

# The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

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## THE MINISTER'S DAUGHTER.

BY A LADY OF MARYLAND.

It was a beautiful evening in early summer—the heat of noon had passed away, and the sun was setting with a mild and tempered radiance. At the door of a neat cottage stood three persons, who appeared to be gazing intently upon the high road which passed directly in front of the house, as if waiting the approach of some expected object. One of these persons was a lady, still in the prime of life, and possessing the remains of great beauty. She was dressed in deep mourning, and it was evident that care and suffering had anticipated the work of time in robbing her cheek of its bloom, and planting premature wrinkles on her fine forehead. Now, however, her face was lighted with smiles, and her large dark eyes were filled with tears which had evidently their source in some pleasurable emotion. Near her stood a young girl of perhaps some twenty summers of pleasing person, and intelligent countenance, though without any pretensions to beauty. The other individual of the group was a young man, apparently about nineteen or twenty years old, whose very handsome features were animated with a look of joyous anticipation, though their habitual expression was that of deep seriousness. Presently the cause of all this solicitude became apparent; a carriage drove up to the gate, and a young female, attended by an elderly servant alighted from it, and was instantly clasped in the arms of the elder lady, and most joyfully welcomed by her young companions, and the whole party re-entered the cottage, where for the present we will leave them.

Mary and Olivia Morgan were orphans, and were both educated by their maternal grandmother, a vain, worldly woman, who endeavored to instill into the minds of her young relations all those maxims of worldly policy by which her own conduct was governed. Upon Mary, the younger of the sisters, she could make no impression. Her heart was too warm, her mind too pure, to permit her to regulate the ardent impulses of the one, or the lofty aspirations of the other, by the frigid rules of worldly wisdom dictated by her grandmother, and at the age of seventeen she incurred the lasting displeasure of the old lady by throwing herself away, as she termed it, upon a young clergyman, who possessed no recommendation but virtue and talents, and no other fortune than the small salary derived from his professional labours as pastor of a small congregation in the beautiful village of Woodville. Limited as her income was, however, it was sufficient to satisfy all the desires of Mary Howard, and ten happy years passed without her ever regretting the splendid home she had left, to fill the humble station of a country parson's wife. At the end of that period, the sudden death of her husband destroyed her fair fabric of domestic happiness, and but that the claims of her infant children compelled her to exertion, she must have sunk under the effects of this sudden and terrible calamity. She had two children; the elder a boy, who inherited with the genius of his father, his delicate physical frame; the younger, a healthy and remarkably beautiful girl.

Meantime, Olivia Morgan had married an old but very rich man, had inherited the whole estate of her grandmother, who died upon her marriage, and at the end of five years was left a wealthy, childless widow. She had occasionally visited her sister, and had gazed, not without envy, on the beautiful children whose lively prattle enlivened her humble home. She had frequently offered to adopt the little girl, but the fond parents could not resolve to part with her. Upon the death of Mr. Howard, she renewed the proposition to her sister, and the latter, slenderly provided for, and ill fitted by her education and previous habits to struggle with the evils of poverty, yielded a reluctant consent to part with her youngest darling, that she might secure for her those advantages of education which her own limited means placed it out of her power to command. Besides her own children, Mrs. Howard was burdened with the care of an orphan niece of her late husband, the child of his only sister, who was entirely dependent on her for support. Her family was also increased by a youth who had been bequeathed to the care of Mr. Howard by his father. His means were ample, and as he was intended for the ministry, and there was a theological seminary in the village, he continued by his own desire to reside with the widow after the decease of her husband, the liberal sum allowed for his board forming no inconsiderable part of her income.

Some short time before the period at which my story opens, Mrs. Howard had been called to mourn the death of her son, and unable to resist the yearning desire of her heart to see her only remaining child, she wrote to her sister, requesting her to permit her daughter to return to her at least for some months. To this Mrs. Irving consented, and as Virginia had just left school, and had not yet been introduced into society, it was settled that she should spend the summer and autumn at Woodville, previous to making her debut in the ensuing winter.

Virginia Howard had been from her earliest infancy the companion and favorite playmate of Walter Duance though several years his junior and he had mourned her departure from the maternal roof with a grief more durable than is often felt in the happy days of childhood. It was, therefore, with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that he anticipated her return after so long an absence, and it was he, who with her mother and cousin, was so anxiously waiting her arrival.

"Would you have recognized Virginia, Walter?" inquired Mrs. Howard, as the family at the cottage were assembled round the breakfast table on the morning which succeeded the return of her daughter.

"Hardly, I think," he answered, smiling. "I should scarcely have recognized her as the little rump, who used to tear the engravings from my books, and beg so earnestly to be permitted to ride the little horse, as she called Mr. Howard's favourite colt. By the bye, Virginia, that colt has now become a very staid respectable horse, and if you have still a desire to ride him, I am sure I can procure him for you, and we will add to your city accomplishments, the more homely one of riding well on horseback."

"Thank you, I should like it very much," she replied, with your mother's permission, I will commence my instructions this very evening and our first excursion shall be to visit old Mrs. Brown. Do you remember her?"

"Oh yes! she was the village schoolmistress, and taught me my alphabet. What has become of her?"

"She lives about three miles from here with her daughter—her age and infirmities having compelled her to relinquish her school."

The visit to Mrs. Brown was accordingly made and was followed by many other excursions on horseback and on foot, in all of which Virginia was attended by the young student, who devoted to her all the time which he could conscientiously abstract from his studies. Feeling deeply indebted to Mrs. Howard for the maternal tenderness with which she had regarded him, ever since his admission into her family, he endeavored to repay her kindness by attention to her only child. He soon perceived that amid the multiplicity of accomplishments which had been almost totally neglected, and kindly and gently, but very earnestly, did Walter Duance endeavor to impress upon her the importance of attending to the duties of religion. Her understanding was very good, and she had a lively perception of the beauties of nature. It was a pleasing task to open to the young, pure mind, the beautiful precepts of the Gospel—to teach the gentle heart, which delighted in the beauties of the visible world, to adore the Almighty hand by which they were created. So far the young preceptor had an easy task; but when he strove to impress upon his pupil the vanity of earthly pursuits, the unsatisfying nature of worldly enjoyments, his eloquence failed of its object; and though she listened attentively, and did not attempt to refute his arguments, it was evident that her mind was unconvinced, and her heart still beat with anticipations of pleasure to be enjoyed in the world, that untamed world which she had not been permitted to enter, but which her imagination painted as a scene of unalloyed happiness. She had, by her Aunt's desire, been strictly secluded from society during the time she was receiving her education, in order that when she appeared in the world, the charm of novelty might be superadded to that of her exceeding beauty. And very, very beautiful was Virginia Howard. Her polished forehead, her large dark eyes that faithfully mirrored every emotion of her soul, her raven lips and brilliant teeth, the dimples that played round that exquisite mouth, the rich bloom of her cheek, and the profusion of dark glossy curls that adorned her beautifully shaped head—altogether formed a picture such as the fancy loves to dwell upon, but which was perhaps a dangerous subject for the constant contemplation of her young companion. He was however, unconsciously of his danger, and Mrs. Howard, who regarded him almost as a son, seemed to forget that he was not in reality the brother of Virginia, and interposed no obstacle to their constant intercourse. Alice Lee (the niece of Mrs. Howard) was at first associated with all their pursuits, but gradually she withdrew herself from the companions who were too much absorbed in each other to remark her absence. Perhaps her vanity was wounded by finding her modest attractions thrown entirely into the shade by the beauty and vivacity of her cousin; perhaps some deeper feeling dimmed the lustre of her eye, and robbed her cheek of the hue of health. Whatever were the cause, the effect remained unnoticed. Walter Duance was fully occupied in watching the effect of his instructions upon the docile mind of his interesting pupil; and Mrs. Howard, attributing the pale cheek and languid air of her niece to the sedentary nature of her employments, prescribed air and exercise for their removal.

Months passed rapidly away. Virginia, happy in the present, seemed almost to have forgotten her distant home, and the brilliant anticipations which the ensuing winter were

to realize. She was one day in October sitting alone with Walter, when a letter was brought to her. As she read it, an expression of delight illuminated her countenance, and turning eagerly to her companion, she exclaimed:

"Oh, Walter my aunt is coming for me herself, and she gives such a picture of the gaieties in the city."

"And it is this that gives you so much pleasure, Virginia? Has the world such a hold on your heart, that you can part with your only parent,—can you leave your native place without one regret?"

"Oh, no, no; I did not think of that. My mother, my dear, dear mother, I cannot bear to leave her, nor you, dear Walter, nor Alice," and the excited girl burst into tears. Walter did not attempt to soothe her; he was chilled to the soul by her first exclamation of delight on perusing her aunt's letter, and when Mrs. Howard entered the room, he retired to his own apartment, to analyse the new and bitter feelings which filled his heart. He could no longer deceive himself. He loved Virginia; not with the calm and tranquil affection of a brother, but with all the impassioned fervor of a young and ardent nature. He could not flatter himself that his feelings were reciprocated, and even if they were, could he a minister of the gospel, take as his wife, as the partner of his bosom, as his assistant in the holy duties of his sacred profession, a young, gay girl, whose heart was evidently wedded to the world? He sighed deeply as he made this reflection, but his was not a mind to yield to the tempest of passion, and after a severe conflict between his feelings and his principles the latter triumphed, and he resolved, while labouring with redoubled zeal, to instruct his beloved pupil in that religion which would prove her only sure safeguard amid the snares and temptations of the world—to give her no reason to suspect the feelings which agitated his breast, and conscientiously to abstain from attempting to inspire similar ones in her young heart.

Mrs. Irving arrived some weeks after her letter, and after spending a few days at the cottage, departed, carrying with her her adopted daughter. Virginia wept bitterly at parting with her mother and Walter, and during the first day of their journey, she was depressed and unhappy, but on the second, the lively conversation of her aunt, and her fascinating description of the gaieties which awaited her in the city, and of the triumphs she anticipated for her lovely niece, won the tears once more sparkled with hope and pleasure. They travelled in Mrs. Irving's carriage, and were within a few miles of their destination, when an accident to an inn on the road, on entering the parlour (the only one the house could boast), our travellers perceived that it was already occupied. A gentleman was seated on a sofa near the fire; he arose on their entrance, and bowing gracefully, attempted to leave the room, but Mrs. Irving, whose practised eye had already ascertained that he was a gentleman, courteously invited him to remain. The invitation was accepted, and the stranger entered into conversation with Mrs. Irving, in the course of which she discovered that his name was Arlington, and that he was a distant connection of her late husband. Satisfied of his respectability, and charmed with his manners, Mrs. Irving had no scruple in introducing him to her niece.

Mr. Arlington was about thirty, tall, and finely formed, and his manners had the insinuating softness so captivating to the gentle sex. He was much struck with the beauty of Virginia, and though he had too much tact to express his admiration in words, he found no difficulty in implying it in a manner so delicate, that while it gratified the natural vanity of the fair girl, it did not alarm her pride or wound her delicacy. The day was already advanced, and as the weather was threatening, the travellers concluded to remain all night at the inn. The evening passed rapidly away, and on retiring for the night, if Virginia did not express as much regret as her companions, it may be very fairly doubted whether she did not feel more. Certain it is, that visions of the graceful stranger mingled with her midnight dreams, and when on handing them into the carriage next morning, he expressed his intention of spending some weeks in the city in the course of the winter, and gratefully accepted her aunt's invitation to visit them frequently, she heard him with a thrill of delight which she had never before experienced.

(To be concluded in our next.)

An old man who had been dreadfully benighted all his life, was visited on his death-bed by a clergyman. The old man appeared very indifferent, and the parson endeavored to arouse him by talking of the King of Terrors!—"Hout, tout, mon, I'm no scar!" The King of Terrors? I've been living sax and thirty years w' the Queen o' en, and the King canna be nuckle wate."

There is nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little.—Lord Bacon.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor,

Some of your correspondents and not yours only, but other editors also, have both used and abused my name very liberally;—to the former I am obliged and will not reply to others. It was confidently stated to the magistrates in session that the Grant of the Legislature in its late session of 1835, was, in specific terms, "to pay off the County debt." I could not refute it, for the Journals were not then extant; and altho' this was not with the precise meaning of any of the four members of the lower house, I could not doubt the accuracy of his statement, (conflicting as it did with my own, as it even to cause my own veracity to be called in question in the sessional debate), therefore, on their showing, I presumed the statements to be correct, and assumed it as true in that debate; and the court (to their honor and credit) decided that Mr. Berry's account should be considered a debt of the County, because the County had so been pledged, and the money I believed, and still do believe, was, in justice and equity due to him (Berry); and more; even £325; and the only wrong of which I can now accuse myself was, in persuading Mr. Berry to accept this £150, as a discharge in full for his account of £325—and to which he yielded. So far as my share in that debate had any weight I was therefore instrumental in saving the County from the payment of a further sum of £175. The following week I received the Journals; and, as a complete answer to all that has been said and written, I send you two extracts from them:—In the House of Assembly on Tuesday, 20th March, 1842, a Resolution was moved to grant "to the Justices of Charlotte the sum of (£) 150, to enable them to pay off the County Debt." On the question for sustaining the Resolution, the Committee divided. Yeas, 6; Nays, 13. And it was thereupon decided in the negative. That is, any grant whatever to pay off a part of the County debt in general, was refused.

On Thursday 31st March, 1842, the following Resolution was moved and passed:—"To the Justices of Peace for the County of Charlotte, the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, towards paying the debt due on the Court House. Yeas 13; Nays 11."

These resolutions printed in your columns in large letters will furnish the best comment on all that has been said and written on this subject, and show that the £150 granted by the Legislature was for the very purpose certified by all four of the County members, and must be so applied, viz., to pay Mr. Berry. W. F. W. OWEN, J. P. And M. P. P. for Charlotte. Campobello, 2d May, 1842.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor,

A few evenings ago I attended a meeting of a Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society in the Methodist Chapel. Owing to other meetings on the same evening, only a small number of persons attended. Several resolutions however were passed, and appropriate speeches made. Among other things a hint was thrown out, that by selecting another place a larger audience might be secured, as other denominations would perhaps have some objections to holding a meeting in the Methodist Chapel. To this it was very properly replied, that those who could absent themselves for such a reason, had not any very great desire for the spread of the Gospel; and that little advantage to the society could accrue from their exertions. I have made this statement in the hope that no person in this community would absent himself from a meeting of the Bible Society, because it was held in the Methodist Chapel; and to remove the misapprehension, if any exists, that the Methodists have the control and management of the Society; they have nothing more to do with it than any other denomination; but they have kindly offered their chapel as a place of meeting, and no other place half so convenient can be obtained.

I trust therefore, that the public will bear this in mind, and that the next meeting on the first Thursday in June will be well attended.

Yours &c.

May 7, 1842.

Anecdote of a Sleep Walker.—During the revolutionary war, there was a gentleman of large property residing in Brooklyn, who was addicted to the habit of walking in his sleep; and daily expected that his dwelling would be ransacked and pillaged. Under the influence of these fears, he rose one night, and taking a strong box, which, awake, he never attempted to lift without assistance, he proceeded down stairs, furnished himself with a lantern and spade, and in a deep wooden glen, about a quarter of a mile from his house, he buried his treasure, carefully replacing the sods, so as to create no suspicion of their having been removed. This done, he returned, undressed and went to bed. Next morning he was the

first to discover the absence of the "strong box," without having the slightest remembrance of what had passed. Enraged at the loss, he immediately accused his domestic the robbery, as no traces of violence were perceptible either on the locks or doors of his house, that could induce him to suspect strangers. Month after month elapsed, and still the mystery was not solved, and his daily began to want the necessities of life without the means of procuring them. At that period of public calamity, no money could be raised on real estate, and it was at that season of the year when agricultural labors had ceased, which left him no means of earning a support for his family. To augment his misery his only son (by confined by a violent fever, without any one of these comforts, which his situation demanded. The mind of the despairing father was strongly affected by this melancholy view of the future; his rest became more frequently broken, and he would often wander from room to room all night, with hurried and unequal steps, as if pursued by an enemy. His wife and daughter, who were accustomed to these night wanderings never attempted to disturb him unless they were fearful some accident might befall him; in this case it was necessary to employ the most violent means to awaken him, upon which he would exhibit so much fear and distress, that they usually suffered him to recover from the trance, which was succeeded by drowsiness, after which he would sink into light and natural sleep, which generally continued for several hours.

One night, as his daughter was watching at the couch of her sick brother, she heard her father descend the stairs with a quick step, and immediately followed him; she perceived he had dressed himself, and was lighting a lantern at the hearth, after which he unlocked the door, and taking the lantern returned to the kitchen, and taking the lantern and spade, he left the house. Alarmed at the circumstance, which was not usual, though it sometimes occurred, as above related, without the knowledge of his family, she hastily threw on a cloak and followed him to the wood, trembling with apprehensions of what she knew not what, but for herself and her father.

Having gained the place where he had three months since buried the box, he set down the lantern so as to reflect strongly upon the spot; he then removed the sods, and striking the spade against its iron cover, he laughed wildly, and exclaimed—"My treasure is safe, and we shall be happy." And shouldering his heavy burden with the strength of a Hercules, he stopped not as before to replace the sods of the earth, but snatching up his lantern, pursued his way directly home, to the joy of his daughter, who could scarcely support herself from the fears she had experienced which were that he was about to dig his grave, and either commit suicide, or murder some of his defenceless family. Inexpressible, therefore, was her joy on seeing him ascend the stairs, and place the box in its former recess; after which, as usual, he retired to rest. His wife and daughter, however, were too anxious to sleep themselves; the one sat impatiently watching the dawn of day, and the other returned to the apartment of her suffering brother, to relieve his mind by the joyful event, and her consequent hope of his immediate recovery.

When the gentleman arose in the morning, his wife observed the gloom upon his countenance, as he anxiously inquired about the health of his son, and expressed his sorrow at not being able to procure those comforts for his family which were so much needed. Finding him perfectly unconscious of all that had passed the preceding night, she watched the effect which the restoration of the box would have upon his mind; and, as she expected, with an astonishment almost amounting to frenzy, he exclaimed—"Who has done this? whence came the box?" Not until he had listened to the evidence of his daughter, could he be convinced of the possibility of his performing such an act while asleep. Suffice it to say, that now health, peace, and competence, were once more restored to his dwelling, and the result of this blessing had a salutary effect upon his mind; and although he still continued his midnight excursions, yet his friends were gratified to find them less frequent than formerly, and his future dreams also, to judge by appearance, seemed to partake of the mild, serene character of his waking thoughts.

Hair Powder.—In the time of the Roman empire, it was the fashion to powder the hair with gold dust. The fair of the Emperor Commodus was so luxuriously decorated in this manner, that when the sun shone upon him, his head looked as if it was on fire. This fashion appears grotesque and ridiculous to us, but not more so than the use of white hair powder will seem to a future generation. Perhaps there is hardly an instance of bad taste in the costume of our former ages which might not be paralleled in our own.

Antiseptic may be the blossom of wit, but it will never arrive at maturity unless sown in the soil of the frank, and truth the root.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

FROM PAPERS BY THE COLONIALS

The Corn Law Importation Bill has passed a first reading in the House of Lords. Sir Robert Peel's new commercial tariff, with the changes to which the Government has been induced to accede by the representations and suggestions of these parties, who have a practical acquaintance with the subject, was laid upon the table of the House of Commons on the 11th April. The duties on provisions remain as they were in the original scheme, except that the admission of foreign beef and pork to the English market is postponed to the 15th Oct. 1842. With respect to square Timber, the duty is to remain as it first contemplated, £1 10s per load, on Foreign, and 1s on Colonial in Deals, a change in favor of the Colonies of 2s per load of 30 cubic feet has been made, Foreign being £1 18s, and Colonial 5s.—The change in the Timber duties is to take effect on the 15th of October next. The West Indian and North American Colonial Duties Bill was discussed in the House of Commons on the 15th of April. A long debate took place on the question of imposing a duty on provisions imported into Canada from the United States.—That from and after a day to be named, so much of the said Act for regulating the trade of the British Possessions abroad as provides that any craft, sort of food, and victuals, except spirits, and any sort of clothing and implements, or materials fit and necessary for the British Fisheries in America, imported into the place at, or from whence, such fisheries are carried on, shall be duty free, be repealed, except so far as regards the following articles—(that is to say) salted or cured meat, flour, butter, cheese, molasses, corkwood, cordage, oakum, pitch, tar, and turpentine, leather and leatherware, and all sorts of fishing-craft and bait, fish, and fishing-clothing and hosiery; which articles are not to be exempted from duty under the said Act, and regulations as shall be satisfied by the principal officer of the customs, as the articles are really and truly intended to be applied to the purpose for which they have been entered and imported.

EXEMPTIONS.

Coin, bullion, and diamonds; horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, and all other live stock, hay and straw; tallow and raw hides; salt, rice; corn and grain, gougroun, biscuit or bread; meal or flour, except wheat flour; freshmeat; fresh fish; fruit, or vegetables, fresh; carriages of travellers; wood-lumber; cotton wool; hemp, flax, and tow; drugs; gums and resins; tortoise-shell; bearings taken and cured by the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, and imported from thence. The articles for the use of the British Fisheries in America, proposed to be exempted in the 2d regulation above set forth; subject, nevertheless, to the conditions therein expressed. All goods imported from the United Kingdom, after having there paid the duties of consumption, and imported from thence without drawback. With power to Her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, by an order or orders in Council, to add to the list of exemptions any of the articles hereinbefore proposed to be admitted, as unenumerated articles, with the ad valorem duty of 5 per cent.

The Mauritius papers received in the city to-day reach to the 31st of January. They announce in terms of great regret the sudden death of Sir Lionel Smith the Governor, on the 24, in consequence of an effusion of water on the chest.

The Queen held her first Drawing Room on the 7th. It was most numerous and fashionable attended. All the Tory nobility and their families, who have hitherto abstained from attending the Court during Whig rule, attended. On the 13th, Her Majesty held her second levee, at which there was also a full attendance.

Her Majesty's first State Ball was held on Friday the 15th, on a scale of great magnificence and splendour. The invitations to the nobility and gentry were very numerous, and many noble families came to town expressly to attend the royal fête.

The Duke of Sussex, has been appointed by Her Majesty to be the Governor of Windsor Castle, in lieu of the late Lord Munster. The Duke of Marlborough, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Oxfordshire, in the room of the late Earl of Macclesfield.

Her Majesty has conferred the four vacant garters on the Dukes of Beaufort, Buckingham, and Cleveland, and the Marquis of Salisbury.

Sir Howard Douglas.—On Thursday, there was a Court and an Investiture of the Bath. Sir Howard Douglas was made a Civil Grand Cross of the Bath, and Admirals Sir John Talbot and Sir Henry Digby were made Military Grand Crosses. Generals Sir John Wilson and Sir John Woodford, and Admirals Sir John White, Sir C. Richard, and Sir Arthur Farquhar, received the insignia of Knights Commanders.

Lady Howard Douglas.—A very elegant and chaste gold vase, valued about £240, has lately been brought to England, at the request of the Committee at Cortin, by the wife of Assistant Staff Surgeon Hadaway, presented to Lady Douglas by the Greek Ladies of the Ionian Islands, as a mark of their esteem for her very many amiable qualities, and as a token of their sense of the many kindnesses shown to them during her sojourn amongst them.

The Lord Mayor of London (Pirie) has been created a Baronet, in consideration of his being Chief Magistrate of the City on the occasion of the birth of the Prince of Wales.

Troops for India.—On Friday the 23d Regiment embarked for India, and in a few days the 10th Regiment, greatly augmented, will also embark for the same place.

Thirty-two vessels have been taken up for the conveyance of Troops to India.

A case of spontaneous ignition took place on Sunday week, in the decks of a surveying steamer at Woolwich, originating among some tow, oil, and turpentine, stowed together. It was fortunately quenched in time.

Another large East India house has failed—that of Forman & Hadley, at London, a long established concern. An almost unaccounted depression appears to hang over the East India trade.

The large banking and commercial house of Thumayer & Co., at Vienna, after having once suspended and resumed, has again gone to the board. Its liabilities are very large.

State of Trade, Manufactures, &c.—If appearances and the feeling existing in our mercantile circles may be trusted to, we are at length about to emerge from the extreme depression which for the last few months has hung over us.

The market for our leading staple (cotton) has, during the past week, been of a more than usually lively character, and up to Friday, 33,329 bales were sold; a considerable portion into speculators' hands. Prices have not materially moved; but some additional tightness is shown on the part of holders.

The advices from the manufacturing districts very clearly indicates that there is yet no actual improvement in the state of business either as respects the quantity of the goods sold or the prices obtained.—European, April 19.

Liverpool Timber Market, April 19.—Pine.—The postponement, till the 10th October, of the period when the reduction in the duties takes place, will give an opportunity for the disposal of a large portion of the duty and stock in the market; and arrivals in the meantime will doubtless be bonded. The present prices are, however, so very low, that very little reduction can be expected, even when the nominal duty only is paid.

Good St. John Pine for board logs is becoming very scarce, and will command advanced rates.

Red Pine.—Quebec Red Pine has been sold by auction at 24d per foot; good quality are worth 22d to 2s per foot; and St. John Red Pine 15d to 16d per foot.

Birch.—St. John Birch is worth 16d to 18d per ft. and Picton Birch in Cargo, 13d to 14d per ft.

Deals.—of common quality, may be quoted at 24d per foot of 2 inches, and first quality deals at 24d to 26d per foot of 2 inches.

Pitch Pine.—This market is overstocked with Pitch Pine; Sparrel was sold some time ago at 22-1/2d per foot; it has since been sold in smaller quantities at 2s per foot.

Corn Market.—The passing of the new Corn Bill through the House of Commons in the precise form proposed by Ministers, on their first introduction of the measure, with the probability of its encountering no opposition in the Upper House, sufficient to delay its almost immediately coming into operation, has recently produced an indisposition to continue the purchases of duty paid Grain and Flour, so freely as towards the close of the past month, until its actual working shall have been in some measure ascertained, and this partial cessation of demand has been attended by a small reduction in prices.

On the 5th of April, a notice was issued by the Bank of England, stating that the rate of interest on Bills of Exchange and Notes discounted at the Bank, would be four per cent. from that day. This lowering the rate of interest one per cent. had the effect of causing a rise in the funds.

Lord Stanley has, we learn, refused to recommend the cession of the sovereignty of the Channel Islands to the town of Hamburg, and has attached them as dependencies to the Government of New Zealand.

Major Generals Sir Richard Armstrong and Sir James Archibald Hope, K. C. B. appointed to the staff of the army in Canada, are to embark for their respective commands by the North American packet which is to sail from Liverpool next month.

We have been favored with the following interesting letter from the only unaptured survivor of the Cabul army—Dr. Brydon. It is addressed to his brother, and dated Jellalabad, January 20.—London Times.

My dear Tom.—Here I am at this place, all safe, but not all sound, having received three wounds on the head, left hand, and knee. I have lost everything I had in the world; but my life has been saved in a most wonderful manner, and I am the only European who has escaped from the Cabul army, (although we have heard of two having been taken by the enemy, it is very doubtful if they will be spared.) Two natives only have reached this place, making, with myself, three persons out of an army of 13,000.

I got on very well till within fifty miles of this with the exception of losing all my baggage, &c. I then lost the horse on which I was riding. Having taken one of my servants, who was wounded, up behind me, we fell rather too far in the rear, when he was pulled off from behind, and I fell with him. I was instantly felled to the earth with the blow of a large knife, which wounded me in the head. I, however, managed to avert the second blow, by receiving my enemy's hand on the edge of my sword, by which his hand was somewhat damaged, and he dropped his knife, and made off as fast as he could, and I, following his good example, managed to reach the main body, minus my horse, cap, and shoe, which I lost in the snow. I was then struggling along holding fast by the tail of another officer's horse, when a native, who was riding close by, said that he could ride no further, and told me to take his horse, which I did without delay. I do not know who the man was, as it was quite dark at the time, but the saddle must have belonged to an Afghan. I now got to the front, where I found a number of officers, who were determined to push on, as the men would obey no orders, and were halting every minute. We travelled on slowly all night, fired at occasionally from the sides of the hills, and found our-

elves, at day-break, about thirty miles from this, our party consisting of only seven officers, five European soldiers, and myself, the rest having lost us in the dark, and gone by some other road.

At about ten a. m. we were attacked and surrounded on all sides by horsemen—three officers and the five Europeans were here killed. One of the officers was Lieutenant Bird, of the Madras army, who fell close by my side. I, with the remaining four, got clear of the horsemen, and pushed on; three of our party being well mounted, left the fourth and myself far in the rear, when he, after coming on some way, said his horse was done up, and that he would hide until night, for which purpose he left me about four miles from this. He was taken and killed.

I proceeded slowly for a short time, when I saw a great many people running towards me in all directions. I waited until they got pretty close, and then pushed my horse into a gallop, and ran the gauntlet for about two miles, under a shower of large stones, sticks, and a few shots, in which I had my sword broken by a stone, my horse shot in the spine close to the tail, and my body bruised all over by the stones. I was now attacked by a horseman, who left a party of about six, whom I saw leading away one of our officers' horses who had gone on ahead; these three were killed; and having nothing to defend myself with, and my horse quite done up, he wounded me on the knee and hand, when seeing me stoop down he galloped away as fast as he could, thinking, I suppose, that I was looking for a pistol. I now proceeded unmolested, and arrived here about one o'clock, quite done up, as was also my poor horse, who lost the use of his hind legs, and died two days after, without ever getting up after his arrival.

SIR R. PEEL'S FINANCIAL MEASURES. The following Resolutions have been agreed to by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce:—

1.—That the Chamber, having at its last general meeting declined to pronounce an opinion concerning the Corn-laws, until the intentions of Government on this and kindred subjects were known, and, as these intentions are now before the public, it becomes the duty of the directors to revert to so important a matter.

2.—That objections to particular parts of the entire financial scheme proposed by Sir Robert Peel should not be allowed to militate against it as a whole, because, though there are few branches of trade or manufacture which do not consider themselves to be more or less injuriously affected thereby, yet the fact that so many demands for modification are made, not in regard to the whole but by each man for his special department, proves that the public will be gainers, and that these same persons who remonstrate will themselves be benefited in every branch, except, perhaps, their own, while the fairness and impartiality of the measure are further evidenced by the great number and variety of the articles subjected to alteration.

3.—In the opinion of the chamber, the scheme submitted to Parliament by the first minister of the Crown, is an impartial compromise between the conflicting interests he had to reconcile. And, considering its vast and comprehensive character, the necessity of equalising the revenue and expenditure of the country, the complicated interests involved, and the many and great difficulties arrayed against it, the directors believe that it will confer as much real benefit on trade and manufactures, and on the public, as it was possible, in the present state of the country, to expect.

4.—The directors further believe, that many of the parties who at present expect to be hurt thereby, will ultimately find the injury so inflicted to be very little, and that little probably more than compensated for by counterbalancing advantages;—while they have perfect confidence in the wisdom and fairness of the government to grant such modification in special cases as the speciality may require and the general weal admit; and the chamber does not by these resolutions intend to fetter itself from presenting to government any such special cases as may seem to require its interference.

5.—While thus accepting the government scheme as a comprehensive and wise measure, the chamber is nevertheless convinced that, if sudden effect be given to the alteration of duties on some of the greater articles, (such as Timber and India coffee, not of British plantations,) much individual loss and suffering will be occasioned, for which it can discern no adequate advantage to the public service, and, therefore, earnestly desires that a reasonable period be allowed to run off existing stocks and to make new arrangements.

UNITED STATES. Report of Mr. Cushing on the British Colonial Trade.—This lengthy Report, which was submitted to the House of Representatives on the 28th ult., goes into a history of the trade between the U. States and the British Colonial possessions. It is stated in the Report, that in the ten years from 1828 to 1838 inclusive, the British tonnage in the ports of the United States, has increased from 86,377 tons to 484,792 tons, while the American tonnage has only increased from 872,049 tons to 1,392,974; the American having increased 59 per cent, the British more than 500 per cent.

The Report claims for vessels of the U. States the same privileges as are enjoyed by British vessels. Thus, a duty is laid on coal exported from Nova Scotia to the United States in American vessels, while British vessels are not subject to an export duty.

Extra Session of the Maine Legislature.—Governor Fairfield, deeming the present posture of the question relating to the North Eastern Boundary, and the matters connected therewith, to form one of those extraordinary occasions contemplated in the Constitution, has issued his Proclamation for convening the

Legislature at Augusta, on Wednesday the 18th instant, in order to receive such communications as may be then made to them, and determine on such measures as they may consider will best promote the welfare of the State and Nation.

Increase of Boston.—The demand for houses was never more pressing in Boston than at the present time; and although business is by no means so good as it has been, yet the number of stores and houses which they are erecting in different quarters of the city is unusually large. The truth is, that the natural advantages of Boston are great, and of a permanent character, and these, in conjunction with the enterprise, industry, and capital of the inhabitants, are destined to render the Metropolis of New England, one of the largest and most prosperous commercial marts in the United States.—Atlas.

The New York Express states that, the Governor of Canada has given up Nelson Hackett, a refugee slave, at the call of the Executive of Arkansas.

Writing on Papers.—The New York Sun says, "A large number of suits are now pending against persons for violations of the post office law, in writing on newspapers sent by mail. If even the initials of a person's name are written on the paper, it subjects him to a penalty of 25, and \$3,62½ costs. If the case is sued and goes to judgment, an expense of \$40 accrues. The law is very strict, and leaves no option with the Court."

Lord Ashburton's Mission.—The N. York Herald says:—We learn from Washington, some important particulars of the progress of the negotiation conducted by Lord Ashburton.

The first point touched upon in this negotiation was the North Eastern Boundary Question. Waiting, or partially admitting the right of the United States under the treaty, to the whole territory, it is now proposed to purchase the whole tract in dispute, and to pay for it according to an appraisement by competent Commissioners appointed for such a purpose. From \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000 are named, or some sum between these, as the probable sums.

This proposition has been submitted by the Secretary of State to the Governors of Maine and Massachusetts, and the negotiators are only waiting for the action of the State authorities; to proceed to the other points in dispute, which are mere questions of indemnity and can be easily settled. It is supposed that there will be no difficulty with Massachusetts, but it is feared that a party in Maine will oppose the sale of any portion of the territory, and create difficulty enough, through party politics, to defeat the whole negotiation.

Through the medium of a gentleman, recently from Washington where he had many opportunities of ascertaining, with correctness, the progress of the special mission. We learn that Lord Ashburton has been so far successful, that his labours will speedily terminate;—and that Lord John Hay, of the War office, has received instructions to return with his vessel from Halifax, for the purpose of conveying his Lordship home to Great Britain.

It is asserted that every question in dispute, between the two Governments, has been amicably arranged, and that the American Cabinet are highly satisfied with the result of Lord Ashburton's mission.—The Montreal Times.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREW'S, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week—Hon. T. Wyre. 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.

King and Tetter House. Commissioner next week—John Lockary.

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

Saint Stephens Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President. Director next week—Geo. S. Hill. DISCOUNT DAY, —SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1. Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES. London, —Apr. 18 Montreal, —May 4 Liverpool, —Apr. 19 Quebec, —May 4 Edinburgh, —Apr. 16 Halifax, —May 4 Paris, —Apr. 16 New York—May 7 Toronto, —Apr. 28 Boston, —May 9

The Steamship Caledonia arrived at Halifax on the 3d inst in 13 days from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 19th April. The Columbia with one paddle was seen off Holyhead by the Caledonia. We regret to observe that the distressing news from India, brought by the last mail, was even greater than stated by the papers received by that arrival.

Lord Ashburton.—The N. Y. Albion says:—The accounts from Washington, written and verbal, have for a week or two past presented that the special Minister had at last made some progress towards arranging one of the objects of his mission,—namely, the Northeastern Boundary Question. The en-

ture at Augusta, on Wednesday the 21st, in order to receive such commissions as may be then made to them, in relation to such measures as they may or will be promoted, the welfare of the Nation.

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**The County Accounts** have been handed up for publication. They will be inserted in our next number.

**We feel great pleasure** in copying the following Card from the *Eastport Sentinel* of the 4th inst., and assure our friends of the Eastport Orphan Band, that should they visit St. Andrews again, they will meet with a hearty reception from the inhabitants, and every exertion will be made to render their stay agreeable and pleasant.

**A CARD**—The members of the *Eastport Orphan Band* take this method of tendering to the citizens of St. Andrews, generally, their heartfelt thanks for the generous reception they met with on the occasion of their visit to that place, on the evening of the 27th ult. And to the members of the St. Andrews Band, in particular, they would tender their friendly acknowledgments for the hospitality shown them, and the unsparring pains taken to render their visit an agreeable one. They will ever cherish with grateful feelings, the recollection of their visit to St. Andrews, and the kindness and attention of their polite and warm hearted entertainers.

**FARES REDUCED**—The fares of the Frederickton Steamers have been reduced.—The steamer *Frederickton* taking cabin passengers for 7s. 6d., forward passengers 3s. 9d., and the steamer *New Brunswick* charging only 5s. for a cabin passage, and 2s. 6d. forward; this, we confess, will never pay; there is something more than a desire to benefit the public, as the last year's rates were quite low enough.

**The Emigrant Agent** at Saint John, states that the following vessels are now at sea, with Emigrants for that Port, viz:—

Envoy, from London, cleared 14th April, 216	London, do, cleared 21st April, 255
Andover, do, do, 5th April, 124	Clyde, do, do, 6th, 213
Albion, do, do, 6th, 124	Palma, do, do, 8th, 207
Westminster, do, do, 9th, 174	

**Lloyd's Friction Matches**—It will be seen by advertisement, that Mr. Lloyd has removed his Establishment to Harding-street. The superiority of the Matches made at this establishment is generally remarked; they need only to be tried to be approved.—*Saint John New-Brunswick.*

**MARRIED**  
On Monday last by the Rev. J. Reid, of St. James, James Brown jr. Esq. M. P. P., to Mrs. Catherine Gillespie, both of St. David.

**DIED**  
At St. John, on the 6th inst. Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. David Knight, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, in the 73rd year of her age, leaving six children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother.

**ARRIVED**  
May 7, Barque Plantas, Aymar, Liverpool, Coals, Salt, and Merchandise, to John Aymar and others.

**ARRIVED**  
May 6, Brig Elgin, McMaster, Jamaica, Lumber, by John Windsor.

**ARRIVED**  
May 11, Schr. Repowa, Smith, Windsor, ballast.

**NEW GOODS**  
NOW OPENING AT THE  
**CHEAP STORE.**  
The subscriber has just received the first part of his SPRING SUPPLY, amongst which are the following, which he offers for sale at very low prices, viz:—

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**NOTICE**  
The Society have procured a large quantity of new Herds grass and Clover seed, raised in Penobscot County, State of Maine, and warranted genuine. They have on hand a small quantity of seed wheat, imported last season which proved good, and a quantity of seed Oats imported from Scotland.

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**SELLING OFF!**  
**AT REDUCED PRICES!**  
The Subscriber is selling off his large and well assorted Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at much lower prices than heretofore offered in the market. The goods are all lately imported, and of the best quality—consisting of:

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**THE STANDARD.**  
ST. ANDREWS, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1842.

**Charlotte County Bank.**  
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
Director next week—Hon. T. W. W. W.  
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 Tuesday.

**SAINT STEPHENS BANK.**  
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.  
Director next week—Geo. S. Hill.  
DISCOUNT DAY, SATURDAY.  
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.  
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before FRIDAY, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

**LATEST DATES**  
London, Apr. 18 Montreal, May 4  
Liverpool, Apr. 19 Quebec, May 4  
Glasgow, Apr. 16 Halifax, May 4  
Paris, Apr. 16 New York, May 7  
Toronto, Apr. 28 Boston, May 9

**Lord Ashburton.**—The N. Y. Albion says—The accounts from Washington, written and verbal, have for a week or two past represented that the special Minister had at last made some progress towards arranging one of the objects of his mission—namely, the Northeastern Boundary Question. The mo-

**SHIPPING JOURNAL.**  
PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

**ARRIVED**  
May 7, Barque Plantas, Aymar, Liverpool, Coals, Salt, and Merchandise, to John Aymar and others.

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**ARRIVED**  
May 11, Schr. Repowa, Smith, Windsor, ballast.

**GROCERIES**  
Superior Coffee, Beans, London mould and dipped Candies, Soap, Tobacco, Starch, Button Blue and Indigo, Flour, Meal, Rice, &c.

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**LAND BY AUCTION.**  
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This Vessel which has been recently fitted up, will run regularly between St. Andrews, St. George, and Saint John, and occasionally to Saint Stephen, taking Passengers and Freight. Particular attention will be paid to all freight and all orders punctually attended to.

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Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available

POETRY

THE HAPPY DAY.

Oh I never shall forget it,
That happy, happy day,
When we a merry party
Sailed down the sun gilt bay.

We landed on an island—
An isle of bloom and shade;
Where the wavelets glaz'd the sandy beach,
And vines an arbor made.

And one of them seemed fairer,
To me than all the rest;
With her shape of grace, her angel face,
And the wild rose on her breast!

For earth too pure and lovely,
Now back to heaven she's fled;
And all that merry party,
Save one, alas! are dead.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

THE Postponed Sale of the Acadian
Company's Property at Saint George, at
the suit of Messrs T. Ellis, Geo. Ellis and
Granville Ellis, is further postponed until
SATURDAY, the 14th day of MAY, next,
to take place between the hours of 12 o'clock
noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the
Court House.

THOS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim
and Demand of Elizabeth Farley and
Isaac Kitchin, in and to the following
properties, in the Parish of Grand Manan, viz.:
A Lot or Parcel of Land, bounded on the
Southwest side, by land owned by James
Drake, and on the other sides, by the Salt
water, containing half an acre, more or
less, together with the Stone, Fish-house
and Cooper's Shop thereon.—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-eastern corner of said Mill, and
running to the 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 ANLEY, Esq.
commanded to levy £500 11 6d. &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
27th July, 1841

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim
and Demand of Prince Baker, in and
to that Grant Mill, situated at the Second
Falls of the Magdalenic River, with the
Land it stands on, together with the right
of conveyance thereto from the river, &c.
which Mill and privileges were conveyed by
William Curry, to the said Prince Baker, by
Deed bearing date 5th January, 1834. The
same having been taken by virtue of an Execution
issued out of the Supreme Court, to satisfy
ROBERT THOMSON in a debt of £17
1 1d, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
18th December, 1841

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY
the 9th day of JULY 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 and to all the
Lands, Tenements, Premises, and hereditaments
of the said Acadian Company, situated
in the Parish of Saint George, in the
County of Charlotte, together with the Houses,
Mills, Shores, Wharves, Buildings, Erec-
tions, and Improvements thereon, being
standing and also the privileges and appur-
tenances thereto belonging, and apper-
taining.—Which said Lands, Premises, and
Tenements are particularly mentioned and
described, or intended so to be in a convey-
ance thereof heretofore made by Timothy
Williams, David Dudley, and Neal D. Shaw
the former owners thereof, to the said Ac-

adian Company, and bearing date the fourth
day of September, 1837. The said Lands
and Premises having been taken under sev-
eral Executions issued out of the Supreme
Court.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, Jan 6 1842.

To be sold at public auction, at the Court
House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY,
the 24th day of SEPTEMBER next,
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. 45, 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. Dougan, Assignee of
John Campbell, Esq. in a debt of £16 18s.
10d. recovered by him against John Cunn-
ingham et al, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 13th March, 1841

Genuine Medicines.

For sale by Dr. W. C. McStay St. Andrews.

HEADACHE.

CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE,
which has been used in families every
member of which has had sick headache from
infancy as a constitutional family complaint, and has cured
effectually in every instance yet known, amounting
to many hundreds. It is not unpleasant to the
taste, and does not prevent the daily avocations of
one using it; it must be persevered in, and the
cure is gradual, but certain and permanent. In-
stances are constantly multiplying where this dis-
tressing complaint is completely relieved and cured,
although of years standing, by the use of Dr.
Spor's celebrated remedy. One decided preference
is its pleasantness, having none of the nauseating
effect of common drugs.

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor
has given direction for his agent to refund the
price to any one who is not pleased with, and even
to return the address, and doubt not that this may secure
the greatest benefits to the distressed sufferers who
are labouring under headache.

E. Spon, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor.

405 STOCK & CO.,
71 Maiden Lane, New York.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most an-
cient and wealthy families of this city, who must be
well known to numerous friends, having since the
year 1818 up to recently, been dead nearly double,
and for several years confined to his bed, has been
restored to good health—has regained his natural
strength and vigour, and now walks with ease! We believe this is the
gentleman's own description as near as possible,
and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give
addresses to the address, and doubt not that this may secure
the greatest benefits to the distressed sufferers who
are labouring under headache.

E. Spon, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor.

405 STOCK & CO.,
71 Maiden Lane, New York.

\$100 REWARD.

ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered
for months, to any one who will use a bottle
of Hay's Laxative for the Piles, without being cured.
Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it
failed of a cure. Proof overweighing to be had
where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly
every case.

(Generally) in the following complaints:
For the Piles, Tenderness of the rectum,
Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Group, Whooping cough, Scald Head,

Tightness of the chest, especially in children,
Foul discharges of the legs, or other parts of the body, however obstinate or long standing,
Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some scoundrels have counterfeited this article and
put it up with various designs. Do not be imposed
upon. One who only will protect you—it is the
name of COMSTOCK & CO. that some must always
be on the wrapper, or you are cheated.—Do not
forget it. Take the direction with you, and
test by that, or never buy it; for it is impossible for
any other to be true or genuine. Sold by Com-
stock & Co, 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Double the Quantity and Better
Quality than any other for the
same price!!! Remember this.

LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES
DR. LIN'S
TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS,
AND
CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

The greatest Secret discovered!

PURGE—purge—purge—has been the cry for
years, and yet sufferers have multiplied—and dis-
ease why? Not because purging was not necessary,
but too much has been done—without the tonic
to follow, and sustain the system. Purge, you
must! Use sickly humors—the blood must be
carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented.
Prevent, then, the growth of such humors.
Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages,
and still retain the powers of youth or middle age?
—Because they purify the blood. The Chinese
Blood Pills—to call because they work upon age
and disease. The blood—the standard remedy—
these pills will do it, and the Temperance Bitters,
taken as directed, will strengthen the system and
prevent the accumulation of the same humors which
infect the blood, and which only increase by purges
unless the bitters are taken also. Buy, then, these
pills and bitters. Take seven or ten daily,
the bitters, and if you are or have been invalid for
days, weeks, months, or years, you will find the

sickly humors driven off, and prevented from a re-
turn, and the sallow yellow hue of sickness change
rapidly to the full blooming glow of health & youth-
ful buoyancy.

There are cases so numerous of these brilliant
effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to
put them down. Buy and use these medicines,
and use no other, and health and strength shall be
yours. See wrapper and directions that come with
them.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, Jan 6 1842.

THE MECHANIC & FARMER

The Advocate of Industry and Im-
provement in Agriculture and
the Mechanic Arts.

Neutral in Politics and Religion.

THE Proprietors of the Pictorial MECHANIC
& FARMER have much pleasure
in presenting to their readers the Prospectus
of the FIFTH VOLUME, to be
commenced on the 18th of May, 1842.

The MECHANIC & FARMER will be greatly
enlarged; it will contain an additional
column on each page and will be extended
proportionally in length; it will appear in
an improved dress, and be otherwise rendered
more deserving of the extensive patronage
it has already received.

As a decided improvement in the general
features of the paper, each number will con-
tain a full description of at least one new in-
vention or improvement in the Agricultural or
Mechanical Department, which will be illus-
trated weekly by an Engraving. No inven-
tion or improvement in Agriculture or Me-
chanics worthy of being published, will be
allowed to pass unnoticed; and the publishers
are determined to render the MECHANIC
& FARMER the best Agricultural and Scientific
Journal in the British North American
Colonies.

Postmasters and others favourable to the
object of our enterprise, are respectfully re-
quested to act as Agents. Names for the
new volume will require to be forwarded early
in May. All letters will be post paid.

Though the paper will be greatly en-
larged, there will be no addition to the price,
and it will be thus rendered the cheapest peri-
odical in the Province.

TERMS.—If paid within three months \$2;
after that period \$3; Mail papers \$3 1/2 not
paid at or before the close of the volume; 3
copies sent to one address for \$6 per annum,
remitted in advance; 5 copies for \$9, and
eight for \$14.

STILES & FRASER,
Publishers

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY

WM. GARNETT,
OF SAINT ANDREWS.

AGENT of the PROTECTION INSURANCE
Company of Hartford, Connecticut, of-
fers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Fac-
tories, Barns, and their contents and all other
descriptions of insurable property,
AGAINST LOSS
OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The rates of Premium offered, are as low as
those of any other similar institution, and
every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling
sum, to protect himself against the ravages
of the destructive element, which often,
in a single hour, sweeps away the accumu-
lations of many years.

The course the office pursue in transact-
ing their business, and in the adjusting and
payment of losses, is prompt and liberal. For
terms of Insurance, application may be made
to the above named Agent who is authorized
to issue Policies to applicants without delay.

WM. CONNOR,
Secretary.

Hartford, Connecticut, July, 1841.

WM. GARNETT also offers his services as
an Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

St. Andrews, 4th Nov. 1841.

THE
CHARLOTTE COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Offer the following Premiums for the Crop of
1842, viz:—

Table with 4 columns: Description of crop, Quantity, and Premium amount.

The affidavit of the Applicant and one res-
pectable witness will be required as proof of
the quantity of each description of Grain and
Roots. Further notice will be given as to
where samples will be received and the Pre-
miums paid.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. D. MORRISON,
Secretary.

22nd OCTOBER, 1841.

WILLIAM BABCOCK & SON,

HAVE received in addition to their former
STOCK advertised 26th September 1841
the following:

FALL & WINTER GOODS:
Pilot Cloths, Peter-hams, Beaver Clothing,
White, Red, Green and Blue Flannels, Blank-
ets, Merinos, Pain and Figured Oileans and
Saxony, Satinets, Pilot and Beaver Cloth
Over Coats; Winter Slop Clothing, with many
other articles suitable for the season—all of
which are offered for sale on their usual terms.

TO SELL OR LEASE.
WHAT well improved and advantageously
situated FARM & ISLAND, with Dwell-
ing House and two Barns at Oak Bay, five
miles from Saint Stephens, lately owned by
Thomas Dunn, now occupied by David Woods,
is for sale or lease.
Apply to J. H. Whitlock, Esq. Saint
Stephens, or
JOHN DUNN,
Saint Andrews, Feb. 1, 1842

HARTFORD.
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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

THIS long established Institution, for more
than twenty-six years transacted its ex-
tensive business on the most just and liberal
principles—paying its losses with honourable
promptness.

During this period have settled at 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, and insure 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 Towns and Cities in
the United States, and in the British Provin-
ces. RESPECTABLE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Elihu Terry, Samuel Williams,
James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington,
S. H. Huntington, E. J. Colton,
H. Huntington, E. B. Ward,
and Albert Day.

James G. Bolles, Secy.
Elihu Terry, President.

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, 1842.

HAY FOR S'LE.

FOR SALE AT CHAMCOOK ISLAND,
EIGHTY Tons best English HAY, on reason-
able terms. Apply to R. K. BOSTON, St.
Andrews, or to the subscriber, at Chamcook
Island, 21st March 1842.

MARSHAL H. ANDREWS,
Chamcook Island, 21st March 1842.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the following person
has been assessed as Non Resident, in the
amounts opposite their names respectively,
for Town and County Rates for the year 1842,
on Real Estate owned by them in the Parish of
Saint George, and the same remaining as yet
unpaid and unsatisfied: the subscriber will cause
the Real Estate owned by them, or such part
thereof as may be necessary, to be advertised
and sold by the Sheriff, he first giving thirty
days notice of such intended sale; unless some
person or persons shall, in the meantime, liquidate
the amounts taxed, together with all costs
and charges.

Hector Sutherland, agent of the
heirs of Grant, deceased, £2 2 1/2

MARK YOUNG,
Collector of Rates, St. George,
Magdalenic, 22d Feb. 1842 87 m

Dry Fish and Oil.

NUMBER 1 MARKET WHARF.
The Subscriber offers for Sale at his usual
low prices.

100 Quintals Codfish,
150 Quintals Pollack Fish,
100 Barrels of No. 1 Fat Herrings,
200 Barrels No. 1 and 2, smoked Herrings.

100 Barrels Cod and Hake Oil,
Sept. 15, 1841 B. R. FITZGERALD

BANK STOCK.

ONE SHARE Charcoal County Bank Stock
for sale.

Apply at the Sign of the Office.

NEW FANCY STORE.

FALL SUPPLY.
THIS subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies
and Gentlemen of Saint Andrews that she
has received the FALL SUPPLY of GOODS, con-
sisting of

Fashionable & Fancy Goods
suitable for the Season, and at the Lowest Prices
Also a general selection of
GROCERIES,

which she will dispose of on Reasonable Terms,
at SHERLOCK.

November 4, 1841—44

SHIP TIMBER AND CORD-
WOOD.

AT CHAMCOOK.

THE above can be had on application to
JAS. W. STREET.

As Lathwood can be had upon easy terms
February 1, 1842

TO BE LEASED.

THE STORE, BILBE & PREMISES lately
occupied by James Rait, Esq. Esquire of
S. WATT,
30 1/2 for Thomas Watt.

THE
SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
A. W. SMITH.

At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS.
15s. per annum, delivered in town or sent by
17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Inserted according to written orders, or continued
all found 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 ac-
count with the Office to be paid for in advance
Blanks, Handbills, &c. struck off at the shortest
notice—to be paid for on delivery.

THE COUNTY O

Price 15s. in T

THE COUNTY O

Price 1