therefore be content to know that the fact is precisely as we have stated it. Irish history and tradition furnish us with sufficient materials on which to ground clear and distinct proofs that the attachment of habit and contiguity in these instances far transcends that of natural affection itself. It is very seldom that one brother will lay down his life for another, and yet instances of such high and heroic sacrifices have occurred in the case of the foster brother, whose affection has not unfrequently triumphed over death itself. It is certainly impossible to impute this wild but indomitable attachment to the force of domestic feeling, because, whilst we maintain that the domestic affections in Ireland are certainly stronger than those of any other country in the world, still instances of this inexplicable devotion occurred in the persons of those to whom the domestic ties were known to be very feeble. It is true, there are many moral anomalies in the human heart with which we are as yet but imperfectly acquainted; and as they arise from some wayward and irregular combination of its impulses, that operates independently of any known principles of action, it is not likely that we shall ever thoroughly understand them. There is another peculiarity in Irish feeling which, as it is analogous to this, we cannot neglect to mention it. We allude to the 'Parishen,' a term which we must explain at further length to our readers. When the Dublin Foundling Hospital was in existence, the poor infants whom an unhappy destiny consigned to that gloomy and whirling institution were transmitted to different parts of the country; to be nursed by the wives of the lower classes of the peasantry—such as day laborers, cottiers, and small farmers, who cultivated from three to six or eight acres of land. These children were generally, indeed almost always called Parishens—a word which could be properly applied only to such as, having no known parents, were supported by the parish in which they happened to be born. It was transferred to the Foundlings, however, although, with the exception of the metropolis, which certainly paid a parish tax for their maintenance, they were principally supported by a very moral act of Parliament, which by the wise provision of a large grant, held out a very liberal bounty to profligacy. At all events, the opprobrious epithet of Parishen was that usually fixed upon them. Now, of all classes of our fellow creatures, one might almost naturally suppose that those deserted and forsaken beings would be apt, considered, as they uniformly were to the care of mercenary strangers, to experience neglect, ill-treatment, or even cruelty itself; and yet, honour be to the generous hearts and affectionate feelings of our humble people, it has been proved, by the incontestable authority of a Commission expressly appointed to examine and report on the working of the very hospital in question, that the care, affection, and tenderness with which these ill-fated creatures were treated by the nurses to whom they were given out, was equal, if not superior, to that which was bestowed upon their own children. Even when removed from the nurses to situations of incomparably more comfort—situations in which they were lodged, fed, and clothed, in a far superior manner—they have been known, in innumerable instances, to elope from their masters and mistresses, and to return to their old abodes, preferring the indulgence of their affection, with poverty and distress, to anything else that life could offer. All this, however, was very natural and reasonable, for as we know that the domestic animal will love the hand that feeds him. But that which we have alluded to as constituting the strong analogy between it and the attachment of the foster-brother, is the well known fact, that the affection of the children to the nurses, though strong and remarkable, was as nothing when compared with that which the nurses felt for them. We shall now relate a short story, illustrating the attachment of a foster-brother. But as we have reason to believe that the circumstances are true, we shall introduce fictitious names instead of real ones. The rebellion of ninety-eight was just at its height when the incidents we are about to mention took place. A gentleman named Moor had a daughter remarkable for her ac-

complishments. Indeed, so celebrated had she become that her health was always drank as the toast of her native county. Many suitors she had, of course, but among the rest, two were remarkable for their assiduous attentions to her, and an intense anxiety to secure her affections. Henry Irwin was a high loyalist, as was her own father, whose consent to gain the affections of his daughter had been long given to his young friend. The other, who in point of fact, had already secured her affections, was unfortunately deeply involved in, or we should rather say an open leader on, the insurgent side. His principles had become known to Moore, as republican, for some time before the breaking out of the insurrection; in consequence he was forbidden his house, and warned against holding communion with any member of his family. He had succeeded, however, before this, by the aid of Miss Moore herself, who was aware of his principles, in placing as butler in her father's family his own foster brother, Frank Finnegan—an arrangement which never would have been permitted, had Moore known of the peculiar bond of affection which subsisted between them. Of this, however, he was ignorant; and in admitting Finnegan into his family, he was not aware of the advantages he afforded to the prescribed suitor of his daughter. This interdiction, however, came too late for the purposes of prudence. Ere it was issued, Hewson and his daughter had exchanged vows of mutual affection, but the national outbreak which immediately ensued, by forcing Hewson to assume his place as an insurgent leader, appeared to have placed a barrier between him and her, which was naturally considered to be insurmountable. In the meantime, Moore himself, who was a local magistrate, and also a captain of yeomanry, took an extremely active part in quelling the insurrection, and in hunting down and securing the rebels. Nor was Irwin less zealous in following the footsteps of the man to whom he wished to recommend himself as his future son-in-law. They acted together, and so vigorous was the measure of the young loyalist, that the other felt it necessary in some instances to check the exuberance of his loyalty. This, however, was not known to the opposite party; for as Irwin always seemed to act under the instructions of his friend Moore, so was it obviously enough inferred that every harsh act and wanton stretch of authority which he committed, was either sanctioned or suggested by the other. The consequence was, that Moore became, if possible, more odious than Irwin, who was looked upon as a rash, hot-headed zealot; whilst the veteran was marked as a cool and wily old fox, who had sometimes the cruelty of the senseless puppet he was managing. In this, it is unnecessary to say, they were egregiously mistaken. In the meantime the rebellion went forward and many acts of cruelty and atrocity were committed on both sides. Moore's house and family would have been attacked, and most probably murder and ruin might have visited him and his, were it not for the influence of Hewson with the rebels. Twice did the latter succeed, and on each occasion with great difficulty; in preventing him and his household from falling victims to the vengeance of the insurgents. Moore was a man of great personal courage, but apt to underrate the character and enterprise of those who were opposed to him. Indeed, his prudence was by no means on a par with his bravery or zeal, for he has often been known to sally out at the head of a party in quest of his enemies; and leave his own mansion, and the lives of those who were in it, exposed and defenceless. On one of those excursions it was that he chanced to capture a small body of the insurgents, headed by an intimate friend and distant relative of Hewson's. As the law at that unhappy period was necessarily quick in its operations, we need scarcely say, that having been taken openly armed against the King and Constitution, they were tried and executed by the summary sentence of a court martial. A deep and bloody vengeance was now sworn against him and his by the rebels, who for some time afterwards lay in wait for the purpose of retaliating in a spirit prompted by the atrocious character of the times. Hewson's attachment to his daughter, however, had been long known, and his previous interference on behalf of her father had been successful on that account only. Now, however, the plan of attack was laid without his cognizance, and that with the most solemn injunctions to every one concerned in it not to disclose their object to any human being not officially acquainted with it, much less to Hewson, who they calculated would once more take such steps as might defeat their sanguinary purpose. Those arrangements having been made, matters were allowed to remain quiet for a little, until Moore should be off his guard; for we must observe here, that he had felt it necessary, after the execution of the captured rebels, to keep his house strongly and resolutely defended. The attack was therefore postponed until the apprehensions created by his recent activity should gradually wear away, and his enemies might with less risk undertake the work of blood-

shed and destruction. The night at length was appointed on which the murderous attack must be made. All the dark details arranged with a deliberation at least, removed as we now are from the sanguinary excitement of the times, the very soul shudders and gets sick. A secret, however, communicated under the most solemn sanction to a great number, stands a great chance of being no secret at all, especially during civil war, where so many interests of friendship, blood, and marriage, bind the opposing parties together in spite of the public principles under which they act. Miss Moore's maid had a brother, for instance, who together with several of his friends and relatives, being appointed to aid in the attack, felt anxious that she should not be present on that night, lest her acquaintance with them might be ultimately dangerous to the assailants. He accordingly sought an opportunity of seeing her, and in earnest language urged her to absent herself from her master's house on the appointed night. The girl was not much surprised at the ambiguity of his hints, for the truth was, that no person, man or woman, possessing common sense, could be ignorant of the state of the country or of the evil odor in which Moore and Irwin, and all those who were active on the part of the Government, were held. She accordingly told him that she would follow his advice, and spoke to him in terms so shrewd and significant, that he deemed it useless to preserve further secrecy. The plot was thus disclosed, and the girl warned to leave the house, both for her own sake and for that of those who were to wreak their vengeance upon Moore and his family. The poor girl, hoping that her master and the rest might fly from the impending danger, communicated the circumstances to Miss Moore, who forthwith communicated them to her father, who again, instead of flying, took measures to collect about his premises, during the early part of the dreaded night, a large and well armed force from the next military station. Now, it so happened that this girl, whose name was Baxter, had a leaning towards Hewson's foster brother Finnegan, who in plain language was her accepted lover. If love will not show itself in a case of danger, it is good for nothing. We need scarcely say that Peggy Baxter, apprehensive of danger to her sweetheart, confided the secret to him also in the early part of the day of the attack. Finnegan was surprised, especially when he heard from Peggy that Hewson had been kept in ignorance of the whole design (for so her brother had told her,) in consequence of his attachment to her young mistress. There was now no possible way of warding off such a calamity, unless by communicating with Hewson; and this, as Finnegan was a sound United Irishman, he knew he could do without any particular danger. He lost no time, therefore, in seeing him, and we need scarcely say that his foster brother felt stunned and thunderstruck at the deed that was to be perpetrated without his knowledge. Finnegan then left him, but ere he reached home, the darkness had set in, and on arriving, he sought the kitchen and its comforts, ignorant as were indeed most of the servants, that the upper rooms and out-houses were literally crammed with fierce and well armed soldiers. Matters were now coming to a crisis. Hewson aware there was little time to be lost, collected a small party of his immediate and personal friends, not one of whom, from their known attachment to him, had been, any more than himself, admitted to a knowledge of their attack upon Moore. Determined, therefore, to be beforehand with the others, he and they met at an appointed place, from whence they went quickly, and with as much secrecy as possible, to Moore's house, for the purpose not only of apprising him of the fate to which he and his were doomed, but also with an intention of escorting him and all his family as far from his house as might be consistent with both parties. Our readers are of course prepared for the surprise and capture of honest Hewson and his friends, of whose friendly attentions they are aware. It is too true. Not expecting to find the house defended, they were unprepared for an attack or sally; and the upshot was, that in a few minutes two of them were shot and most of the rest, among whom was Hewson, taken prisoners on the spot. Those who escaped communicated to the other insurgents an account of the strength with which Moore's house was defended; and the latter, instead of making an attempt to rescue their friends, abandoned the meditated attack altogether, and left Hewson and his party to their fate. A gloomy fate that was. Assertions and protestations of their innocence were all in vain. An insurgent party were expected to attack the house, and of course they came headed by Hewson himself, who, as Moore said, no doubt intended to spare none of them but his daughter, and her only, in order she might become a rebel's wife. Irwin, too, his rival in love, and his foe in politics, was upon the court martial; and what had he to expect? Death; and nothing but the darkness of the night prevented his enemies from putting it into immediate execution upon him and his companions.

Hewson maintained a dignified silence; and upon seeing his friends guarded from the hall where they were now assembled into a large barn he desired to be placed along with them. 'No,' said Moore; 'if you are a rebel ten times over, you are a gentleman; you must not herd with them; and besides, Mr. Hewson, with great respect to you, we shall place you in a much safer place. In the highest room of a house unusually high we will lodge you, out of which if you escape we will say you are an innocent man. Frank Finnegan show him and these two soldiers up to the observatory; get him refreshments and lodge him in their charge. Guard his door men, for you shall be held responsible for his appearance in the morning.' The men, in obedience to these orders, escorted him to the door, outside of which was their station for the night. When Frank and he entered the observatory the former gently shut the door, and turning to his foster brother, exclaimed in accents of deep distress but lowering his voice, 'There is not a moment to be lost; you must escape.' 'That is impossible,' replied Hewson, 'unless I had wings and could use them.' 'We must try,' returned Frank; 'we can only fail—at the most they can only take your life, and that they'll do at all events.' 'I know that,' replied Hewson, 'and I am prepared for it.' 'Hear me,' said the other, 'I will come up by and bye with some refreshments, say in about half an hour, be you when I come up. We are both of a size, and as these fellows don't know either of us or very well I wouldn't say but you may go out in my clothes. I'll hear nothing, he added, seeing Hewson about to speak; 'I am here too long and these fellows might begin to suspect something.—Be prepared when I come.—Good bye, Mr. Hewson!' he said aloud, as he opened the door; 'in troth an' conscience I'm sorry to see you here, but that's the consequence of turnin' rebel against King George, an' glory to him—soon and sudden, he added in an undertone. 'In about half an hour I'll bring up some supper. Keep a sharp eye on him,' he whispered to the two soldiers, giving them at the same time a knowing and confidential wink.—'these same rebels are like teels, an' will slip as sly through your fingers as the devil a better one yer have in there,' and as he spoke he pointed over his shoulder with his inverted thumb to the door of the conservatory. Much about the same time, a crash was heard upon the stairs, and Finnegan's voice in a high key exclaiming; 'The curse of blazes on you for stairs, and presume all the rebels in Europe I pray heaven this night! There's my nose broke between you all!' He then stooped down, and in a torrent of bitter imprecations—all conveyed however, in moek tones—he collected and placed on the tray on which they had been, all the materials for Hewson's supper. He then ascended, and on presenting himself at the prisoners door the blood streaming copiously from his nose. The soldiers—who by the way were yeomen—on seeing him could not help laughing at his rueful appearance.—a circumstance which seemed to nettle him a good deal. 'Ye may laugh,' said he, 'but I hold a wager I've shed more blood for his Majesty this night than either of you ever did in your lives.' This only heightened their mirth, in the midst of which he entered Hewson's room, ere the action could be deemed possible they had changed clothes. 'Now,' said he, 'fly. Behind the garden Miss Moore is waitin' for you; she knows all. Take the bridle road through the broad bog an' get into Capt. Corney's demesne.—Take my advice too and go both of you to America, if you can. But say, God forgive me for pullin' you by the nose instead of shakin' you by the hand an' me may never see you more.' The poor fellows voice became unsteady with emotion although the smile at his own humour was upon his face at the time. 'As I came in with a bloody nose,' he proceeded, giving that of Hewson a fresh pull, 'you must go out with one. An' now God's jessin' be with you! Think of one who loved you as no one else did!' The next morning there was an uproar, tumult and confusion in the house of the old loyalist magistrate, when it was discovered that his daughter and the butler were not forthcoming. But when on examining the observatory, it was ascertained that Finnegan was safe and Hewson gone, no language can describe the rage and fury of Moore and Irwin, and military in general. Our readers may anticipate what occurred. The noble fellow was brought to the drum head, tried, and sentenced to be shot where he stood; but ere the sentence was put into execution Moore addressed him. 'Now, Finnegan,' said he, 'I will let you off if you tell us where Hewson and my daughter are. I pledge my honor publicly that I'll save your life and get you free pardon if you will enable us to trace and recouer them.' 'I don't know where they are,' he replied, 'but even if I did I would not betray them.'

'Think of what has been said,' to you added Irwin. 'I give you my pledge to the same effect.' 'Mr. Irwin,' he replied, 'I have but one word to say. When I did what I did I knew very well that my life would go for his; and I know that if he had thought so he would have standin' now in my place. Put your sentence in execution; I am prepared.' 'Take five minutes,' said Moore. 'Give him up and live.' 'Mr. Moore,' with a decision and energy which startled them, 'I AM HIS FOSTER BROTHER!' This was felt to be sufficient; he stood at the appointed place calm and unshrinking, and at the first discharge fell instantaneously dead. Thus passed a spirit worthy of a place in a brighter page than that of our humble miscellany, and which, if the author of this lives, will be more adequately recorded. Hewson, finding that the insurgent cause was becoming hopeless, escaped, after two or three unsuccessful engagements of his young wife. Old Moore died in a few afterwards, but he survived his resentment, for he succeeded in reconciling the then government to his son-in-law, who returned to Ireland; and it was found by his will, much to the mortification of many of his relatives, that he had left the bulk of his property to Mrs. Hewson, who had always been his favourite child, and whose attachment to Hewson he had himself originally encouraged. There are two records more connected with this transaction, with which we shall close.—In a northern newspaper dated some 15 years afterwards, there occurs the following paragraph. 'Affair of Honor—Fatal Duel.—Yesterday morning, at the early hour of 4 o'clock, a duel was fought between A. Irwin, Esq. and J. Hewson, Esq. of Mooredale, the former of whom, we regret to say fell by the second fire. We hope the words attributed to one of the parties are not correctly reported.—The blood of Frank Finnegan is here avenged.' The other record is to be found in the churchyard of —, where there is a handsome monument erected, with the following inscription.— 'Scared to the memory of France Finnegan, whose death presented an instance of the noblest virtue of which human nature is capable, that of laying down his life for his friend. This monument is erected to his memory by James Hewson, his friend and foster brother, for whom he died. We would invite the attention of the fastidious to the following article, from the New York Standard. Let them take a lesson from it. THE PRINTER.—'I pity the printer,' said my uncle Toby. 'He's a poor creature,' rejoined Tim. 'How so?' said my uncle. 'Because, in the first place (continued the Corporal, looking full upon my uncle) because he must endeavor to please everybody. In the negligence of a moment, perhaps, a small paragraph pops upon him; he hastily throws it to the compositor—it is inserted—and he is ruined to all intents and purposes.' 'Too much the case, Tim,' said my uncle with a deep sigh, 'too—much—the case.' 'An' please your honour,' continued Tim, elevating his voice, and striking into an imploring attitude, 'an' please your honor this is not the whole.' 'Go on, Tim,' said my uncle, feelingly. 'The printer sometimes (pursued the Corporal) hits upon a piece that pleases him mightily, and he thinks it cannot but go down with his subscribers; but alas, sir, who can calculate the human mind! He inserts it and it is all over with him. They forgive others, but they cannot forgive a printer.—He has a host to print for, and every one sets up for a critic. The pretty Miss exclaims, why don't he give us more poetry, marriages, and bon mots—away with these stale pieces. The politician claps his specs on his nose and runs it over in search of a violent invective; he finds none; he takes his specs off, folds them, sticks them in his pocket, declaring the paper good for nothing but to burn. Then the over-righteous who pretend to christianity, must turn up his religious nose, because he happens to spy a speck of blasphemy as he imagines, and oh! it is horrible. He throws down the paper in disgust, because it is irregular. So it goes. Every one thinks it ought to be printed expressly for himself, as he is a subscriber, yet after all this complaining, would you believe it sir, there are some men who do not hesitate to cheat the printer out of his pay! Our army swore terribly in Flanders, but they never did anything so bad as that.' 'Never!' said my uncle Toby, emphatically. 'Mistaking a Noise after Death.—John Zieka was a distinguished leader of the persecuted sect of the Hussites. It is recorded of him that, in dying, he ordered his skin to be made the covering of a drum. The Bohemians hold his memory in a superstitious reverence.'

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Steam-Line between England, Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres.—A negotiation pending for two years has been brought to a close by the agency of Mr. Sturz, and has ended in a contract between the Brazilian government and Mr. Wm. Morgan, of Bristol, by which that government grants to his line of steamers, besides every one of the advantages now enjoyed by the mail steamers in the foreign parts of the Mediterranean, many other immunities and liberties, such as loading and discharging, taking passengers and sending them on shore at a woman's notice, and entering and leaving ports at any time of day or night, &c. &c. circa 215,000 per annum: for which merely requires certain tasks, such as carrying a number of passengers, and particularly a fixed number of young Brazilians, who may go to Europe for their education, &c. Mr. Morgan we understand, is supported by the merchants of Bristol and the Great Western Railway Company, they being desirous to secure this South American line to that port.

Ministers, and Ministers to be.—Perhaps no better test of the popularity or unpopularity of a Government can be found than a reference to the manner in which its members are returned to Parliament. If the Government is thoroughly unpopular, it is morally impossible that those who compose it should be able to secure seats for large and independent constituencies. Tried by this test, nothing can be more decisive than the following result:

Members of the Liberal Government.—Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons—returned for the City of London by a majority of 6,221 votes.—Mr. P. Baring, Chancellor of the Exchequer—returned for Portsmouth without opposition—constituency upwards of 1,500.—Sir J. Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control—returned for Nottingham without a contest—constituency upwards of 5,000.—Mr. Macaulay, Secretary of War—returned for Edinburgh without a contest—constituency about 6,000.—Sir George Grey, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—returned for Devonport by 924 votes.—Mr. Tuffnell, Lord of the Treasury—ditto ditto by 965 votes.—Sir Thomas Wilde, Attorney General—returned for Worcester, at the head of the poll, by 1,187 votes.—Mr. Clay, Secretary to the Board of Control—returned for the Tower Hamlets, by 5,263 votes.—Colonel Fox, Surveyor General of the Ordnance—ditto ditto by 4,497 votes.—Captain Dundas, Clerk of the Ordnance—returned for Greenwich, by 1,751 votes.—Mr. Parker, Secretary of the Admiralty—returned for Sheffield by 2,233 votes. Mr. Vernon Smith, Under Secretary for the Colonies—returned for Northampton by 981 votes.—Viscount Ebrington, Private Secretary to Lord Melbourne—returned for Plymouth by 780 votes.

Probable Members of any future Tory Government.—Sir R. Peel, proximate Tory premier, and leader of the Tory party in the House of Commons—returned for Tamworth, a pocket borough, by 365 votes.—Mr. Herries, President of the Board of Trade—ran from Harwich, stood for Ipswich, and was beaten by a majority of 53, standing lowest on the poll.—Sir James Graham, returned for Dorchester, a close borough.—Right Hon. G. Dawson, Sir R. Peel's brother-in-law—rejected for Devonport.—Sir F. Pollock, last Tory Attorney General—returned for Huntingdon, a close borough—constituency under 200.—Sir Gordon Murray, thrown out for Perthshire in 1835; defeated for Westminster in 1837; and beaten on the present occasion at Manchester, by a large majority.—Sir George Cockburn, one of Peel's Lords of the Admiralty in 1835—beaten at Greenwich by a majority of 47.—Sir George Clerk, last Tory Secretary of the Treasury—returned for Stamford, a close borough.—Sir T. Freemantle, ditto, &c.—returned for Buckingham—a close borough, constituency under 300.—Mr. W. Holmes, Tory Whipper-in and Secretary of the private apartment of the Carlton Club—ran from Berrick, stood for Stafford, and was beaten by a majority of 248.

Other members of the present Government have been returned triumphantly, at the head of the poll, by constituencies, which, although not very large, are remarkable for their independence and intelligence. For instance, Mr. Labouchere, for Taunton, Mr. Fox Maule for Perth, Lord Palmerston for Tiverton, Mr. Horsman, for Cockerham, and Lord Dalmeny for the Stirling Boroughs. One defeat only has been sustained by any one connected with the Government during the present contest, viz. Mr. Le Marchant at Harwich, which was notoriously occasioned by the circumstances of a Tory candidate going down, who bought up votes at the rate of £300 and £400 a head.—Morning Chronicle. To this we have now to add Lord Morpeth in the West Riding, and Mr. Stanley in the North Cheshire.

From the United Service Gazette. By the new dress regulation soon expected Paymasters are to wear the same dress, in every respect as other officers, with the exception of a waist, instead of a shoulder belt. The dress of the Civil Staff, formerly accorded to that situation was in consequence of its having been selected from civil life, instead of from the rank of duty officers, are now invariably adopted.

The undermentioned appointments have just taken place upon the staff of the army in Canada.—Capt. Frederick Granville, of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be judge advocate, vice Lieut. Kenny, of the 72d Regt., who has returned home, with the service companies; Capt. B. Taylor, of the 55th Lt. Infantry (late aide-de-camp), to be military secretary, in succession to Lieut-Colonel Sir Charles Routledge O'Donnell, on the unattached half-pay, who has resigned; Lieut. the Earl of Mulgrave, Scots Fusilier Guards (late extra aide-de-camp), to be aide-de-camp,

and Esq. Lethbridge, of the 85th, to be extra aide-de-camp to the commander of the forces.

A splendid frigate of 36 guns, admeasuring 1622 tons, and called the Cambrian, was launched at Pembrokeyard on Monday evening last. The Collingwood, 84, will be launched next month.

The reported death of Madame Catalini, the famous singer, is contradicted by Galvani's Messenger. It is said she never was in better health.

It is stated, in a letter quoted by the Constitutional, that 16 persons who had arrived from Alexandria had died of plague in the lazaretto of the capital.

The railroad from Vienna to Raab, which has just opened to the public, conveys daily from 17,000 to 20,000 persons. The receipts for the first week amounted to 70,000fl.

Loud complaints are made of the state of penury in which the young Queen of Spain is kept. Her most catholic majesty is reported to have only thirty dollars a month allowed her.

Embosomed Map of London.—A very curious and elegant map has just arrived in London, in which the streets, squares, bridges, &c. are raised from the surface, so as to present a defined appearance of buildings. A small statistical table at one corner states that London contains 89 squares, nearly 10,000 streets, lanes, and alleys, and about 200,000 houses.

The Royal George.—All the preparations necessary for the first great explosion of this year having been made, the charge was lowered and fired. The report made was that of a distant gun. There was no column of water thrown up in the air, as in the great explosions of last year. Colonel Pasley has declared that it would be a useless waste of powder to fire any charges exceeding 600lb. or 700lb. this season; two guns were got up from the wreck, one of which was a valuable prize.

The Revenue.—The quarter ended 5th July, 1841, as compared with the quarter ended 5th July, 1840, exhibits a decrease of £3,661. But, taking the ordinary revenue, there is an increase of £148,689. In the Customs there is a decrease of £289,348, in the Stamps a decrease of £43,839; while in the Excise there is an increase of £88,369, in the Taxes £382,888, and in the Post office £19,000.

Earthquake in Teccira.—A calamitous event took place in the island of Teccira. The greatest consternation reigns among its unfortunate inhabitants, who, overcome with terror at the repeated convulsions of the earth since the 12th, have, to save their lives, left their houses. The Villa de Paria de Victoria was reduced to a complete ruin at half past three in the morning of the 15th. Not a single house, not a single edifice has escaped safe. There exists not one stone upon another, and even the water had disappeared. There can only be described "Campus ubi Troia fuit."

Some places in the environs of Paria has also been destroyed, and the people are living in the adjoining fields. In the city of Ayacucho violent shocks have greatly alarmed the inhabitants, but, however, none very disastrous have occurred there.

Mr. Charles Dickens.—Doz.—being in Scotland, in quest probably of professional objects as well as the pleasures of a picturesque tour, was lionized on Friday, by the patrons of genius in the Modern Athens, at a large dinner-party in the Waterloo Rooms. Professor Wilson did the honours of the chair and poured out his raptures in the way so well known to all the world; and Mr. Patrick Robertson was the no less appropriate and characteristic croupier. Mr. Dickens spoke very prettily, and played the Balwer a bit—favouring the company with a key to the latter understanding of one of his fictitious characters.—Spectator.

English Ships of War under building.—Trafalgar, 120; Royal Frederick, 110; Victoria, 110; Hannibal 90; Albion, 90; Exmouth, 90; Aboukir, 90; Prince Albert, 90; Goliath, 80; Irresistible 80; Lion, 80; Majestic, 80; Mars, 80; Superb, 80; Centurion, 80; Collingwood, 80; Colossus 80; Mindou, 78; Roscawen, 70; Cumberland, 70.

French Naval Forces in the Mediterranean.—The Commerce gives the following as the amount of the naval force which France has at her disposal for the Mediterranean.—26 ships of the line, carrying 1,844 guns; 7 frigates 270 guns; 9 sloops, 214 guns; 16 brigs 94 guns; 8 transport sloops, capable of carrying 194 guns; and 12 smaller ships, capable of carrying 36 guns; making a total of 98 ships, and 2,804 guns.

More Duties in Portugal.—Not content with their late additions to their tariff, the Portuguese Chambers are likely to increase the taxes on other articles of foreign imports. They lately raised the duties on cotton slawls and handkerchiefs; they now propose to augment them on the finer sorts of woollens.

The Portuguese nation appear perfectly fatuated with the charm of protection; it is wholly disregarding its great natural resource—its fertile soil and genial climate—and straining all its feeble energies to establish manufactures. The little capital that there is in the country is diverted from most profitable employment and rapid increase in cultivating the immense tracts of the richest land with which it is blessed, and it is forced into the unnatural channel of manufactures, where it would be at once swept into the ocean, were it not for high protecting duties. No wonder then that financial disorder increases, that each successive administration is accomplished in the attempt to remedy it.

Portugal has not one element of manufacturing success; it has neither coal nor iron, it has neither shipping nor the raw material at home, it has neither roads nor canals, it has neither capital nor population. One-third of its soil is uncultivated, yet it is greatly dependent on Spain for wheat. Were Spain wise, and to reform her tariff, Portugal, through the loss of the contraband

transit trade, would be utterly insolvent. At present she is so only to her foreign creditors.—Journal Commerce.

Ostend, July 16.—About half-past seven o'clock last evening, the British government steamer Hamilton, under the command of Captains Hamilton and Southey, arrived in the port from Woolwich, having on board His Majesty the King of the Belgians, accompanied by M. Van Proet and suite. His Majesty had left Windsor palace early in the morning, and embarked at Woolwich about 7 o'clock, thus making the whole journey from Windsor to Ostend in the short space of fifteen hours. The King did not appear to have suffered from the sea voyage, which was remarkably quick and fine. A large concourse of the inhabitants and visitors lined the pier and landing-place. A guard of honour of the 12th regiment, and the civil and military officers, received his majesty, but much regret and disappointment appeared manifest at not seeing the queen and prince royal, who were unfortunately delayed at Windsor by the indisposition of the prince. A small party, including the commanders of the packet, dined at the palace, and his majesty left Ostend by a special train at 1 o'clock this afternoon for Brussels.

Russia.—Letters from Petersburg of the 30th ult. state that the health of the Empress was beginning to inspire serious uneasiness, and that her majesty had been recommended by her physicians to repair to Nice, Pisa, or Crimea. Mr. Barente, the French Ambassador, was to leave for Paris on the 5th inst., and to be replaced in his absence by M. Casimir Perier.

Spain.—On the sitting of the senate on the 9th inst. the president of the council brought in a bill to the effect, that the government be authorized to cede to Great Britain the Islands of Fernando Po and Annobon, in consideration of a sum of £60,000 stg. offered by Great Britain conformable to a special convention to be signed by the plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose by her Catholic majesty and her Britannic majesty, to be submitted to the cortes after being ratified. The president then proposed that the bill be referred to a committee.

It was surmised that the £60,000 consideration money would not be paid into the treasury, but handed over to reimburse the British Legion.

Many persons considered this cession as establishing a dangerous precedent. Those islands, it was alleged, were of but little value, but transferred a similar transfer of the Philippine or Delicarian islands might be deemed hazardous.

The negotiations commenced between the minister of finance and the capitalists had produced no result. Confidence was not restored at the Bourse, and the 5 per cent. declined to 26 1-16 cash, and 26 7-8 1-2 at 6 days.

Funeral of the Queen of Hanover.—The funeral of the late Queen took place on the 7th instant. It was an affecting sight to behold the much afflicted aged monarch, with his head uncovered, follow the hearse on foot; next came the crossa prince, with one of his sisters (the Duchess of Dessois), and the Princess of Saxe-Coburg, on each arm. Then followed the other sons of the Queen, Prince Frederick of Prussia, and the Princes Alexander and Bernhard of Solms Braunfels. The hearse was drawn by eight black horses. The coffin was very richly ornamented, and on it was the royal crown, resting on a wreath of white roses. The way from the palace to the chapel was covered with black cloth, on which young girls had scattered flowers. A vast number of spectators filled the streets and the lawns up to the roof.

The physicians have very earnestly ordered the king to go to Ems, for the benefit of the waters, and his majesty, as we hear, will very shortly follow their advice, and probably go first to his summer residence. The king is said to be still very much hurt by the death of the queen, more so than was expected from his firm and manly character, notwithstanding the reciprocal affection that was seen here to exist between him and his august consort. The crown prince, too, is deeply affected at the loss of a tender mother and a judicious friend. Her Majesty's death is generally regretted, and almost all persons of better classes wear mourning.

New Paddle Wheel for Steam Boats.—We have much pleasure in stating that our worthy friend N. H. Baird, Esq. Civil Engineer, has invented a new paddle wheel for steam boats, which is pronounced by gentlemen of experience who have examined it, as an improvement of great importance, and one that is destined to supersede the use of the present paddle altogether.—Niagara Chron.

Present to Victoria.—The English brig Arab, which sailed from New-York last week for London, has on board a beautiful Tiger, a present from the Swedish Consul, to the Queen.

Steam Revenue Cutters.—A communication has been addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury by merchants of Boston requesting the substitution of a steam vessel of suitable size and model for the revenue cutter now attached to that station. The great advantage of such a vessel is giving relief to vessels in distress, and the numerous lives and valuable property which would thus be saved, are the chief reasons urged for the change.—Messenger.

Quebec, July 30.—The quickest trip ever made by steamboat between Montreal and Quebec was performed by the Royal Mail Steamer Lord Sydenham, which left Montreal on Monday evening last at 6h. 15m. and arrived at Quebec on Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock. Her stoppages were 1h. 30m., leaving 10h. 15m. running time. She again left Montreal on Wednesday evening after 6 o'clock, and arrived here yesterday morning shortly after 6 o'clock. She left Quebec, a

few days ago, at half-past 5 o'clock, p.m., and reached Montreal 20 minutes before 6 o'clock the next morning.—Gazette.

No class of our population, in the discharge of their duties, suffer more privation nor are subject to so many casualties, as the class of men who are employed in the pilotage of the St. Lawrence. Scarcely a year elapses without their number being materially diminished, by sudden death from drowning or otherwise, and many of them are hurried to premature graves through the effects of constant exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

Within the last fortnight, we have heard of three of them who have suddenly been called out of time into eternity. Their names were William Balpin, Paul Boves and Joseph Desjardins. The two former were drowned by the upsetting of their boats in a squall of wind off Rivere du Loup; the latter met with his death in a more horrible manner. He was taking down a vessel named the Blake. During the night they had been at anchor off the above mentioned place, and in the morning while the ship was getting under weigh, as he was taking breakfast on the quarter-deck, one of the studding-sail booms fell from the main top-sail yard and clove his skull, instantaneously depriving him of existence. The body was taken ashore, a coroner's inquest held and a verdict of accidental death returned by the jury.—Ibid.

From the Kingston Correspondent of the Quebec Gazette. Kingston, July 27.—The Assembly passed last night, unanimously, Mr. Neilson's Resolutions against the proposed alteration in England of the Timber Duties. Petitions to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament are ordered on these resolutions; but it is feared they will not be ready for the 3d of August mail from Halifax. The resolutions have been already published in the Gazette.

The House in Committee of the whole resolved to amend the Quebec Incorporation Ordinances, so as to render the Town Council elective, as soon as possible, and a Committee is named to bring in a bill.

The resolutions for allowing 15s. a-day to members as an indemnification for their disbursements in attending the sessions, were concurred in by the House, to be paid out of the unappropriated public revenue.

Kingston, July 28.—There was nothing important done at the House last evening. They were on what is called Government measures. The Board of Works Bill, which is one of the most important bills extending the Ordinance of the Special Council to Upper Canada, occupied nearly the whole sitting. This "Responsible Government" would require the Legislature to sit all the year round, and then would produce little other effect but devouring the public money. Their appetite is so great that they never think of where the money is to come from.

New-Scotia Fishery.—We are informed that the catch of mackerel, herring and cod-fish, has been unusually abundant this season on the eastern and western shores. This gratifying event is, doubtless, chiefly attributable to the vigilance with which the few Revenue Cutters, equipped by the Legislature to protect our fishery, have guarded against the encroachment of fishermen from the neighbouring Republic. It is many years since we were favoured with such a good fishing season, while nearly every fishing vessel belonging to the United States that has returned, reports an entirely unsuccessful voyage.—Recorder.

Liberalism.—Mr. Gilbert of New Brunswick, has presented his worship the Mayor with the Queen's Plate, of 50 Sovereigns, won by his mare, La Belle, at the Races on Thursday, to be appropriated to any charitable Institution of the City that his Worship may consider deserving of the donation.—Ibid.

THE STANDARD. SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1841. Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week—George D. Street. DISCOUNT DAY, —TUESDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 2. Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week. Aims and Work News. Commissioner next week—John Parkinson. Marine Assurance Association. Director next week—Wm. Garnett. Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted. Saint Stephens Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President. Director next week—Geo. M. Porter. 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, —July 19 Montreal, —Aug. 3 Liverpool, —July 20 Quebec, —Aug. 3 Paris, —July 17 Halifax, —Aug. 8 Edinburgh, —July 17 New-York, —Aug. 9 Toronto, —Aug. 3 Boston, —Aug. 10. LATER FROM CHINA. By the arrival of the ship Akbar, at New York, China dates have been received to the 16th April. The following intelligence is gleaned from extracts in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. Immediately after the fall of the Bogue forts, the city of Canton was evacuated by

all who could afford to leave, taking with them their families and property, and when the Akbar left, China streets and the business parts of the suburbs were deserted, shops closed, and scarcely any one to be seen. On the news of the attack upon the Bogue, reaching Peking, the Emperor ordered three Imperial Commissioners (one a near relative,) to proceed to Canton, and to exterminate the English, swearing in his edict that both powers should not stand; or the other must conquer or perish. Keshen was ordered in chains to the Capitol to be tried as a traitor for having degraded himself so much as to meet the plenipotentiary or to listen to the cession of Hong Kong. Two of the important characters remained in Canton in time to behold the success of the British arms and to sign the truce and sanction a temporary truce.

Captain Elliot was at Canton, protected by a military guard, waiting the arrival of "Yek-shan," the Emperor's nephew, who was hourly expected, and who would be compelled by force of necessity, to sanction the arrangements made by his colleagues. Four men-of-war are stationed in the Mascoo passage, above Canton; three a few miles below, and six at Whampoa, where they will remain, to insure the safety of the foreigners, and to check any treachery on the part of the local authorities. The other vessels are the Bogue Macao, and Hong Kong.

Major General Sir Hugh Gough arrived on the 2d of March, as commander-in-chief of the land forces. Sir Gordon Bremer was gone to Bengal for reinforcements, but was expected to return about the 1st of June, when the fleet would go North again, to make another demonstration upon the capital, Peking.

The loss of the Chinese in the various engagements was estimated at 2500 or 3000 men, and about 800 pieces of cannon. The Chinese Admiral, Kewang, fell in defence of the Bogue forts, as did two other Mandarins of high rank. The Captain of a British transport, arriving at Chusan after the surrender of that island to the Chinese, was slain on landing. The day after the fall of the Bogue forts, rewards were offered for the capture or destruction of British ships: \$100,000 for a line of battle ship, \$10,000 for a steamer, \$50,000 for the Admiral or Captain Elliott, if taken alive, and \$20,000 for either of their heads.

Teas were high and scarce. The Hong merchants would deal only for cash, and insisted on being paid before the teas were delivered. It was believed that the arrangement for trade could not last long, and that the foreigners would be again compelled to leave for Macao. A large encampment of Chinese troops was visible from the factories, at a little distance from Canton, and the number was daily increasing.

Green teas were very scarce in market, having been kept back and large quantities sent away when the British approached the city. The current report on the 16th of April was that the Chinese government had laid an embargo on all boats, intending to use them for the conveyance of troops.

Canton, April 9, 1841.—The arrangement under which our trade is now being carried on, is but temporary, depending upon the continuance of the truce between the two parties.

Meanwhile Commodore Bremner, the British naval commander in chief, proceeds to India, as is supposed, to organize a strong force, with which he is expected to return early in June next, for the further prosecution of war upon China; and a quiet state of things here is insured by the presence of several vessels of war in the immediate vicinity of Canton.

Notwithstanding that the utter failure of all the efforts of the Chinese to oppose the progress of the British forces, should prove a sufficient warning to them against risking further collision, we cannot but feel strong apprehension that circumstances may ensue which will lead to another interruption of our trade, and make it necessary that we again retire from Canton in the course of two or three months.

The entry into port of so many vessels at one time, and under such peculiar circumstances, has greatly encouraged the settlers of Chinese produce to demand high prices, while the dealers in imports manifest no disposition as yet, to make purchase.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated "Macao, April 13.—Business is going on very smoothly at Canton, and all the teas will no doubt be got out. The English are now waiting an increase of force, and three steamers are daily expected. As soon as they get all in readiness, they will move North. Nothing can be done by action here. Depend upon it that by next September every thing will be as straight as any one can wish it. They will have a treaty, with the Emperor's seal upon it.

"The day of the Celestials has gone by.—This has by no means been altogether an opinion war; but more a war of common sense and reason against insufferable absurdity.—The saying of the English, that they want nothing for themselves, no exclusive privileges, will in the end turn out a great humbug. England never yet conquered a country to benefit other people. There is much to be seen here, before many years, perhaps months.

"The opium trade was never more flourishing than at present. It is smuggled every where, and a plenty of it goes up Canton river.

"Teas are enormously high. Imports go a begging.—Had the English consented to a neutral trade, things would have been very different. But they are excessively jealous of the Americans. Had they stayed away, and consigned to a few American houses, teas would have been much cheaper, and they would have sold their goods. Now twenty Englishmen are running to the Chinese, with 'take my goods, take my goods; give me teas, give me teas.' Consequently, give me

up, up, up! and im... FOR OF AN EMIG... At a highly resp... habitants of the C... pursuant to public... on Saturday last... the purpose of fo... the High Sheriff... ing Resolutions w... moved by the Re... John Wilson, E... Hatch act as Secre... Moved by the H... ed by the Hon. Col... on of this meeting... ent that every emig... such Emigrants, o... induced to settle a... deavour used to tu... to this Province... Moved by the H... ed by David W. J... be formed under t... County Emigrant... affording assistance... grants from Great... Moved by W. Ker... shall consist of all... a sum not less than... make a donation o... nation shall consti... Moved by John... ed by the Rev. Mr... be twelve Director... surer, to be chosen... annual meetings, t... President be also c... amongst the Direc... of the Directors w... President, shall fo... action of all busin... Moved by Wm. l... ed by Mr. Donald... Board shall meet a... and the society a... Monday in Decem... when a full statem... be laid before the... Moved by Dr. F... M. Andrews, Esq... of the Society, th... to furnish Emigra... their arrival, and t... information, and t... necessary... Moved by the I... conduced by John... W. Jones, the Rev... Mr. Quinn, be a... descriptions from a... bers of the Society... Moved by the H... ed by the Rev. D... Resolutions pass... His Excellency th... Chairman, and th... requested to accept... Moved by the R... ed by James Boyd... ceedings of this m... Saint Andrews sit... ing adjourn to th... at 3 o'clock in th... the mittce for receiv... their report... THE REGISTER... first No. of The I... fax by Messrs. Wa... ed by J. R. Fitzg... phical appearance... articles original a... liberal. This pap... that vacuua which... the Irish populatio... they will, for the... will give them th... are so desirous of... gence, religious, p... rary... TEMPERANCE P... the Canadas. Th... to have wended it... vices; it is reall... most every paper... interesting accou... being formed, or... pose of lecturing... Major-General... C. B. Commande... in this City to... mer Nova-Scotia... passenger, Georg... City, the success... fax races.—Couri... Glenelg, Mira... Rev. Simon Fras... July, contains the... appointment of M... Minister of Kilme... of the congregati... Mr. Fraser has b... office of the secre... tery of Dingwall... weeks for the Pro... The Acadia—... ton Courier,) has... the steam ship Ac... by Capt. Alexand... the Caledonia—i... gentleman who is... endenhof, the a... craft to assume th... SPREAD... It gives us muc... led to state that... gymen on this sid... the Rev. Mr. Gag... Mr. Paquet, of F... Mr. Drolet, of Ca...

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up, up, up! and imports down, down, down!

FORMATION OF AN EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

At a highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, held pursuant to public notice, at the Court House, on Saturday last, the 7th inst. convened for the purpose of forming an Emigrant Society, the High Sheriff in the Chair. The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to, moved by the Rev. Dr. Alley, and seconded by John Wilson, Esq., That Mr. Wellington Hatch act as Secretary to this meeting.

Moved by the Rev. Dr. Alley, and seconded by the Hon. Col. Wier, That in the opinion of this meeting, it appears highly expedient that every encouragement be afforded to such Emigrants, on their arrival, as may be induced to settle amongst us, and every endeavour used to turn the tide of emigration to this Province.

Moved by the Hon. Col. Wier, and seconded by David W. Jack, Esq., That a Society be formed under the title of the "Charlotte County Emigrant Society," for the objects of affording assistance and employment to Emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland.

Moved by Capt. Owen, M. P. P. and seconded by W. Ker, Esq., That the Society shall consist of all persons who shall subscribe a sum not less than five shillings annually, or make a donation of fifty shillings, which donation shall constitute him a life member.

Moved by John Wilson, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Quinn, That there shall be twelve Directors, a Secretary, and Treasurer, to be chosen by the Society at their annual meetings, that the President and Vice President be also chosen by the Society from amongst the Directors, that not less than four of the Directors with the President or Vice President, shall form a quorum for the transaction of all business relating to the Society.

Moved by Wm. Babcock, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Donald D. Morrison, That the Board shall meet at least once in every month, and the society annually, viz., on the first Monday in December in each and every year, when a full statement of all proceedings shall be laid before the Society, by the Directors.

Moved by Dr. Frye, and seconded by R. M. Andrews, Esq., That it shall be the duty of the Society, through its Board of Directors to furnish Emigrants as soon as possible, on their arrival, and at all times with such advice, information, and assistance as may appear necessary.

Moved by the Hon. Col. Hatch, and seconded by John Wilson, Esq., That Mr. Sheriff Jones, the Rev. Dr. Alley, and the Rev. Mr. Quinn, be a Committee to receive subscriptions from all who wish to become members of the Society.

Moved by the Hon. Col. Wier, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Alley, That a copy of the Resolutions passed this day be laid before His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, by the Chairman, and that His Excellency be requested to accept the Office of Patron of the "Charlotte County Emigrant Society."

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Quinn, and seconded by James Boyd, M. P. P., That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Saint Andrew's Standard," and that this meeting adjourn to the first day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the committee for receiving subscriptions will make their report.

THE REGISTER.—We have received the first No. of *The Register*, published at Halifax by Messrs. Walsh & Whelan, and edited by J. R. Fitzgerald, Esq. Its typographical appearance is unexceptionable, and the articles original and selected are decidedly liberal. This paper will, no doubt, fill up that vacuum which has been so much felt by the Irish population of these Provinces, and they will, for the future, have a journal which will give them that information which they are so desirous of obtaining. Irish intelligence, religious, political, scientific and literary.

TEMPERANCE PIC NICS are "all the go" in the Canadas. The Temperance cause seems to have wended its way throughout these Provinces; it is really gratifying to read in almost every paper we receive some new and interesting account of Temperance Societies being formed, or meetings held for the purpose of lecturing on this all-important subject.

Major-General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K. C. B. Commander of Forces, and Staff, arrived in this City to-day from Halifax, per steamer Nova-Scotia, from Windsor.—Also came passenger, George G. Gilbert, Esq. of this City, the successful competitor at the Halifax races.—*Courier*, Aug. 1.

Glenelg, Miramichi.—A letter from the Rev. Simon Fraser, dated at Wick, 2d of July, contains the pleasing intimation of the appointment of Mr. Simon Fraser, son of the Minister of Kilmorack, to the pastoral charge of the congregation at Glenelg, Miramichi. Mr. Fraser has been lately ordained to the office of the sacred Ministry, by the Presbytery of Dingwall, and was to sail in a few weeks for the Province of New Brunswick.

The Acadia.—Capt. Miller (says the Boston Courier) has resigned the command of the steam ship Acadia, and will be succeeded by Capt. Alexander Ryce, late first officer of the Caledonia.—Capt. Miller is the fortunate gentleman who is about to be married to Miss Andrew, the actress. He leaves one snug craft to assume the command of another.

SPREAD OF TEMPERANCE.—It gives us much satisfaction to be enabled to state that all the Roman Catholic Clergymen on this side of the Province, namely, the Rev. Mr. Gagnon, of Shediac; the Rev. Mr. Paquet, of Richibucto; and the Rev. Mr. Drolet, of Caraquet, are about following

the noble example set them by the Rev. Mr. Egan, of this place, and purpose immediately establishing Temperance Societies, on the total abstinence principle, in their respective numerous congregations. The last named gentleman has already enrolled 2500 postulants, and expects, ere long to increase the number to 3000. All the Indians having a location on the banks of our river, have taken the pledge.—*M. Gleaner*.

MARRIED.
At St. James, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. W. Smithson, Mr. Justus Colwell, to Miss Sarah Pomroy.

DIED.
In Calais (Maine) on the 3d inst. Mrs. Ann Maria, consort of Otis L. Bridges, Esq., and eldest daughter of Samuel Abbot, Esq. of St. Stephen.

In St. Stephen, on the 30th July, Mrs. Rebecca R. Ogden, aged 33 years.
On the 15th July, at Saint Leonard's-on-sea, Sir Thomas Andrew Strange, Knight, D. C. L. formerly Chief Justice, at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and subsequently Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Madras, aged 85 years.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.
—ARRIVED—
Aug. 7, bque. Vivilia, M. Kellar, Barbados, ballast, to Wm. Garnett.—Reports brgn. Novascotian, Godfrey, from Dominica, bound to Liverpool, n. s. 23 days out—short of bread.

8, bque. Lord Seaton, Dalimore, Tobago, ballast, 23 day, to Club—Speke Aug. 1, Lat. 38° 53', Long. 67° 10', a Whaler from Nantucket, could not bear the name; 2d, Lat. 49° 11', Long. 68, bque. Mary Scott, of Dundee, supposed from Havannah.

10, bgn. Victoria, Hilton, St. Vincent, ballast, to William Babcock & Son, " bque. Protector, Forster, Demerara, ballast, to James Allan Shaw & Co.

11, ship Janet, Kydd, New-York, ballast, to John Wilson,
12, brig St. Andrews, Hilton, Jamaica, Hides, &c., to Wm. Babcock & Son

13, spoke on the 9th inst. in lat. 41° 30', long. 67, ship Ocean Queen, Lang, from Havannah for Halifax,
12, brig Elgin, Vogler, Berbice, ballast, to Club.

—CLEARED—
Aug. 9, brig Bacho M'Evans, Morrell, Lumber, Barbados.
At Barbados, July 13, brig Minerva, Donaldson, sailed for Grenada.

Notice.
THE subscriber offers for sale at Saint Andrews, on MONDAY the 23d Day of AUGUST, an excellent LOT of LAND containing 79 Acres 3 Rods, with a good Log House and new Barn FRAME on the premises, situated in the Parish of St. PATRICK, on the new Frederickton Road, Fifteen miles from St. Andrews cutting, and now ready saved FIVE or more Tons of excellent HAY. Persons wishing to make a private purchase would do well by coming and viewing the Property.

MICHAEL M'TUCKER.
Saint Patrick, August 12 1841

EXPECTED
PER BARQUE PLUTUS AND BRIG MATCHLESS FROM LIVERPOOL.

100 BOLTS GOODRICK CARVASES
95 CUBS CORDAGE
30 COILS SPUN YARN and Marine &c.
100 Kegs White PAINT,
30 Ditto Green, Red and Black,
6 Casks Paint OIL.

JOHN S. JARVIS.
August 3d 1841

Notice.
ALL Persons having Accounts against the County, will render the same to the Clerk of the Peace on or before Saturday, the 18th Day of September, next. Dated August 4, 1841.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT.
HERRINGS FOR SALE,
ON CONSIGNMENT.

20 BARRELS best Grand Manan No. 1 HERRINGS for sale for Cash or Butter. Three months credit given if required. Apply at

GARRETT'S
Clothing Store,
August 12 1841—1841

CALL AT GARRETT'S
CLOTHING STORE,
And Examine for Yourself.

THE subscriber has arranged his business in such a manner as to enable him to sell CLOTHING of all descriptions made to measure, under those imported from the Old Country, at least 10 per cent. less than the prices formerly charged by the Merchants here, and those catch-penny articles, that so often infest our shores, under the denomination of Cheap Clothing.

Coats, Trowsers, Vests, and Children's Clothing cut at the shortest notice and warranted to fit.
St. Andrews, August 5th, 1841. 1841

STEAMER
NORTH AMERICA.
SAINT JOHN 21st JULY, 1841.
The Steamer North America, will in future leave St. John, for Boston on Wednesday morning instead of Thursday as formerly.
JAMES WHITNEY. May 28th 1841

NEW-BRUNSWICK,) CHARLOTTE S. S.) To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte or any Con- table within said County.

WHEREAS Alexander McLean and James Boyd, of Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, Executors of the last Will and testament of WILLIAM CORRY, late of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the said County, deceased, have rendered and filed their accounts as such Executors and have prayed that the Creditors and Legatees of said deceased and all persons interested in his Estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowance of said account; you are therefore required to cite the said Creditors and Legatees and all others interested to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Surrogate's Office, in Saint Andrews, within and for said County, on SATURDAY, the Fourth Day of SEPTEMBER next, at noon, to attend the passing and allowance of the said Executors Account.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this Twenty-ninth Day of July, 1841.
(L. s.)
(Signed) H. HATCH,
Surrogate Judge of Probates for Charlotte.

GEO. D. STREET,
Register of Probates for Charlotte.

NEW-BRUNSWICK,) COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE, S. S.) To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte or any Con- table within the said County.

WHEREAS CHRISTIANA GREEN STEVENSON, wife of ROBERT STEVENSON, of the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the said County, Shoemaker, and one of the next of kin of Benjamin Milliken, late of the same Parish, Tanager, deceased, who died intestate, hath prayed that Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of the said deceased may be granted to her, and whereas John Milliken, Josiah Milliken, Almira Record, Margaret Bragdon, and Esther Milliken, all living in the United States of America, and Eliza Minott, of the said Parish of St. Andrews, have an equal right with the said Christiana Green Stevenson, as next of kin of the said deceased, to administer his Estate; you are therefore required to cite the said John Milliken, Josiah Milliken, Almira Record, Margaret Bragdon, Esther Milliken, and Eliza Minott, to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at my Office in St. Andrews, within and for said County, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST DAY of AUGUST next, at the hour of noon, to take out letters of Administration on the said Estate, or show cause why the same should not be granted to the said Christiana Green Stevenson, or such other person as the said Surrogate may see fit to appoint.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this Twenty-sixth Day of July, 1841.

H. HATCH, Surrogate Judge for Charlotte.
GEO. D. STREET,
Register of Probates for said County.

ENGRAVING.
MR. RIDDLE, has the honor of announcing to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews that he is ready to execute orders in the above business in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Business, Visiting, Invitation, and other Cards, Bills of Exchange, Crests, Coat of Arms, Seals, &c. engraved in the latest style. Specimens of his workmanship in this Town, and many other places in the Provinces and United States, may be seen on application at this Office.

July 29, 1841.

Selling Off!
THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province early in the Autumn, offers for Sale,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
At Reduced Prices,
all the New, Elegant, Fancy Stock at her shop Water-street, Saint Andrews. The stock has been recently imported, and the subscriber feels confident that it will be well worthy the attention of the Traders and public generally.

July 5th 1841
Notice.

THE subscriber will make advances on consignments to his friends in Kingston, Jamaica, at the amount of

\$8 Per M on Boards and Plank, and
\$2 Per M on Long Pine and Cedar Shingles, by drafts on 90 days on AVAR & Co., New York, upon receiving Bills of Lading and order for Insurance.

The Shippers will be allowed the advantage of selling at the Out-Ports when the prices are better than at Kingston, and will be instructed to call at Moragt Bay for orders.
WILLIAM KER.
Saint Andrews 15th July 1841—xviiiij

DENTISTRY.
D. PERKINS, will visit St. Andrews about the 10th Aug., to practise in his profession.
August 6, 1841.

RAGS! RAGS!
WANTED—a few Hundred weight of Rags for which the highest price will be given at the STANDARD OFFICE.
July 6, 1841

PROVISIONS.
IN STORE.
100 BARRELS American PORK
32 Barrels Canada Do.
75 Barrels American BEEF.
150 Do Do FLOUR,
50 Do Do BREAD,
Bigs MEAL.

The above will be sold for liberal payments.
WM. BABCOCK & SON.
May 28th 1841

NEW GOODS. AND GREAT BARGAINS AT THE CHEAP STORE.

JUST received by the Rebecca from London and Lady Flora Havrison from Liverpool, viz. 49 Bales and Cases containing a large and varied assortment of Goods suitable for the season. Fine and superfine Broad Cloths (wool dyed) different shades and colours, Silks, Cottons, and Linens, Ladies Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Shaws of every description, Hosiery and Gloves, Gents Beavers and silk Hats. A large quantity of London Slips, and as usual a good supply of GROCERIES.

The subscriber feels grateful for the patronage he has hitherto received, and may assure those who may favour him with a continuance of their custom, that he will sell GOODS 25 per cent lower than ever offered by him heretofore, being from the conditions of his purchases and the large and extensive Stock on hand.
D. BRADLEY.
June 10th 1841.

Blacksmith Work.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and its vicinity that he has taken the shop below "Happy Corner," on Mr. Boy's Wharf where he intends carrying on the Blacksmith business in all its branches, Ship-work, Horse-shoeing and Jobbing done at the shortest notice and on the most liberal terms. He trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

PATRICK M'VAY
July 20th 1841—xixij

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book account, are hereby notified that unless payment is made or otherwise satisfactorily settled within one month from date, the several demands against them will be put in suit after that date, as this will be the last notice that will be given.

JAMES BOYD.
St. Andrews, 8th July, 1841.

On Sale.

EXSPANISH Big ARGOS, from HAVANNAH.
40 Hds. Muscovado SUGAR,
44 Hds. Ditto,
75 Hds. Muscovado MOLASSES,
10 Tierces Ditto,
30 Bags COFFEE.

Will be sold extremely low for prompt payment.
JOHN WILSON.
July 7, 1841—xxij

Bar Iron & Steel.

JUST RECEIVED and on Sale by the Subscriber,
10 Tons coarse and refined IRON, assorted, Blister and cast STEEL,
J. W. STREET.
July 2d 1841

New Fancy Store.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Andrews, that she has commenced business in the Store adjoining Dr. Gove's, which has been recently fitted up for her, where she will keep on hand a HANDSOME SELECTION of

Fashionable & Fancy GOODS,
suitable for the season, and at the lowest prices.
ALSO,
A GENERAL SELECTION OF GROCERIES.

And trust from attention to business and endeavors of please to merit a share of public patronage.
M. SHERLOCK.
July 1, 1841—xxvijm

Ership "J. Porter," and "Woodstock," via Saint John.

180 Bats Gourack Canvass,
65 Coils Bull Rope & Spun yarn, House- link Marine, Amberline, &c.
31 Bales Coal Tar,
110 Kegs Paint,
6 Casks Paint Oil,
J. S. JARVIS.
Saint Andrews, June 1, 1841.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to RICHARD HASELUCK, Esquire, of Birmingham, England, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed the ATTORNEY and AGENT of that gentleman, and all TENANTS of the said principal will in future pay their account to him.
THOS. B. WILSON.
Saint Andrews 6th June, 1841

Notice.
THE Subscriber will make advances on cargo consigned to his friends in Barbados, to amount of \$ per M on Lumber and \$2 per M on Long Pine and Cedar Shingles by drafts on Messrs. Cahn Brothers & Co., London, at 90 days sight, Messrs. Howland & Appenwall, New York, on receiving Bill of Lading to insure the cargo in London.

The Bill of Exchange for the advance to be endorsed on the Bill of Lading in Sterling money. The Premium to be settled in the West Indies, where the Shipper of the Cargo will have the advantage of receiving a higher price than the vessel touching at Barbados will be allowed to proceed to the following Islands provided the markets are better to leeward than at Barbados on their arrival—namely:—
TOBAGO, ANTIGUA,
GRENADA, DOMINIQUE,
St. VINCENT, St. KITTS,
TRINIDAD, TORTOLA,
St. LUCIA, NEVIS, &c.
WM. KER
Saint Andrews 17th March, 1841.

Molasses & Sugar.
20 HOGSHEADS PORTO RICO MOLASSES,
10 Hogsheads Ditto SUGAR.
For Sale low by
JAMES W. STREET.
July 14th 1841
JO WORK
Executed at this office on the most liberal terms.

NEW STORE. NO. 8, MARKET WHARF.

THE Subscriber would most respectfully announce to the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and its vicinity, that he has commenced business on the Market Wharf in the Store lately occupied by Wm. Babcock & Son, as a Wholesale Store, where he will keep constantly on hand Wholesale and Retail, a general assortment of GOODS suitable for town or country, among which are the following: Flour, Meal, Pork, Beef, Corn, Broons, painted Tea, Coffee, prepared Peas, Other Linens, Twines, Cocoa, Chocolate, Lard and Hides, Pitch & Tars and brown Sugar, Must. Madalla Cordage, cut and ground Pepper, pr'd Boots, suits of Oil cloth, Gingers, ground Cloves, Herring Bones, 24 inch ground Case, Rice, Sals, Mesh 30 Hams, Cracker rans, Vinegar, dried App. Warr, Pigs and labe- plis, Molasses, Beans, Kettles, 4d 6d 8d and 10d Pilot and Navy Bread, cut Nails, Has best winter Search, Coal and Polish, cut around Seal Oil, Fish, Indigo, 5 by 10 Cans, mould and dipped and 7 by 9 window Glass Cans.

Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods and various other articles too numerous to particularize; all of which will be sold at a small advance for present payment, as he is of opinion that a quick penny is better than a slow shilling; and he hopes from strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

ON HAND,
2000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.
B. R. FITZGERALD.
July 8th, 1841

PROSPECTUS OF A NEWSPAPER TO BE CALLED "THE REGISTER"

IN announcing to the public our intention to establish a liberal press in this city, we feel that some explanation of the principles by which we are to be guided, is necessary. We are fully aware of the difficulties with which the Editor of a political journal has to contend; and while we do not arrogate to ourselves any extraordinary talent, we do humbly submit that, from the experience we have had for a number of years in a country where the newspaper press has attained the highest degree of perfection, we are not altogether incompetent to the discharge of the important duties in question.

The Politics of the paper will be decidedly liberal. We shall give a steady but conditional support to the Government of the illustrious Noblemen charged with the administration of affairs in this Province, because we are convinced that it is the determination of his Excellency to desist and impartial justice to all classes of Her Most Gracious Majesty's subjects in this section of her dominions.

In the religious department of the paper we will most cautiously abstain from inserting any matter calculated to give the slightest offence to the feelings of our dissenting brethren, but we shall temporarily correct any misrepresentations that may be made of the doctrines of the catholic church.

Our paper in this particular will be of a defensive and not of an aggressive character. Its columns will always contain every information interesting to the catholics of North America at large. We will present to our readers all events of moment that take place in the catholic world, together with selections from the works of learned and distinguished catholic Bishops and Priests, and also a vast quantity of original matter from persons of first rate abilities and profound erudition.

One of the principal objects which the promoters of this paper have in view, is the communication of Irish intelligence, so peculiarly interesting to the Irishmen at this side of the Atlantic, and which the provincial papers have not, and could not have given to the extent desired, at not having sufficient available space for that purpose, in consequence of the great press of local matter. All questions involving the interests of these colonies, and the British Empire in general, shall receive at our hands that attention which is commensurate with their merits while the welfare and national prosperity of Ireland shall be with us a matter of increasing solicitude, and command our attention in an especial degree.

The question of Education will find in us warm and strenuous advocates; our columns will ever be open to the communications of those who take an interest in the subject; and every effort will be made by us, in conjunction with others, to place upon a sure and lasting foundation, a system of instruction calculated to dignify and elevate the minds of the rising generation.

There is another subject upon which we would beg to offer one or two remarks—we mean the all-important cause of Temperance. It shall have our hearty and unqualified advocacy. We will deem it a sacred duty to exert our humble influence in directing public attention to its renovating influence—in proclaiming the invaluable blessings which society here, and in every part of the world, will derive from its practice. Great and wonderful indeed, are the salutary effects which it has already made in those who have engaged under its honorable banner. Great are the victories which it has achieved for morality and religion. It has created a new respect for the constituted authority of the land, while it has brought peace and contentment, happiness and domestic felicity, to the families of its votaries. We have reason to be truly thankful for the great reformation effected by the agency of Temperance in this city, the consoling effects of which were so happily proved by the procession of the 24th, a day that will ever be remembered in Halifax, as having been one consecrated to the noble objects—the second regeneration of man.

We will devote a considerable portion of our space to the reports of the debates in the House of Assembly, to the reviews of all the leading periodicals of the day, and to the promotion of science, literature and the fine arts; the latest news up to the time of going to press will be given; in fine, every exertion will be made to render the "Register" worthy the enlightened and extensive patronage to which it aspires; and to carry out to their fullest extent the objects of its establishment.

In conclusion we have only to add, that we will endeavor to cultivate a kindly feeling with all our contemporaries. Our political opinions will be expressed in a manly, straight forward manner; but always in a courteous and gentlemanly strain towards those who may differ from us. All personalities and ribald vulgarity will be excluded from our columns, we will not devote to the right or to the left but passing the "even tenor of our way" our aim shall be to earn for the paper, in question a title to be ranked amongst the most respectable and distinguished of the provincial newspaper press.

J. F. FITZGERALD, ED.
Halifax, June 30, 1841

JAMES CORKER.

LATE OF MR. E. STEPHENS' ESTABLISHMENT,
SAINT JOHN,
COPPER
TIN PLATE, AND SHEET IRON
WORKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of St. Andrews, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business on his own behalf in the Establishment formerly occupied by Mr. AMES, where he will carry it on in its various branches. He will have on hand DISH COVERS and other Black Tin work, and hopes by prompt attention to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders.

Copper Binnacle Lamps, Scupperns, Lockers lined Ships Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.
J. C. will supply Wholesale Dealers at as liberal terms as they can obtain elsewhere.
May, 6th 1841.

The Age we Live In.—The spirit of the age is stern; its philosophy is material; it pretends to the moral, but the only one is the end, the other the means; though end and means go together. Mind, then, is a machine; the principal of machinery is that of packing up and pushing out. We must do the same. We must enter on new roads; we must proportion time and space by curtailing them of their old proportions, for a new race and a new rivalry are before us. Society has its stages, its stations, like our rail-roads; so has knowledge, so as civilization; because, what is society but the expression of those forms which such knowledge and civilization have impressed on it? These forms speak for themselves; the signs of the times are no hieroglyphics; those who read may run, those who run may read. We must do both; we must keep packing up our new faculties, we must push on in a new direction, no useless luggage or lumber in the way, none of those old ties that once impeded us—no looking behind, or even around but on, on we must go, for we cannot go back.—Fraser's Magazine for July.

The Value of Married Men.—"A little more animation, my dear," whispered Lady B.—to the gentle Susan, who was walking languidly through a quadrille. "Do leave me to manage my own business, mamma," replied the prudent nymph; "I shall not dance my ringlets out of curl for a married man."—"Of course not, my love; but I was not aware who your partner was."

Not Bad.—Sir Frederick Pellock, in canvassing his constituents the other day at Huntington, called upon a publican, who came to him across a yard, his hands filled with a quantity of pint pots. Being thus encumbered, the elector was unable to receive the usual salutation, and made his apology; upon which Sir Frederick good-naturedly remarked, "O, never mind, my friend; you are a carry man than Lord John Russell." "You carry your measures, I see. All the world knows that Lord John cannot."

A Pointed Joke.—A sportsman, by touching his horse near the withers with his whip, taught him to kick immediately: when shooting, and a dog came up to a point, he made the horse kneel, and persuaded those present that the horse was an excellent pointer. A gentleman having purchased the gelding, was forming a river with him, when, having touched his withers he was true to the touch, down he dropped in the stream and soured his new master in the water. The latter, in a great passion, asked his former owner what he meant by selling him a horse that played him such a trick in the water? "Oh! (said the other,) you bought him as a pointer, and, at the time he went on his knees, he was pointing a salmon!"

Very Wise.—A Rhode Island jury once found a prisoner who has arraigned for horse stealing, guilty of manslaughter.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the fourth day of AUGUST next, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the New Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand, of the ACADIAN COMPANY, of, in, and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and Hereditaments of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being and standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and appertaining. Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley, and Neal D. Shaw the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under an execution of *Fieri facias*, at the suit of Louis A. Cazenove, against the said Acadian Company, endorsed to levy £526 3s. with interest on the sum of £577 9s 4d. from the 18th June 1840, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, 27th July, 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

THAT piece or parcel of Land situated on GRAND MANAN and containing about TWO ACRES, and lying at or near Sprague's Cove, being a part of Lot No. 15, conveyed by one John Sprague to John Cunningham, the present occupier, with the House, Stores, Wharf, and other improvements thereon. The same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy Wm. Doogan, in a debt of £259 5d recovered by him against John Cunningham et al. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, Dec. 20, 1840.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand, of the ACADIAN COMPANY, of, in, and to all the LANDS, TENEMENTS, PREMISES, and HEREDITAMENTS of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being and standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and appertaining. Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley, and Neal D. Shaw the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under an execution of *Fieri facias*, at the suit of Louis A. Cazenove, against the said Acadian Company, endorsed to levy £526 3s. with interest on the sum of £577 9s 4d. from the 18th June 1840, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being and standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley, and Neal D. Shaw, the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the 4th of Sept. 1837. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under an Execution of *Fieri facias*, at the suit of Louis A. Cazenove, against the said Acadian Company, endorsed to levy £201 16s with interest on £187 5s 1d from 1st Dec. 1840, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Feb 23 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of AUGUST next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property and Demand, of the ACADIAN COMPANY, of, in, and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and Hereditaments of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being and standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and appertaining. Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley, and Neal D. Shaw the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under an execution of *Fieri facias*, at the suit of John McConkey, against the said Acadian Company, endorsed to levy £140 19s. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 10th Feb. 1841.

To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the Eighth Day of JANUARY next, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of One and Four o'clock in the afternoon.

ALL the Right and Title of JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN, of, and to the following Tracts or Lots of Land situate in the Parish of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, viz:—

LOT No 1, in Block letter E, in Wentworth's Division.
LOT number 1, in Block letter F, in the same Division.
LOT number 5, in Block letter P, in the same Division.

And all that part of Lot number 3 in Block letter L, in the same division, which lies on the western side of Galit's Lake, (so called) between the said Lake and Lot number 6 in Block K.

The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of JOHN SMITH, against the said JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, 26th June, 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, the TWELFTH day of FEBRUARY, 1842, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Claim of ELIZABETH FARLEY, and ISAAC KETCHUM, in and to the following Properties in the Parish of Grand Manan, viz:—One half of the Lot No. 45, in the first division of Grand Manan, with the Saw Mill and Buildings thereon. Also, One Acre of Land adjoining the said Mill, and Mill site, beginning at the South-east corner of said Mill, and running a line road from Seal Cove to Grand Harbour.

The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of DANIEL ANSET, Esq. commanded to levy £506 11 6d &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, 27th July, 1841.

DOCTOR SPHONS SICK HEADACHE REMEDY.

FOR the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never fails. When entered in, it effectually renovates the system, and does away the causes of the SICK & NERVOUS HEADACHE. Thousands have tried it, and found precisely the relief which the article promises to bestow. Certificates of the strongest kind, and from the most respectable persons, are in the possession of the proprietor, some of which have been published, testifying to the permanent cure, and also to the immediate relief given by this remedy. It affords relief to the afflicted in 15 or 20 minutes from the first dose. It taken when the symptoms of an attack are first felt, it prevents the further progress of the complaint, and can produce danger at any time by an excessive dose; as such a case it would only throw off the contents of the stomach, leaving it sweet and healthy with excellent appetite. All afflicted with headache should not fail to procure the article and relieve themselves from so distressing a complaint.

Who Remedy escapes the opposition which some other proprietary articles meet from that source. Try it once and you never will regret it. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and does not require any change of diet or exercise.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher street N. Y., and by the principal Druggists in the Union, Sold here by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

From the Boston Chronicle, Jan. 10. "We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co. the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Gilead, have deputed to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her physiognomy, and who, after a number of months, had been treated with various remedies, purchased, some months ago, a bottle of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now rejoiced in rich profusion, glossy, and of raven blackness. We are not pulling down the commodity has been sent to us, and indeed we do not want any, for though we are obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have, now, through of virtue, hair enough, and of a possible quality, its own.

DARING FRAUD.—The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased, or used unless it have the name of D. S. COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Address: COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

TO THE BALD-HEADED.—This is to certify, that I have been told about twenty years, and by those of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head is now covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me at Delhi village, The above article I bought at Griswold, Case & Co's store, who had it from Comstock & Co.

JOHN JAGUSH, Jr., Delhi, July 17, 1839.—Sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP.

THE cases of consumption are so numerous in all the northern latitudes, that some remedy as a preventive should be kept by every family constantly on hand, to administer in the first appearance of a diurnal cough. This Expectorant Syrup will in every case prevent the complaint. It is quite impossible for the patient, or for those who have consumption, to do without this remedy. It is a simple approach of cough and pain in the side, and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up the case as incurable.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher street N. Y., and by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

JUDGE PATTERSON.—Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middleton, N. J., March 12, 1840. Messrs. Comstock & Co. Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purposes for which it is intended.

[CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.] I hereby certify that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years, the attacks occurring once in about two weeks, frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently to deprive her of reason. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try Spion's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great delight and joy of herself and all her friends, and to my own satisfaction, she has been cured. She has found no relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, and she is now permanently cured. The attacks are now very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant.

Sold at No. 2, Fletcher street, N. Y. and by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT.

THIS article is offered to the public as a never failing cure for the Rheumatism, and it has for a number of years sustained its reputation, and accomplished cures which had defied the power of every other article. In acute and recent cases, the relief is instantaneous, and one or two applications of the Liniment, and in chronic Rheumatism, the doses of cure are numerous. It is truly a remedy that reaches the nerve and loze with the most happy effect.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher street N. Y., and by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect or the want of a little attention to a common cough.

Have you a cough?—Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most powerfully afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay.

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup today! Tomorrow may be too late.

Have you a cough?—Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no case of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. 2 Fletcher st. near Pearl, and at nearly all respectable Drug Stores.—and Dr. McSTAY, St. Andrews.

ASK, INQUIRE—ASK THOSE WHO KNOW.

THOSE ONLY WHO KNOW BY TRIAL and immediate observation, can form any idea of the effects, of the perfect relief, of the almost charm like cures effected in cases of the RHEUMATISM, ALL SWELLINGS, and ALL EXTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the use of Hays' Liniment. Find one who has used it that will not lead it above all things ever used, and you will find—what cannot be found.

For the relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, I beg you to ask—ask of those who know—ask MATTHEW J. MYERS, Esq. Athens N. Y.; ask Gen. DUFF GREEN, late of Washington city, each of these gentlemen know of cases unnumberable by all other remedies or physicians, thought tried for many years, that have been cured by the use of the genuine HAYS' LINIMENT.—Thousands of other persons know similar cures.—We appeal to their sense of justice—their humanity.

It is but a duty you owe to your suffering fellow beings to let this great remedy be known. Speak of it then to all your friends. This will save much pain where the newspapers are not read, or where readers are incredulous, because so many worthless articles are advertised for the same purpose. To buyers we say, if all who have used it do not say it is beyond all praise, then do not take it. The proprietor will not allow this article to be paid for unless it cures when all the directions are fully followed. Will any one suffering refuse now to try it? If he does he ought to be put more for his obstinacy than his suffering.

Mr. Hays would never consent to offer this article, or of religious duty—to do all in his power for the victims of distress and misery. For this purpose he would sooner devote a fortune, than secure a dollar for any worthless article.

LOOK OUT!—Some gentlemen have manifested their unbelief, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine.

SOLEMON HAYS, Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 2 Fletcher street, New York, and Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

WHO WILL GO BALD?—Read the following:—ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late of Philadelphia, his certificate, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen.

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly Serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling out of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, senior, Methodist Minister in Saint George charge, No. 86 North Fifth street.

John P. Inglis, 331 Arch street, John D. Thomas, M. D. 163 Race street, Hugh S. Furey, 101 Spruce street, High M. Currier, 243 South 7d street, John Gard, Junior 123 Arch street.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are men of 60 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[From the Mayor's Commencement of Philadelphia.] City of Philadelphia, Dec. 1. ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, High M. Currier, and John Gard, Junr., who are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, to this [S. L.] sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor. Sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS SIMS, St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1841.

Notice. I HEREBY forbid any person trusting my Wife ELIZABETH on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM GILBERT, Saint Andrews July 8, 1841.

Tea, Barley, Vinegar, &c. JUST Received and for sale by the subscriber, 13 Chavis Cong and Bohes Tea, 5 Bags Pot Barley, one cwt each, 2 Casks best White Wine Vinegar, 1 Pipe superior Port Wine, 2 Cases best Poland Starch, 50 lbs each, 1 Cask Glass, containing cut Glass Tumblers, Wine Decanters, &c.

Sit John Hopps' best Old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c. JAMES W. STREET, Junp 26th, 1841

SPRING GOODS.

FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT, EX "LADY FLORA HASTINGS," From Liverpool.

Among which are the following: STRAW and Tuscany Bonnets, Bride's dress Caps; Flowers, silk Blooms, Railroad and washing Co.; Quiltings and Lace, white and black; black and coloured Gapes; plain and figured; satin, blue do, fancy muslins, French ditto for Dresses, Cambrics do, printed Calicoes, Navy blue do, plain and figured Orleans, Shalloe do, Mous de lains, Saxony's, Canton for Boys Dresses; white and grey Calicoes, superfine Broadcloths; Gentlemen's black and fancy silk Handkerchiefs, white Cambric do, a large and elegant assortment of Shawls, Turbans, Hiks and Scarfs, Ladies and gentlemen's Kid, Lace, Embroidered, Plain, Silk, Cotton, and Lisle thread GLOVES, Ladies and children's Boots and Shoes, German Wools of all colours, PATTERNS FOR WORKING; Counterpanes, Marcelline Quilts, cotton Sheets, Ottoman's Parozis silk Umbrellas, polishing Paste, Old Windsor Soap, Toilet Perfume do, Tortoiseshell Combs and boxes inlaid with pearl, Dressing Cases, Razors, Knives, Scissors, &c with a large and varied assortment of China, Rosewood, Tin, and Tunbridge Toys.

ALSO. Gent's Rosewood dressing Cases, brass mounted sets Britannia metal Castors, Ladies superior French knitting Needles, sets, Backgammon Boards, elegant painted china Vases, a great variety children's Toys, Ladies Rosewood Work Boxes, Pastilles Burners, fancy French Baskets.

All of which this subscriber will sell at the lowest prices. M. SUTTON. May 6, 1841.

PROVISIONS.

IN STORE. 100 B BARELS AMERICAN FLOUR, 22 Barrels Canada Do, 75 Barrels American BEEF, 150 Do Do FLOUR, 50 Do Do BREAD, 100 Do Do MEAL.

The above will be sold for liberal payments. WM. BABCOCK & SON, My 2nd 1841.

Brandy, Gin, & Wine.

EX PLANET from the GUYON and HERCULES from LOSTOUS, 7 Pipes } Best Cognac Brandy, 3 Pipes } FINE FLOUR, 4 Hides } Best Holland's Gin, 1 Pipe } Choice Old London particular Malt, 3 Hides } BEER, 3 Hides } Best London Market M. D. R. I.

JAMES W. STREET, July 14th 1841.

ON SALE.

IN addition to his former Stock the subscriber offers for sale at lower prices than ever sold in St. Andrews, the cargo of the Brig Pearl, from New Orleans,

400 Bbls. Superior Flour, 300 Bbls. Navy Bread, 800 Bags Yellow Corn, 400 Bushels White Beans, 344 Bbls. Prime Pork, 263 do. do. Best, 2305 pieces Bulk Pork, dry salted, including hams and shoulders, 60 Bbls. New Orleans Molasses, very superior.

JOHN WILSON, St. Andrews, June 10, 1841.

BRIGHT DEALS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his MILLS, at mouth of the Magalloway River, ONE MILLION FEET OF DEAL, Any vessel under 300 tons can be loaded with a cargo of the above Deals from the Mills—dr.

GEO. M'KENZIE, Saint George, June 17th, 1841—3124.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

United States daily at 12 a. m. Saint John and Saint George, by Coach—Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 p. m. Saint John by steam—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays 3 to 5 p. m. Saint Stephen by Coach—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Departs for United States daily at 10 a. m. Saint John, and Saint George, by Coach—Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays at 7 a. m. Saint John by steam—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 a. m. Saint Stephen by Coach—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10 a. m.

THE SAINT ANDREW'S STANDARD PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY A. W. Smith.

At his Office in Saint Andrews, NEW BRUNSWICK. TERMS. 15s. a year, delivered in town or called for 12s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.

ADVERTISERS' FEES. Inserted according to written orders, or continued till forbid it no written directions. First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 3s. Each repetition of Do, 1s. First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line. Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line. Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

Legal notices by individuals who have no account with the Office to be paid for in advance (Bills, Handbills, &c. excepted) at the shortest notice.—to be paid for on delivery.

AGENTS. Mrs. S. Connick, Mr. W. Campbell, James Albee Esq, T. M. Moore Esq, Mr. J. Geddy, Mr. Clarke Hanson, Mr. Wm. Brasiff, Mr. D. Gilmore, Joshua Knight Esq, Wilford Fisher Esq, D. M. Millan Esq, W. J. Layton Esq, Mr. Henry S. Beck & Jns. Case Esq.

"There is no f enchanting as a Laurine Seton was sitting silent, ure of visitors, w arm of the sofa, a ing upon her little titful head, high, with rich brown shadowy grace ab fell drooping ar such eyes as ca fountains of love. She turned with toward her husb something like a parted lips. "Ye Leigh: she is ver "Yes, and very fascination there! leads mind and h one's will. In me ses any woman I young, not passin "Did she carry est?" said the get his side, and turni his with a most co still mine, simple: O Laurine, do not "Tire of you, folding her to hi gre very dear, my you have not all compliments; I love you for that, per, a more loving angel-like beauty with all her brillia quence, his not s poetry in her hea bel! So do not fe as fondly as ever.

"But, my husb fully fell my defic companies of yo around you, when with me and find subjects of literat that I would go b and live once mor was born, and wh as myself. You mortification you be happy in one tl were not obliged t "O Clair! this you leave me, th ly, most entirely l home dearer to y me! Have I ev thought I were ash know, my love, h your beauty, and could you know I city has been ad thiasm loved in not, could not, do "O, I don't do love," softly mur taining her arm, know so much an not finish her wor selves in captivity "Say no more, sweeter than thou bewitching. Pra are not too weary warbling this mor "Well let me will sing," she w "but, O, you ha "How, love?" "You should n love me, when I away your eyes, I Her voice was los his tender caress I cannot sing to s impossible. Sha and afterwards pe "Yes, dear, re Her voice was uncation very sol ed up into his eye and feeling while follow—

Come away, lo In the fountains s Like the thoug Moonlight on the Shadows round On the hil Gentle love,

Come away, lo Come where fold With their holy Where the solenn Twas above a Where the Finds swe Gentle love,

Come away, lo Where the smile