

The Standard,

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Price 15s.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1841.

Per Annum.

THE RIVAL LOVERS. A Scottish Tale.

"If thou consultest my wishes in thy marriage, thou wilt be a well-to-do man, and I will do all I can to make thee happy. If not, thou shalt incur my abiding displeasure, and be wholly disowned by me."

So spoke Barnome, the richest laird in Morayshire, to his only daughter Matilda, as he one day pressed her to marry Glenaldon, a neighbouring gentleman, who had nothing but his rank in life to recommend him.

"Father," said Matilda, "thou knowest I have been a dutiful daughter to thee hitherto; it is my anxious desire to be so still; but, in a matter which so nearly concerns my happiness, I hope you will not consider me wanting in filial regard if I yield, in this instance, to my own judgment and affection."

"Do as thou pleasest, miss," said Barnome, angrily, as he hurriedly quitted the room, "do as thou pleasest; but remember the consequences."

The laird of Barnome had just learnt that his daughter had of late received marked attentions from Fergus, a young officer in the army, and that the latter had made some impressions on her mind. It was the cause why Barnome had spoken in so stern a tone to his daughter.

It was not wonder that Matilda returned the affection with which she knew she was regarded by Fergus. There was not a more handsome young man in the north of Scotland; and a kinder or more affectionate heart never tended a human frame. His mind, too, was highly cultivated, and his manners were most fascinating.

For several weeks previously, Fergus and Matilda met together every evening under a large willow-tree, about a mile from Barnome, which flourished like a tree of Lebanon, by the side of a burn. Here they mutually unbosomed without restraint. Here they had repeatedly vowed eternal attachment to each other: here they had spoken of a union of hearts which death only could sever, and fondly dwelt on the anticipated time when their happiness would be perfected by the sacred rites of joining hands at the nuptial altar.

A less shrewd observer than Fergus must have perceived, that on the evening of this day something saddened the mind of Matilda. She wished to be cheerful, but it obviously required an effort to keep up her spirits, even in appearance.

"Matilda, there is something the matter with thee to-night; what ails thee, my dear?" said Fergus, with infinite tenderness.

"Nothing in the world; you only imagine it," said Matilda, assuming a cheerful tone.

"Nay, but there is something the matter—I had thought, Matilda, you would not conceal the cause of your uneasiness from me."

The words were accompanied with a look which went to Matilda's heart.

"Well, I'll tell thee all," remarked Matilda, after a momentary pause. She accordingly informed him of what had passed between her father and herself relative to her choice of a husband.

"I am not surprised at this," said Fergus, "but by that moon and those stars," pointing to the firmament, "that now witness our loves, there exists not a man that shall deprive me of thee, if it thou thyself only prove true."

"Canst thou insinuate a doubt of my fidelity?" observed Matilda, her eye speaking reproach as her lips uttered the words.

Fergus clasped her in his arms and imprinting a kiss on her rosy cheek, "Thou," said he, "is my answer."

The lovers had made an assignation for the following evening, and were in the act of exchanging a parting embrace, when all of a sudden, a figure started up in an adjoining thicket of underwood.

"Villain," said the stranger, addressing himself to Fergus, "villain, it is the height of presumption in thee to aspire to the hand of Matilda. Thou get such a prize! Never, while this hand can wield a sword, Renounce, this moment, all pretensions to her, or thou art a dead man." The curl of the speaker's lip, as well as his tone and manner, bespoke the mingled scorn and rage which which rankled in his bosom.

"Who art thou, sir, that darrest to dictate to me?" was the only answer of Fergus; only he unsheathed his sword as he spoke.

The stranger who had been some yards distant, now advanced, and with his sword firmly grasped in his hand, desired Fergus to draw and defend himself.

Each simultaneously made a thrust at each other. The sword of the stranger cut off part of the breast of Fergus' coat. The latter raised his hand a second time, and with his sharp-edged weapon, lopped off, at one stroke, the head of his adversary. "So perish," he exclaimed, "all who separate between Matilda and Fergus!"

Matilda, when she saw her lover and the stranger commence the combat, swooned away on the green lawn on which she stood. She was unconscious of this until after she had slain his insulting foe. She was now all self-forgetting. She recovered in a few minutes; and then, for the first time, Fergus ascertained who had been his opponent.

The stranger was Glenaldon in disguise, but the moment he spoke, though there was an evident effort to affect a voice not his own, Matilda had recognized him.

The next question, was, what was to be done? Independently of his intimacy with Matilda's father and other influential persons in the neighborhood, Glenaldon had a number of tenants, who were ready on every occasion, at a moment's notice, to fight for him with a devotion which knew no limits. To remain where he was would be certain destruction; to seek safety in flight was his only alternative. Matilda urged him to this. As, however, Fergus was penniless at the time, and as, moreover, he could not regard his person as secure while within the confines of Scotland; it was desirable that he should have some funds to enable him more effectually to prosecute his intended journey to another land. Matilda proposed that he should conceal himself in an adjacent covery until information could be conveyed to his brother, who would at once procure for him the means of travelling. "And I," added Matilda, "will watch by thee, to see that nothing harm thee until then."

Fergus adopted the suggestion of Matilda; he lay down by the side of a large whin-bush. Matilda slowly walked about at some distance, waiting until she could find some confidential person to bear the news of what had happened.

She had not been at her post many minutes when she espied her own page at a little distance. She motioned him to approach; he did so. Matilda, after cautioning her page—and she knew a bare caution would be sufficient—not to reveal to any one but Fergus' brother the tragedy that had occurred, desired him to run with breathless haste to him, and to bring the purse that moment.

The page started in an instant, to obey his mistress's commands. The dimness of twilight was over the earth. As the page entered the village in which both Fergus' brother and Ronald, the brother of Glenaldon, resided, he met Ronald, whom, by the united influence of the partial darkness of the evening and the confusion caused by the nature of his errand, he naturally mistook for Fergus' brother.

"Sir," said the page in hurried and broken accents, gasping at the same time for breath, "Sir, your brother has killed Glenaldon; and my mistress desires you to bring him his purse this moment, that he may save his life by quitting the country. Both are—"

"Gone!" exclaimed Ronald, in a tone expressive of mingled alarm and indignation, "Gone! boy, dost thou say my brother is slain?"

The page now discovered his fatal error; the discovery had an overwhelming effect; he was unable to utter a word.

The confusion of the page satisfied Ronald there, was no mistake. He instantly raised the family war-whoop. In a few seconds 20 of his retainers, armed with swords and dirks surrounded his person.

"Glenaldon is murdered by Fergus," said he, "let us be avenged on his murderer. Follow me!"

A wild simultaneous yell from the whole party bespoke their readiness to comply with his wishes.

Aware of the favourite spot at which Fergus and Matilda were wont to meet at night, Ronald concluded that it had been the scene of the fatal deed. Accordingly, like so many bloodhounds, he and his followers bounded to it.

The night was dark; but the beams of the moon occasionally struggled through the clouds and dimly illumined the earth. A transient flood of light of unusual clearness, in conjunction with a voice she had formerly heard, apprised Matilda of the approach of Ronald and his staff, when about fifty yards distant. She uttered a wild shriek, in a tone loud enough to have been heard, in the stillness of the night, at a much greater distance; it fell on the ear of Fergus. Grasping his sword, he started to his feet that moment, and rushing to her. A sense of his imminent danger now broke on his mind. To have sought safety in flight would have been a hopeless enterprise. But had it been otherwise, he would have scorned the idea of flight, while his Matilda stood unprotected. To die in her presence, and in essaying to afford her protection, was happiness itself compared to escape at the possible price of being deprived of her, or she sustaining any injury.

Ronald and Fergus met a few yards from where Matilda stood, wringing her hands and otherwise expressing her alarm by the most affecting gestures. Ronald had passed the body of his brother, lying lifeless and all covered with gore. "Your sword," said he, addressing himself to Fergus in tones which told of the rage which fired his heart, "your sword has slain my brother. One moment I give thee to implore that mercy of thy Maker, which thy guilty soul, stained as it is with murder, stands so much in need, and thy head shall be severed from thy body as a warning to all future murderers."

"He only killed him in self-defence," said the half-frenzied Matilda, rushing, as she spoke, between Ronald and her lover.

"Thou wilt doubtless say so, young maid,"

observed Ronald, scornfully.

"Take my life instead of his; for if there be guilt, it attaches to me," said Matilda. As she spoke she laid hold of Fergus and clung to him.

"Remove, but do not injure this woman, while I avenge myself of my brother's death," said Ronald, addressing himself to his attendants.

The words were scarcely pronounced when some of Ronald's followers laid hold of Matilda to drag her from Fergus. Hamp red he was by Matilda's clings to him, Fergus slew three of Roland's minions by as many successive strokes, and was in the act of thrusting his deadly weapon at a fourth, when Ronald, closing on him from behind, plunged a dagger into his side. Partially stupefied by the wound, Fergus slightly reeled, but, recovering his footing, he again drew his sword, and with one forcible stroke cleft in two the head of Ronald. The latter fell to the ground, and without a groan, almost without farther motion breathed his last. The blood sprang in torrents from the side of Fergus; again he staggered, and then fell by the side of his lifeless antagonist.

Confounded by the astonishing valour of Fergus, and at the fate of these deceased leaders, the followers of Ronald stood aghast. The hands of those of them who held Matilda, unconsciously let go their grips. She rushed to the spot where Fergus lay prostrate on the ground, and falling on him, "Fergus," said she, in a tone that would have pierced a heart of steel, "Fergus! Fergus! art thou dead?"

"I am—am—a dying," he faltered, and enunciating the last word with great difficulty. Ere yet the sounds had well passed his lips, he clasped Matilda in his arms—obviously not without great effort, and imprinting a kiss on her cheek, "Matilda," said he in a low and indistinct accents, "Matilda adieu for ever! The words were scarcely uttered, the embrace scarcely given when he uttered a deep groan—it was the last he ever gave, it was the groan of expiration.

Matilda remained some time senseless—No tear bedewed her cheek; no shriek spoke the agony of her distress. That distress was too deep, too overpowering, to be expressed by symbols. Consciousness at length returned. A sudden blaze of bright moonshine which at the moment beamed on her face, revealed to those of Ronald's followers who were still present, the intensity of her feelings. Matilda looked wildly around; and, wringing from the hand Ronald—who still held it fast—the dagger which killed Fergus.

"Let us," said she, "both die by the same weapon, directed by her own hand, was up to the hilt in her snowy bosom, which she wore for the purpose. She spoke no more; her soul seemed to escape the very instant the wound was made.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From papers by the Acadia.

Customs Duties.—It is proposed by the committee appointed to revise the Customs' duties to make the following alterations:—The present rates on clayed sugar, which are now 68s to be reduced to 50s and Muscovado to 20s. British plantation, muscovado or refined, to be reduced to 20s and Muscovado to 15s. Refined sugar, rated at 28s to be reduced to 50s per cwt. Coffee and cocoa, which are at present rated 1s 3d per lb., to be reduced to 9d, and British plantation to 5d per lb. Wheat to be admitted at a duty of 5s. per quarter, and other articles of food, including butcher meat at proportionate low rates.—Raw materials, at present subject to various duties, to be reduced generally to 1-1/2 per cent. Cotton wool, and other materials of manufactures, reduced to 1 per cent. Manufactures of silk, leather, linen, and other similar articles, to be reduced to 20 per cent. Let us," said she, "both die by the same weapon, directed by her own hand, was up to the hilt in her snowy bosom, which she wore for the purpose. She spoke no more; her soul seemed to escape the very instant the wound was made.

Arrival of the Queen of Spain at Paris.—Queen Christina arrived at the Palace Royal and alighted from her carriage at the foot of the grand staircase of the *for-a-chance*, where Her Majesty was received by the King, the Prince Royal and the Duke d'Anguleme. The King wished to kiss the hand which the Queen stretched out to help her to descend from the carriage, but His Majesty prevented her with an embrace, and offered his arm to conduct her to the top of the staircase, where the Queen and Princess received her.

The Queen Dowager of Spain announces her intention of speedily proceeding to Naples.

A rumour has been circulated, and is gaining credit at Paris, that King Louis Philippe had succeeded in negotiating a marriage between his Majesty's youngest son, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Queen of Spain, so far at least as the consent of the ex-Queen Regent, her mother, could go towards completing such an arrangement.

Queen Christina, the late Regent of Spain, has issued a manifesto, addressed to that nation, in which she recapitulates all the indignities she held herself to have received at the hands of the revolutionary party; and intimates that her resignation of office was compulsory, a mere choice of alternatives of evil.

The draft of the address of the French Chamber of deputies to the King had been published. The following is the passage which relates to the Peace question:—

In consequence of intelligence communicated by Sir T. Wiltshire, who arrived last week from India, Government have determined to send out direct to Bombay the 22nd Foot, and also every disposable man in this country belonging to regiments in India. Further, we are assured that this additional force, about 2,500 men, is only an instalment of what will shortly be wanted. Indeed, we understand that an additional 10,000 men have been required for service in India. Considering that the last two tours of foreign services performed by the Twenty-second Regiment were in the East Indies and Jamaica, it is heard that some other corps at home has not been selected on the present occasion for service in India.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

A grand dinner was lately given at the British Embassy, Constantinople, to Colonel Rodges, and at dessert the banner taken from Ibrahim Pasha was displayed, and numerous toasts drunk to the success of the British arms. Lord Ponsonby, accompanied by his entire Legation, proceeded to the Imperial Palace to present to the Sultan Col. Rodges, who delivered into the hands of His Highness the Colonel of the Egyptian Generalsissimo, Abd-el Medjid conferred on the Col. the rank of General, and gave him besides a rich decoration. Captain Todd, the commander of an Ottoman steamer, and Admiral Walker, were appointed Beys, and decorations, set in diamonds, were forwarded to Admiral Stopford, and Col. Smith.

In recognition of the eminent services of Admiral Sir R. Stopford, in the recent achievements by the British arms in Syria, we hear that the Governorship of Greenwich Hospital is to be tendered for his acceptance: an act in which the spontaneous approbation of all parties will concur. Commodore Napier will also receive some highly honourable testimonial of the approbation of the Sovereign, for his bravery in the same service.—*Globe.*

The Sydney papers received this week announce the death of Captain Croker, of her Majesty's ship *Favourite*, in a contest with the inhabitants of Tontagaboo; by whom a party from the ship were utterly routed. The contest lasted about twenty minutes; and the loss of the British was, the captain, the gunner's mate, and a quartermaster killed, together with the first lieutenant (Mr. Donlop) and nineteen others wounded. The two Wesleyan Missionaries, who had been previously residing on the island, immediately went on board the *Favourite*, which left them at Varou, and afterwards proceeded onward to Sydney.

Administration to the effect of the Princess Augusta was granted on Saturday week by the Prerogative Court, to the Duke of Sussex and Cambridge. The effects were sworn to be under 30,000*l.*, and a stamp-duty of 600*l.* was paid upon the letters of administration.

Several meetings have been held in Dublin for the purpose of encouraging Irish manufactures. A new "Irish Board of Trade," has been formed, which holds weekly meetings and receives subscriptions for furthering this object. The subscription on the first day amounted to 2150*l.* Several manufacturers state that their trade has greatly improved, since the exertions of the Repeal Association to encourage Irish manufactures. It is stated, however, that the frieze jackets of the Repeal uniform are mostly made at Dewsbury, in Yorkshire. Strong suspicion is entertained that the shopkeepers pass off English goods of Irish manufacture; and it has been found necessary by the Association to adopt measures to prevent the imposition.

The Dublin *Pilot* of Wednesday estimates the numbers to whom Father Matthew administered the Temperance pledge in Dublin during three days, at upwards of 33,000.

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"Peace, without dignity, would never be accepted either by France or by its King; an unjust war, a violent aggression, without cause and without object, would neither accord with our manners, nor our ideas of civilization and progress. Peace, then, if it be possible—an honourable and sure peace, which shall preserve the balance of power in Europe from all attack—is our first wish; but if this should become impossible on these conditions—if the honour of France demands it—if her rights not recognized, her territory menaced, or her interests seriously compromised, demand—speak, then, Sir, and at your voice the French will arise as one man; the country will not hesitate at any sacrifice, and the co-operation of the nation will be assured to you."

From India and China.—We have received from a friend a Bombay paper (the *Overland Courier*), of September 30, which contains copious details of intelligence from India, China and Singapore. A letter from Macao, dated July 31, says, "It is now beyond a doubt that we intend to take and fortify the Island of Chusan, and I expect in little more than a month to hear of the British flag being hoisted there. Capt. Elliott, his secretary and three interpreters have gone up. I believe the blockading of the river has caused a great sensation in Canton. All the Americans are preparing to leave. I do not think that the fleet will interfere in any way with the opium vessels. Indeed it is likely that their operations may facilitate that trade, as the men of war junks will be afraid to come out."

Another letter dated Macao, June 23, says, "A depot is to be formed at Chusai, probably preparatory to an attack upon Pekin."

The news from Northern India is of a good deal of interest, but it is difficult to select such parts as would be intelligible, without a fuller recital of collateral events than it is possible to give at present. There was a considerable movement of troops in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and on the Northern frontier, for the purpose of putting down an insurrection in Beloochistan, and the protection of the Nepalese frontier. The Belooches had taken possession of Kiliat, and had besieged Kahon, where was a British garrison. Major Clebbon, with a force of 600 men with a convoy of 800 camels & 600 bullocks, left Suiker on the 12th of Aug., for the relief of Capt. Brown at Kahon. On the 29th, at a difficult pass in the Mountains, near Poolesje, the advance of the convoy, consisting of 450 men, was suddenly attacked by a large body of Belooches, and a serious battle ensued. The British party lost 150 men, among whom were several officers killed. The party were obliged to retreat, and abandon their whole equipment, with the guns and camp equipage. The remnant of the regiment had got back to Poolesje, with the loss of 250 men in killed and wounded, and five officers dead.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

We enclose the following from the *Quebec Gazette* of Dec. 21:—

We have received the "St. Augustine Herald," of the 14th November last, the Editor of which appears to be Mr. Thomas Storrow Brown, formerly Hardware Merchant at Montreal, and who acquired some notoriety as the General of the "Sons of Liberty" at Montreal, and Commander of the Camp at St. Charles, in 1837. He gives the following account of himself:—

"I may be styled imported."

"I shipped myself to Florida, to my own order for my own account and risk; and satisfied that my character if it had not preceded, would be certain to follow, I brought no letters of introduction."

I may be called a foreigner.

My parents are New-Englanders, and such were their progenitors. I am not aware of having a blood relation who is not an American born, and excepting Thomas Wentworth Storrow of Paris, his brother in Leipzig, and his sister in Birmingham, they all reside in the United States. My own residence in Canada terminated in being hunted through the woods like a wild beast, with a price upon my head—in a decree of banishment, and sentence of death recorded. I consider an indignification for discussing American politics—English. My crime was a devotion to American principles, first promulgated from the cabin of the Mayflower.

In the two past years I have visited nearly every inhabited part of the territory, and become generally acquainted with the inhabitants. Measures I am prepared to discuss—as to men, I am not yet prepared to exist any clique, and call out there are thy Gods, fall down and worship them."

Part of the paper is in the Spanish language. We observe that the charter election for St. Augustine took place on the 9th, when Antonio Alvarez, was chosen Mayor, and Messrs. Benet, Solis, Smith, and Crespo, Aldermen; Demas, Clerk and Treasurer.

The river says, the road from St. Antonio, to Proville, is opened for 12 miles with human gore," shed in the Seminole war.

Prompt payment is the surest footing to conduct business upon.

ly, and as such full credit is given to the city to be assisted, to the Mayor, Mr. HARTON, Mayor, Saint Andrews.

STORE.
COBS.
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STANDARD,
FRIDAY, 8
JANUARY,
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PRICE
ex begs leave to inform his
Public, that he has
In Hand,
assortment of Groceries
and
THING
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of
D RY FLOUR
is best quality.
A good Supply of
AND MEAL
on Hand, the Choicest
LIQUORS,
offers for Sale on the most
Terms, either for
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NGLES.
Price,
WILLIAM JOHNSON,
June 6, 1840—11.

PORTER, PORTER,
DOZEN excellent Bottled
RTER, just received and
OR SALE BY
M. LONERGAN,
Ultimas Borders can be seen
in a respectable family—A. P.

Original Issues in
Poor Condition
Best Copy available

EUROPEAN NEWS

That the first offspring of the royal marriage should be a female no one will regret...

The Queen and the Princess Royal continue to go on in the most satisfactory manner...

The Australian Press.—The state of the newspaper press in Australia may serve to give some idea of the condition of the islands...

Five officers and 200 men were killed, and all the baggage, consisting of upwards of 1000 animals...

Such," says our correspondent, "is the effect of the withdrawal of our troops from the country—such the result predicted by the Duke of Wellington more than a year and a half ago...

From India the intelligence is disastrous and gloomy in the extreme, and the results of the premature withdrawal of our troops from Scinde and Afghanistan are now being reaped...

Khelat, the stronghold, which Gen. Willshire, captured in such gallant style, has been retaken; the whole of Upper Scinde was in a state of insurrection...

Lieutenant-General Sir Howard Douglas, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, is recalled by Government...

It is said that Government have determined to colonize the Falkland Islands, and that a plan for the purpose is under consideration by the Colonial Land and Emigration Board...

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Ceylon...

Sir George Seymour and Dr. Jacob had interviews with Lord John Russell yesterday at the Colonial Office.—Nov. 21.

Vigorous efforts were making at Bombay to retrieve the disasters, brought about entirely by Lord Auckland's penny-wise and pound-foolish measures.

Dost Mahomed Khan was still at large, and there were strong suspicions that the Amcers of Linnell and other native chiefs were intriguing against the British Government.

The Khan of Chiva had liberated all the Russian slaves in his dominions, and Lieut. Shinkapere, had offered to conduct them to the Russian frontier.

An army of observation was to assemble on the frontiers of Nepal.—Morning Post, Nov. 12.

All apprehension of any further troubles between the English and French Cabinets seems quite removed. It is generally understood that Mehmet Ali has been so far humiliated that he acquiesces in the ultimatum of the allied powers; being content to possess Egypt, and to surrender Syria to its allegiance to the Sultan.

Positive information had been received that Mastapha Pacha, Gov. of Candia, had been confirmed in his Pachaik by the Sultan. The two Egyptian regiments and the frigate stationed at Canoa have changed their colors without the slightest opposition.

Royalty in Europe.—The Augsburg Gazette remarks:—Within a century 90 reigning houses have become extinct in Europe.—Among them are Hapsburg, Romanov, Ostiense, Stuart, Montfort, Mansfield, Kirchberg, Este, Cibo, Sinzendorf, Cobary, and Rhinastadt. Among the 21 reigning dynasties, 18 are of German origin, including that of Saxony. The history of the throne of Holland is unique; in that of three sovereigns of different houses, to have voluntarily abdicated. In all probability after another generation, six detached lines will be re-annexed to countries under a hereditary government, and reduced to the bi-hereditary time. The present reigning houses are composed of 688 members:—246 princes, 342 princesses. The extinct are less numerous than the reigning houses, with the exception of Austria, which

reckon 21 princes, and 11 princesses. Among the protestant houses which have only one reigning line, Wurtemberg is the most numerous having 29 princes and 16 princesses. It was saved from extinction by the secularisation of the canon, Father Frederick, the grandfather of the present young, and common ancestor of all the existing family, which took place about 80 years ago.

LORD OXAMANTOWN'S TELESCOPIC IMPROVEMENT.

(From the Dublin Evening Mail.) Unusual interest was excited at the meeting of the Royal Irish Academy on Monday evening, by a communication made to the Academy by Doctor Robinson, of Armagh, relative to an extraordinary triumph just achieved in perhaps the most sublime walk of human science, by our accomplished, and now even illustrious, countryman, Lord Oxmantown.

Doctor Robinson stated that he had just returned with Sir James South, Astronomer-Royal at Greenwich, from Parsontown, whither they had been attracted by the fame of Lord Oxmantown's recent improvements in the construction of the telescope—improvements which promise to extend, and have, in fact, already extended, the bounds of astronomical science beyond all the traces of observation hitherto left by former explorers of the heavens. Such successes, forming as they do an epoch in the history of the loftiest pursuit in which the human mind can be engaged, achieved in Ireland by an Irishman, give just cause of pride to all his Lordship's countrymen, as well as of pleasure and congratulation to the lovers of science all over the world.

It appears, that in the telescope, we must not only magnify the object, but also bring in additional light to compensate for the faintness of outline caused by the spreading of the image over a so much larger space. In the reflecting telescope, this supply of additional light is obtained by means of a metal mirror, having such a curvature of its polished surface as converges all the light that falls on it exactly at the point where the image is taken up by the magnifying lens to be presented in its enlarged state to the eye; the quantity of light so obtained, depends on the extent and perfection of the polished surface, just as the clearness of naked vision depends on the size of the pupil.

To procure the largest mirrors or specula, is therefore a primary object with the practical astronomer, as without their illuminating aid, the higher magnifying lenses cannot be employed. But in the production of these delicate and expensive articles there are two difficulties to be got over, which have hitherto been deemed to be all but insuperable, in all cases where the dimensions of the mirror exceed a very moderate limit. These difficulties consist, first, in the intractability of the peculiar metal used in the manufacture of the mirrors; and, secondly, in the excessive nicety required in bringing that intractable and brittle metal to a polished and duly-curved surface. The material which alone is found to take the necessary high degree of polish, and which is known as speculum metal, is composed of two parts of copper to one of tin—an alloy which is found to produce a substance much harder than glass; but also proportionately more brittle. The least change of temperature during the process of casting, or the most trifling scratch during that of polishing, causes the largest masses of this expensive material to fly in a thousand pieces. Hence the extreme difficulty, hitherto, of procuring specula of more than 8 to 12 inches diameter; and even in these small sizes the surface has been generally much lessened by false proportions of the alloy resorted to by the maker for the purpose of giving toughness and tractability to the material. For it is a remarkable fact, that no other substance will take a polish at all equal to that of the true speculum metal. The great object-glass of Sir W. Herschel's famous telescope was no more than a dull bell-metal. That distinguished astronomer never was able to make anything out of the true speculum metal. In fact, so great were the difficulties of casting the masses requisite for mirrors of even moderate dimensions, that it was, with great reluctance the London opticians would undertake orders for specula of more than 9 inches in diameter. Joined to this intractability in casting, was the other difficulty of giving the true curvature in polishing. The figure of the curve required is very peculiar, being neither truly spherical nor parabolic. No formula could be given for it and it had to be produced by actual manipulation of the most laborious and tedious nature.

The larger mirrors particularly, were very frequently distorted, and the effect of the extended polished surface was lost by the waste of light, consequent on the rays, converging, in different foci.

In this state of the matter, Mr. Grubb of Dublin—now engineer to the Bank of Ireland in the room of the late ingenious Mr. John Oldham—and Lord Oxmantown, began much about the same time to direct their attention to the removal of these main obstacles to the perfection of the telescope. Mr. Grubb, by a bold process of casting, succeeded in producing true specula of 15 inches diameter, polished by hand; but the production of them was attended with much labour and the risk of frequent failure.

The manufacture of telescopes was, however, but one branch of Mr. Grubb's business so that he could neither bring his undivided time or attention, or capital, to the making of object-glasses, as Lord Oxmantown appears to have done, and that with a success so complete and splendid, that we are at a loss for fit words of congratulation at finding our country placed so high in the eyes of the scientific world, through his lordship's labours.

Lord Oxmantown, then, has succeeded, by

a peculiar method of moulding, in casting object-glasses of true speculum metal, of 3 feet in diameter, and of a weight exceeding 17 cwt. and their remains no doubt that he possesses the power, and will very soon put it in practice, of casting solid specula of six feet in diameter, and of the weight of four tons.—These great masses of metal, which in the hands of another maker of the object-glasses would have been as intractable as so much unannealed flint glass, Lord Oxmantown has further succeeded in bringing to the highest degree of polish, and the utmost perfection of curvature by means of machinery. The process is conducted under water, by which means those variances of temperature, so fatal to the finest object-glasses, hitherto, are effectually against. To convince Dr. Robinson, of the efficacy of this machinery, Lord Oxmantown took the three-foot speculum out of the telescope, destroyed its polished surface, and placed it under the mechanical polisher. In six hours it was taken out with a perfect new surface as bright as the original. We know not how many months, or even years, might have been required to effect this restoration, under the old system of hand polishing.

But even before achieving these extraordinary triumphs on the solid substance, Lord Oxmantown had constructed a six-foot reflector by covering a curved substance of brass with squares of the true speculum metal, which gave an immense quantity of light, though subject to some irregularities, arising from the number of joinings necessary in such a mosaic work. Of the performances of Lord Oxmantown's great telescope mounted with this reflector, as directed towards a certain class of objects Doctor Robinson spoke in the highest terms of admiration; but, in reference to the smaller and more perfect instrument furnished with the solid three-foot speculum, the language of the Armagh astronomer assumed a tone of enthusiasm and even of sublimity. By means of this, the finest instrument of the kind ever in existence, Dr. Robinson and Sir James South, in the intervals of a rather unfavourable night, saw several new stars and corrected numerous errors of other observers. For example, the Georgian Sidus, supposed to possess a ring similar to that of Saturn, was found not to have any such appendage; and these nebulae, hitherto regarded, from their apparently circular outline, as "coalescing systems," appeared, when tested by the three-foot speculum, to be very far indeed from presenting a globular appearance; numerous off-shoots and appendages, invisible by other instruments, appearing in all directions radiating from their edges.

We are, of course, unable to convey more than the substance of Dr. Robinson's statement. His peculiar felicity of expression, and the perfect simplicity with which he brought the details before his auditory, rendered his communication perhaps the most generally interesting ever addressed to that learned body.

UNITED STATES.

GEN. HARRISON'S CABINET.—The editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser says that he has authentic information that on the first day of the present session of Congress, Daniel Webster, was tendered the office of secretary of State or Secretary of the Treasury, and has accepted the former. Letter writers, from Washington generally coincide with the editor of the Commercial. It is further stated that Mr. Ewing of Ohio will be Postmaster-General, and Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Attorney-General.

The case of Alexander McLeod.—Much interest is excited in Upper Canada, in behalf of this individual, who is imprisoned at Lockport, on a charge of murder, connected with the destruction of the steamer Caroline.—For ourselves, we regret that McLeod was arrested at all. The period when the Caroline was burnt, was one of great excitement on the frontier, and numerous acts of flagrant outrage were committed on both sides.—The best way is, to blame the account by a lumping press, rather than to go into particulars. A mutual disavowal, by the two governments, of certain acts of certain citizens, of each, would do no good, while on the other hand, the steps preliminary to such a disavowal might bring unpleasant discussions, and develop radical differences of opinion as to what ought or ought not to be disavowed.—N. Y. Journal Com.

ARREST OF MR. McLEOD.—We take from the U. C. British Colonist the following answer from the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, to the inhabitants of Niagara upon the subject:—

Government House, 3rd November, 1840.

Sir, I have the honor, by command of the Lieutenant Governor to acquaint you, with reference to your letter, transmitting the Memorial from the inhabitants of Niagara, on the subject of Mr. McLeod's imprisonment in Lockport Jail, on a charge of being accessory to the destruction of the Steamer "Caroline," that his Excellency lost no time in making a communication on the subject to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, with a view to his taking the necessary steps upon the subject.

In the meantime, in compliance with the recommendation of the Attorney General, whose opinion his Excellency directed to be taken on the subject, I have been desirous to suggest that certified copies of the information and proceedings against Mr. McLeod should, with as little delay as possible, be procured and forwarded to me for his Excellency's information, so that Mr. McLeod's statement as to the cause of his imprisonment may be verified, and I have accordingly written to Mr. McLeod to this effect, and I am to as-

sure you that every proper step will be taken by the Government for his protection.

I have, &c. S. B. HARRISON. W. Kingsmill, Esquire, Niagara.

PROVINCIAL.

From the E. Gazette, Dec. 30. It is ordered, that the following Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for Her Majesty's safe delivery of a Princess, be used in all Churches, Chapels, and places of Public Worship throughout the Province, upon Sunday, the 3d day of Jan., next or upon the Sunday next after the respective Ministers thereof shall receive the same.

Secretary's Office, Dec. 29, 1840. [The Form of Prayer referred to, appeared in last week's Standard.]

Immediately upon the receipt, at Fredericton, of the royal intelligence of the birth of a Princess Royal, and the safety of our beloved Queen, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor ordered a Royal Salute to be fired, the extreme severity of the weather not permitting a feu de joie.

Fredericton, Jan. 2

On Thursday evening Sir John and Lady Harvey, gave a Ball at Government House; and although, owing to various casualties, the females of several families in town, were prevented from attending, yet a large party assembled; and the juvenile portion, and some of the seniors also, "tripp'd on the light fantastic toe," till the dawn of the present year, when the supper-room was thrown open. After a short time had been spent in paying proper attention to the various delicacies, with which the tables were spread; His Excellency rose, and having made a few preparatory remarks in his usual happy style, addressed the company as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen.—Convinced that no observations in my power to offer, could add to those feelings of love and loyalty, with which I well know that every individual of this company is animated, I have no intention to introduce the toast which I have to propose by a formal speech; but will put a few plain questions, which I will also myself undertake to answer on your part.

In what respect then, let me ask, is one sex less fitted than the other, for the duties of the throne, under the admirable constitution under which we have the happiness to live? Have we found that a female sovereign is less enlightened, less firm, less gracious, less merciful, less assiduous in the discharge of all duties, than one of the other sex?—And, as the period has gone by, never, it is to be hoped to return, when the personal prowess of the sovereign in the field of battle, was regarded as an almost indispensable qualification for the kingly office, I ask in what respect is a Princess less fitted for that office than a Prince? I ask these questions of you Ladies and Gentlemen.—When we met under this roof (not very long ago) to celebrate the auspicious union of our young and lovely Queen with the Man of Her choice, prayers and wishes, as fervent and sincere as those which could have proceeded from the hearts of any other portion of Her Majesty's loyal subjects.—But the whole of Her Majesty's extended dominions, were less breathed by that domestic vicinity might be Her Majesty's lot, and that the hopes which were cherished by the universal British nation, with an arduous commensurate with the importance of their object, might, under the blessing of Divine Providence, be accomplished in due season.

Those petitions have been graciously accorded; and we now meet for the purpose of celebrating their fulfilment. In proposing the Toast in which I invite you to pledge me, I am sure that I shall meet the wishes of the Ladies, and I trust those of all around me, by not separating—even in a toast—these whom God and their own hearts have so closely united, from this first precious link in the chain of their wedded happiness. I call upon you all then, to join me in invoking—Health, continued happiness and long life to the Queen, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Her Majesty's beloved Consort, and to the bright realisation of the hopes of the Empire.—THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND.

After this toast had been drunk, which was followed by three times three, and the ladies had retired to the ball room; Mr. Justice Carter said, that having drunk the health of Her Majesty and her illustrious consort, it only remained to propose another toast, which he was assured all present would drink with much pleasure. His Honor then gave Sir John and Lady Harvey, and may health and happiness attend them; which was drunk in the most enthusiastic manner. The Lieut. Governor returned thanks, for the compliment paid to himself and Lady Harvey; which he said he felt as one directed also peculiarly to himself. His Excellency said, that since his assuming the government of this Province, individually he had met with the esteem and good will of its inhabitants, of which the present was a fresh assurance; and formed another link in the chain of attachment, by which he was bound to New Brunswick. And originating as it did with a gentleman, totally unconnected with the government, and free from any undue influence, he felt the compliment most forcibly. His Excellency then proposed and drank the health of all present, wishing them at the same time a happy New Year; and then returned to the ball room, where dancing was resumed, and the party began to retire about half-past one o'clock, evidently well pleased with the manner in which the evening had been spent, and the urbanity and kindness of His

Excellency and Lady Harvey, and the severe members of their family.—Sentinel.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank. HON. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week—Hon. J. Allanshaw. 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.

Plans and Block House. Commissioner next week—M. S. Hannah.

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

Saint Stephens Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President. Director next week—N. Marks. 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, —Dec. 4. Montreal, —Jan. 3. Liverpool, —Dec. 3. Quebec, —Jan. 3. Edinburgh, —Dec. 1. Halifax, —Jan. 3. Paris, —Dec. 1. New-York, —Jan. 3. Toronto, —Dec. 27. Boston, —Jan. 4.

No later intelligence from Europe this week.

We have much pleasure in copying the following notice of a Lecture delivered before the Mechanics' Institute of Saint John, by M. H. PERLEY, Esq., on the "Early History of New Brunswick." And also to state that Mr. Perley as Secretary to the Institute, has addressed a letter to the Literary and Scientific Club of this Town, offering an exchange of Lecturers during the season, and to assist the Club in any way that it may require; which proposition has been at once acceded to. We are also happy to add, that Mr. Perley has kindly offered to give the first Lecture here in accordance with the above proposition, on the early history of this province, of which we shall give timely notice, and have no doubt, but that our fellow-townsmen will gladly avail themselves of hearing a lecture on such an interesting subject, and that the talented lecturer will afford them both gratification and instruction. The following is the notice:—

Mechanics' Institute.—Last evening M. H. Perley, Esq. delivered his commencing Lecture, on the Early History of New Brunswick, and as might easily have been anticipated, from the peculiarly interesting nature of the subject, the spacious Hall was crowded with eager and attentive listeners, amounting to at least, 800. Every one must naturally desire to know as much as possible, of the country in which his lot is cast; and those who listened to Mr. Perley last evening must have been both gratified and instructed by the pleasing and lucid manner in which he treated his subject, by the research displayed, and the highly interesting and (to very many) novel facts adduced. Mr. P. has been fortunate, in having had access to many original and official documents, not hitherto attainable by historic writers, but which materially elucidate the history of this young but rapidly rising province; he has made diligent and efficient use of the advantages, and we hesitate not to say, that he has succeeded in compiling the best and most authentic history of New Brunswick, ever yet published. Repeated plaudits from the audience cheered the Lecturer, and testified the gratification he imparted; and much impression appeared to be made, especially, by the statement of one fact; viz, that in the reign of Henry VII. John Cabot, in the employ and under the flag of England, after discovering Newfoundland and St. John's Islands, landed on the shores of this Province, between Richibucto and Miramichi, two years before Columbus reached the mainland of America; and thus New-Brunswick was the first portion of this great continent on which the feet of Christians ever stepped. The Lecture was illustrated, by the display of a great variety of ancient Indian implements and utensils; and afforded the greatest satisfaction to the audience. The subject will be concluded on Monday next, when we doubt not the Hall will be crowded; and we consider that the whole province is greatly indebted to Mr. Perley, for this most useful and interesting product of his talents and research; which, indeed should be committed to the press, and preserved from oblivion.—Observer.

POST OFFICE COMMISSION.—We understand that the gentlemen written to, here, by the Secretary of the Post Office Commission have, amongst other improvements and alterations, suggested, that the Mail should always be conveyed by land, when practicable, and that it should leave daily for and from St. John; and also that there should be a tri-weekly mail between Fredericton and this town, by the new road. A considerable alteration in the rates of postage has been also proposed, and the appointment of "Distributors of Letters" at different growing settlements, such as St. David, St. Patrick, Pennfield, &c. persons with small salaries, who shall be answerable for the receiving and delivering of letters. This last suggestion adopted, would afford a great accommoda-

tion to the inhabitants of Counties, who now miles to acquire for at the nearest Post offices are loudly called the inhabitants of the since the communic country has been so of postage reduced; the means of mere newspapers, thereby revenue sufficiently, may be appointed. improvements and; and we also I shall consider how I ters are now paid, if most cases arduous such an addition to us always, as at courteous, trustwor tlemen.

To Co We have receive Address and reply" ed double postage. be post paid or the tention, we will that to pay the postage jectum to comply enough for us, I

Friday, last been Christ." Divine S All S into Church, was dismissed, the following Report School, and after went the usual ex of them by their g satisfaction. On Collection will be Library, when it i tion towards so ve will be general. bearers of the past

THE SEVENTH REP OF ALL SAINTS

It affords me a ble to report, th of the child r of keeps pace with t and I have to ack with thankfulness the teachers, and t in the discharge o the office, which. To the Church cony, we are ind ments, and other sential service to are added to our tines to form a r dinary to our insti sincerely hoped, so well adapted t was been commo decline, for want port, of every vic of all who wish should be taught his wonderful w that they may set his commandme

The average n during the past Girls 24. The numbers last rep Permit me, no nestly, this insti of every sppo education, who i to do something Christ's kingdom such aid, as the ed with their p of Gospel truth christian prin

When we loci such a field for us to labor, or the fruit, each talents entrusted in our Master's committed to us forth, that it e glory of God i our Lord shall when we shall our use or abn opportunities whi slow, when we ner in which v may not have servant, who c but may be ena an account, as hation of our J presence of an f an invitation ' servant, enter t But, while we tian, to aid us i understood, it appeal to the p which it is to b need, and for w tion from the this worlds goo the possessor o ful) but we too from that ment the good Provi stowed on each

The efficient in a great mea hr supply of ze Although the head of an es from his other 1 hour, and on this country to haps four scrib that he should physical or m

Harvey, and the seve
y—Sentinel.

STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1840

County Bank,
Arcu, President.
Hon J. Allanshaw,
—TUESDAY,
—from 10 to 2.
—for Discount must
—on or before Mr
—must lie over us.

Block House,
week—M. S. Hannah

ance Association,
—John Wilson.
—10 till 3 o'clock, eve
ed.

opens Bank,
—Eq., President.

week—N. Marks.
—SATURDAY,
—from 10 to 1.

—for Discount must
—Cashier, on or before
—must remain in his
—owning discount day.

DAT'S
Montreal, Jan. 3.
Quebec, Jan. 3.
Halifax, Jan. 3.
New-York, Jan. 3.
Boston, Jan. 4.

—ice from Europe this

—measure in copying the

—Lecture delivered by

—of the "Early Histo-

—And also to the secre-

—to the Literary and

—Town, offering an ex-

—during the season, and

—my way that it may re-

—has been at once

—also happy to add, that

—offered to give the first

—and with the above

—history of this pro-

—shall give timely notice,

—that our fellow-town-

—themselves of hearing a

—interesting subject, and

—structor will afford them

—instruction.—The fol-

—Last evening Mr. H.

—his commencing Lec-

—of New Brunswick,

—have been anticipated,

—interesting nature of the

—Hall was crowded with

—listeners, amounting to

—ery one most natura-

—as much as possible, of

—his lot is cast; and

—Mr. Perley last evening

—gratified and instructed

—lucid manner in which

—by the research display-

—interesting and (to very

—adduced—Mr. P. has

tion to the inhabitants of remote parts of
Counties, who now, have to travel several
miles to enquire for letters and newspapers
at the nearest Post office. All these mea-
sures are loudly called for, and desired by
the inhabitants of this Province, particularly
since the communication with the mother-
country has been so facilitated, and the rates
of postage reduced; and besides it would be
the means of increasing the circulation of
newspapers, thereby raising the Post office
revenue sufficiently to pay those persons who
may be appointed. We trust that all these
improvements and alterations will go into
effect, and we also hope, the "Commission"
will consider how inadequately our Postmas-
ters are now paid, for their responsible and
in most cases arduous duties, and recom-
mend as an addition to their salaries, as to secure
to us always, as at present, the services of
courteous, trustworthy, and intelligent gen-
tlemen.

To Correspondents.
We have received a letter containing "an
Address and reply" for which we were charg-
ed double postage. All communications must
be post paid or we will not receive any at-
tention; we will thank the writer of the Address
to pay the postage and we shall have no ob-
jection to comply with his wishes; it is quite
enough for us, to insert an article gratis.

Friday last being the "Circumcision of
Christ," Divine Service was celebrated at
All Saints Church.—Before the Congregation
was dismissed, the Rev. the Rector, read the
following Report of the state of the Sunday
School, and after Service the children under-
went the usual examination; in which most
of them by their good answering, gave much
satisfaction. On Sunday morning next a
Collection will be made, in aid of the Lending
Library, when it is to be hoped the contribu-
tion towards so very useful an establishment
will be general. After Service, the offic-
beaters of the past year were re-elected.

REPORT

THE SEVENTH REPORT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL
OF ALL SAINTS CHURCH ST. ANDREWS.

It affords me much pleasure, in being
enabled to report, that the numerical attendance
of the children of our Sunday School, fully
keeps pace with that stated in my last report,
and I have to acknowledge, at the same time,
with thankfulness, the regular attendance of
the teachers, and their praiseworthy assiduity,
in the discharge of the responsible duties of
the office, which they have undertaken.

To the Church Society of this Archdeaconry,
we are indebted for a supply of Testa-
ments, and other books, which are of very es-
sential service to our institution; the latter
are added to our lending library, which con-
tinues to form a most useful and valuable ac-
cessory to our institution; and it is to be most
sincerely hoped, that a source of instruction,
so well adapted to the purposes for which it
was commenced, will not be suffered to
decline, for want of the ready, and firm sup-
port, of every friend of our holy religion, and
of all who wish that the rising generation
should be taught the praises of the Lord, and
his wonderful works which he hath done,
that they may set their hope in God, and keep
his commandments.

The average numbers in daily attendance
during the past year, is, of Boys 34, and of
Girls 24. This, I may say, fully equals the
numbers last reported.

Permit me, now, to recommend, most ear-
nestly, this institution, to the warm support
of every supporter of moral and religious
education, who feel it to be their solemn duty
to do something towards the advancement of
Christ's kingdom upon earth, and towards
such aid, as the Providence of God, has plac-
ed within their power, towards the spreading
of Gospel truth, and the inculcation of
christian principle.

When we look abroad, and see before us,
such a field for useful labour, it will become
us to flatter, or slumber. Whatever may be
the fruit, each must work—whatever be the
talents entrusted to us, we must employ them
in our Master's service. If but one talent be
committed to us, we must not bury it but put
it forth, that it may increase to the praise and
glory of God; that, on that great day, when
our Lord shall come, and reckon with us,
when we shall be strictly questioned, as to
our use or abuse of those privileges and op-
portunities which he has been pleased to be-
stow, when we shall be tried, as to the man-
ner in which we have used our talent, we
may not have to reply, as did the slothful
servant, who called his Lord a hard master,
but may be enabled each, to render up such
an account, as may meet the gracious ap-
probation of our Judge, and may receive, in
the presence of an assembled universe, the joy-
ful invitation "well done good and faithful
servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

But, while we thus invite the pious christi-
an, to aid us in our work, we desire it to be
understood, that we do not confine our ap-
peal to the pecuniary support alone, (of
which it is to be confessed we stand in much
need, and for which, even for the smallest do-
nation from the possessor of but one talent of
this world's goods, as well as the offering from
the possessor of ten, we shall feel truly grate-
ful) but we look also, for a free contribution,
from that mental and spiritual store, which
the good Providence of God has freely be-
stowed on each.

The efficiency of Sunday Schools, depends
in a great measure, under God, upon a regu-
lar supply of zealous and competent teachers.
Although the Clergyman is ostensibly the
head of an establishment of this sort, yet,
from his other duties, especially on a Sunday
which is peculiarly the day of his heaviest
labour, and on which, it falls to his lot, to
perform two, or three, or perhaps four ser-
vices, it is hardly to be expected, that he
should expend any strength, either
physical or moral, in the laborious task of

teaching, when many are to be found in his
neighborhood, so fully competent to that task.
Let us then hope, that some will be found,
ready and willing to enter upon this interest-
ing field of labour, and while the children of
the Lord, are perishing for lack of know-
ledge, his true disciples, will, in disregard of
personal ease and comfort, press forward
with alacrity and zeal to impart it.

The Sunday School teacher, when he un-
dertakes the interesting task of leading chil-
dren to the knowledge of truth, and of point-
ing out the way of righteousness, should be
solely actuated by the simple principle of
christian duty; directing him to do all for
the sake of Him, who died for him. The
real conscientious christian, well knows the
worth of the soul—that it cost the precious
blood of Christ to redeem it; and, while he
feels and knows, that he was himself ransomed
from the power of sin, by the same all-
sufficient sacrifice, he acknowledges himself
thus devoted to the service of that Redeemer,
who died for him, and will be prepared to un-
dergo labour and toil, in the employment of
Him, by whose blood he himself has been
bought.

We have in conclusion, most anxiously to
hope, that this year will, with God's blessing,
bring with it an increase to the utility of our
institution, as well as that of zeal and assiduity
in all concerned, both teachers and chil-
dren; that while the teacher labours to im-
part to the pupil saving knowledge, the child
may be feelingly alive to the importance of
the subject to which his attention is called,
and may thence be led, to diligence in pre-
paring those tasks, which may be imposed,
and to grateful, affectionate, and respectful
attention to those instructions which his teach-
er may be labouring to impart.

JEROME ALLEY, D. D. Rector,
Superintendent.

St. Andrews, January 1, 1840.

MARRIED.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. Albert Desbri-
say, Mr. CHARLES W. THOMPSON, of Calais,
U. S. to Miss MALINDA G. HARVEY, of the
same place.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. WIL-
LIAM W. THOMPSON, of Calais, U. S. to Miss
MARY CHRISTOPHERS, of the same place.

DIED.

Suddenly on Sunday last, in the 21st year
of her age JANE GIBSON, wife of Mr. Dennis
Dunn, leaving a disconsolate husband to la-
ment the loss of a kind and affectionate wife.
At his residence on the Marsh, near Saint
John, on the 24th ult. Mr. Thomas Clarke,
aged 72 years, a native of the County Donegal,
Ireland. He was a member of the Methodist
Society for upwards of fifty years, and ex-
perienced the love of God shed abroad in the
heart by the power of the Holy Ghost. He
has left a good example to his offspring.

Shipping Journal.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—
Jan. 2, Schr. Lady of Clare, Ryder, Digby,
Produce, Master.

DEPARTED.—
" Bge. Lord Seaton, Dallimore, Tobago,
Ballast, to Club.

3, Bgt. Rapid, Cook, St. John, Ballast.

CLEARED.—
Jan. 2, Brig Ganges, Thompson, Tobago,
Lumber, Wilson.

4, Sch. Experiment, Luckley, Antigua,
Lumber, W. Todd.

5, " Lady of Clare, Ryder, Digby.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Connected with the United States
Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of
\$150,000.

THIS long established Institution has for more
than twenty-six years transacted its exten-
sive 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 fa-
vourable terms every description of property
against Loss or Damage by Fire but takes no
marine risks.

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

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Elihu Terry, Samuel Williams,
James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington,
S. H. Huntington, Elias Calk,
H. Huntington, E. B. Ward,
and Albert Dev.

Elihu 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 SIME,
St. Andrews, Jan 5, 1840.

Ex Ship ALEXANDER EDMUND,
Via St. John,

93 Bolls bleached Gunrock Canvas,
from No. 11, No. 7.

40 do. boiled do. do.

January 6, 1841. J. S. JARVIS.

Last Notice.

Dr. W. C. MACSTAY, requests all per-
sons indebted to him over Six Months, to
call and settle their respective accounts before
the 12th of January 1841, as all debts remain-
ing unpaid after that date will be placed in
the hands of an Attorney for collection.
St. Andrews, Dec. 30, 1840.

Sheriff's Sales.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court
House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY
the 13th day of February, 1841, between
the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.
SO much of the Real Estate of DAVID
BASSETT, situate, lying and being on
Pleasant Ridge, Lot No. 11, in the County
of Charlotte, bounded on the North by a lot
occupied by William "Smal", and on the
South by a lot occupied by James Sison, as
with pay the non resident T. assessed
thereon, for the year of our Lord 1840, due
notice thereof having been previously given
by the Collector of Rates in the above Par-
ish as by Law required. Bring \$5 1/4 with
costs of advertising 20s 10d and other costs.
THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint Andrews, Jan. 8, 1841.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the
Estate of the late WILLIAM GILLESPIE,
of Pennfield, in the County of Charlotte,
deceased, are requested to present the same duly
attested within three months from this date;
and all those indebted to make immediate pay-
ment to

CATHERINE GILLESPIE,
Administratrix.

Pennfield Dec. 59, 1840—m.

91 COILS CORDAGE, 3/4 inch to six thread.

16 Do. WHITE ROPE,
16 Do. SPUN YARN,
600lb. SAIL TWINE,
Household Marline, &c. &c.
Dec. 30, 1840. J. S. JARVIS

WINTER GOODS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE BY THE Ship QUEEN, from Liverpool.

ORLEANS for dresses, Cashmere for dolls, Sat-
in for dolls, handsome Cloakings, Victoria
dolls, silk and cotton Velvets, plain and figured-
coloured Satins, fashionable Ribbons, Blonds, and
Green-blends, wooden Shawls and Turnovers
Common ditto, good black and coloured, gentle-
men's Handkerchiefs, ladies & gentlemen's Gloves
and Cuffs, Wadding, ladies and children's Goggles,
Snow Boots, Morocco Slippers, horse hair & cork
soles; silk coats and trunks, a great variety of
German Wares, polishing Paste, Ladies side
Combs and dressing ditto, Tortoise shell Boxes
and ditto, a variety of Toys with children's books
of History and Poetry printed by steam; Stockings
and Socks of every description; Fans, Calicoes,
white, grey, and printed Combs, China bed
Furniture, silk Umbrellas, &c.
M. SUTTON,
Saint Andrews, Dec. 30, 1840.

THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the above So-
ciety will be held at Driscoll's Hotel on
Tuesday the 12th day of January next, at 12
o'clock, for the choice of Officers, and transac-
ting such other business as may come be-
fore them.

Per Order
D. D. MORRISON,
Secretary.

The Charlotte County Agricultural Society
will celebrate their Twenty-first Anniver-
sary, on Tuesday the 12th day of January
next, by Dining together; those gentlemen who
wish to join, will please give an early intima-
tion to the Stewards.

Dinner on the Table at 5 o'clock.

THOS. SIME,
D. D. MORRISON, Stewards.

H. O'NEIL,
Dec. 24, 1840.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

THE Subscriber has just received, on Con-
signment, and for Sale at his Store on the
Market Wharf.

A large assortment of
STOVES!

Among which are Large and Small Franklin's
with double backs; Cooking and other Stoves
suitable for Houses or Vessels; Cylinder and
Coal Stoves suitable for Ships, &c. &c.
W. McLEAN,
St. Andrews, Dec 24th, 1840. 43m

Notice.

THE Co partnership heretofore existing be-
tween the subscribers, under the firm of
TODD & McALLISTER, is this day dissolved by
mutual consent. All persons having demands
against said firm, are requested to present the
same to WILLIAM TODD, Jun. for settlement,
and to whom all indebted are required to make
immediate payment.

WILLIAM TODD, Jun.
JOHN McALLISTER Jun.
St. Stephen, Oct. 30, 1840 43m

BLUE BEAVER GREAT COATS &c. ON CONSIGNMENT

Per CLYDE, via Saint John,
One Case containing.

12 SUPERFINE Gentlemen's Blue Bea-
ver Coats,

27 Pair Black, Dab, and other fancy col-
ored Cassimeres Trowers,

10 Fancy Marine Vests,
1 Superfine Boy's Top Coat,
All of the latest fashion, and will be sold at a
small advance upon the Sterling cost.
JAS. W. STREET,
Dec. 2, 1840.

Per CLYDE via Saint John,
27th November.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTH, assorted colours;

25 Do. Back and Donkeys,
25 Do. Cassimeres, assorted colours,
25 Do. Fancy worsted and woolen PLAIDS,
25 Do. Beaver and Felt Cloths of superior
description.

6 Do Mohair or Turkish, an excellent arti-
cle.
Which with the Stock previously advertised will
be disposed of on reasonable terms.
WM. BABCOCK & SON.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, SAINT ANDREWS N. B. Dec 5 1840.

A
Andrews Miss Isabella,
Albion, Joanna 2
Anasthous Thomas
B
Brown William
Brown James
Brown Benjamin C.
Byrne Mrs John
Benson Richard
Budd Mrs Isabella
C
Carriek Capt Thomas 2
Cannity Miss Catherine
Chandler Charles
Connelly Miss Ann
Cronan James 2
Collins Michael
Cullin Richard
Christopher Edward
D
Driscoll James
Driscoll John Mr. O.
Dolan John
Dunsmuir James
Dunsmuir Garet
DeWolfe Doctor
Daly George
Doran Peter
Douglas Berriek
Doy Thomas 2
Downes Edward
E
English James
F
Flusken John
Fykes Robert
Fry William
G
Graham Daniel
Gordon Michael
Gleeson William
Grant Daniel
Graham Charles
Grant Miss Elizabeth 2
Gilbert William
H
Harrison Ann
Harris John
Haines Burney
Haley T. F.
Haywood Elphat
Henderson Robert
Hawthorn Robert
Harrison Capt. Thos. D.
Harding John
Hemmond William
Hanan Robert
I
Johnson Alexander
Johnson Benjamin
K
Kelly Miss Ann
Kelly Edward
Kilgob William
Knowles William H
Keenan Michael
Kenedy Isaac

L
Lane Johanna
Lay Cornelius
Lynn Thomas
Linn James
Lambert James
Leonard John
M
Milligan William 2
Mason Wren
Miler Catherine
Morrison Jeremiah
Morrison D. D.
McHenry Mary
McKinley Benjamin
Morris Stephen
Mulholland Hugh
McGee Charles
McKinley Robert
McNichol John
McKeiver Edward
McKean Miss Eliza
McAuley George
McAlonan Hugh
McAlonan Mary A
McDevitt Henry
McKeynolds Catherine
N
Nixon Jane
O
O'Shea Michael
O'Brien Jas. & William
P
Pharris William
Polley David
Perry George Samuel
Parker Timothy
R
Ray Dixon
Robinson George
Ridgely Ansel
Ravin Maxwell
S
Sullivan James
Sullivan John
Snodgrass Isaac 2
Stewart Mrs
Smith James
Smith Henry
Simms Moses
Simmons Michael
Stackey M.
Stinson Melinda
Shannon Michael
Stentford Edward
Smith T.
T
Taylor Mariah
Taiton James 2
Thompson Mathew
Thompson James
Tolney Bernard
W
Waleh James
Watson George
Wait Messrs J.W. & G.
Waycott John
W

For Saint Patrick.

Cross Mrs. Mary 2
Cory David
Glas John
Acton Joseph 2
McAlenagh Hugh
McClouch William
O'Reilly Dennis
Stewart John
Timoney Michael H
Wilson William
Persons calling for any of the above will please say
addressed.
G. F. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster.

THE AMARANTH; A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Of New and Popular Tales, Poetry, Biog-
raphy, History, Voyages, Travels, &c.
Price—Seven Shillings and Six Pence.

AS soon as a sufficient number of Sub-
scribers shall have been obtained to
warrant the undertaking, the subscriber will
commence publishing a Periodical in this
City, under the above title. It is intended
that it shall be, as much as possible, a work
of interest to the Lovers of Polite Literature,
History, Biography, &c. and with a view to
render it worthy of patronage, no expense
will be spared in procuring the most sterling
works of the day, from which to make such
selections, as may appear of general inter-
est.

Prose and Poetry, of merit, being original
will always find a place in the Magazine.—
A synopsis of the Lectures, as well as of the
general proceedings of the Mechanics' In-
stitute of Saint John, will be given.

Price of the Amaranth.—In order to place the
work within the reach of all classes of
the community, the yearly subscription is
fixed at the low sum of SEVEN SHILLINGS AND
SIX PENCE.—The size will be octavo—32
pages—good Paper and Type, and delivered to
Subscribers about the first of each month.

ROBERT SHIMES,
St. John, Dec. 5, 1840.

A Subscription List will be found at the
Post Office, and at the Stand of Office; where
names will be received and forwarded to the Pub-
lisher.

Coals! Coals!

800 TONS best Newcastle Wallsend
COALS, suitable for House & Blacksmith's
use.

The above will be disposed of from the Wharf
of the subscribers in Lots to suit Purchasers
and will if required, be delivered in schoon-
ers at the out Ports.
Nov. 5, WM. BABCOCK & SON.

November 5, 1840.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at their
STORES, the following GOODS,
Just received.

Resined and unbleached Shirtings,
Broad cloths, Cassimeres, Buck & Do-
skins, Satinets &c.
Pilot and Beaver Cloths,
Red, white and yellow Flannels;
A variety of Slop suitable for the season.

200 Tons Superior London white Lead, in
packages from 14 to 56lb

50 Fins Green Paint in 14lb packages,
40 " Red do in 25lb "

20 " Blue do in 14lb "

80 " Black do in 15lb "

WM. BABCOCK & SON.

Molasses, Sugar, &c. &c.

42 PUNCHEONS Superior Reising
MOLASSES,
10 Hogsheads SUGAR,
10 Boxes Lard, FACON,
100 Boxes BUTTER,
25 Dozen CANDLES,
Nov. 5, WM. BABCOCK & SON.

Naval Stores, &c.

20 BARRELS Coal TAR,
80 do American "
20 do PITCH,
200 Bolls CANVASS,
150 Coils CORDAGE,
A stock of Marine spun Yarn Hambro
Line, Sail and Roping twine &c.,
Shathing paper and Ebleathing boards,
The Blocks at the Wharf of the Sub-
scribers are in order for Vessels requiring
repairs.
Nov. 5, WM. BABCOCK & SON.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAVING assumed the Concerns of the late
firm of Todd & McAllister, will continue
the business on his own account, at the Store
recently occupied by them in Malton, Saint
Stephen; and has now on hand a genera as-
sessment of British West India Goods and Gro-
ceries—ALSO—At his Store in Malton, Gae-
sis, a general assortment of American Goods
and Provisions.—He will continue to manu-
facture Pine and Spruce Lumber of every descrip-
tion as usual, also Laths, Clapboards, Picket,
&c.,—all of which will be sold on reasonable
terms.
WM. TODD, Jun.

London MOULD & SPERM CANDLES, & SOAP.

Just received per BRITISH AMERICAN
via Saint John.

17 BOXES best London Mould & Sperm
Candles,
25 Do. Do. Soap, 56 lb. Each.
For Sale Low by
J. W. STREET,
Nov. 10, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having received a renew-
al commission as a NOTARY PUB-
LIC, for the Province, hereby tenders his ser-
vices in that capacity to his former employ-
ers, and the public generally.
COLIN CAMPBELL,
St. Andrews, December 4, 1840. 43m

CONTRACT.

TENDERS will be received at Colonel Wren's
Office until 5th JANUARY, at noon, for
building a BLOCK at low water mark on the east-
ern BARR.

