

The Standard.

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

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and Saturdays at 8 a. m.
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days, and Fridays at 10 a. m.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

Concluded from our last.

Mrs. Sunderland was supported back to the
sofa by her husband, upon which she sank
quite overcome by the excitement, and un-
wonted fatigue; and the gentlemen hope-
less of reawakening an interest in the often in-
terrupted conversation took leave.

"Are those children always so troublesome,
and Mrs. Sunderland always so miserably
helpless, and foolishly indulgent, and Catharine
always so kind and active and useful?" asked
Randolph as the gate closed after them.

"Always," replied Westcott, laughing at
the long string of very significant questions
which one word sufficed to answer.

"Poor Catharine!" sighed Randolph.

"Nay, it would be wiser to say 'poor Mrs.
Sunderland,' 'poor children.' They are in-
deed miserable enough; while Catharine is
so happy as a consciousness of usefulness, a
sweet temper, and peaceful conscience can
make her."

"Yes, but the mother and children make
their own misery—every external circum-
stance is in their favour—the roses of life,
without the thorns, strew the pathway—what
real care or sorrow have they? I not one—all
the allotments of Providence to them should
swell their hearts with gratitude, and call
forth songs of praise; but their perverseness
extracts poison instead of honey from the
flowers, and turns the full chorus of praise to
murmurs of discontent."

"Aye, and tempts all who are connected
with them to murmur too—but still their suf-
ferings are real, and Mrs. Sunderland's with-
out hope of alleviation—her health is gone
beyond recall, even if she would now submit
to the regimen and exercise which would
once have preserved it; and her utter self-
ishness, after forty years' indulgence, will hard-
ly be broken up."

"Undoubtedly Harry, the workings of a
perverse heart, ill health, and sickly and self-
willed children, cause real, and often intense
suffering; but let the blame rest where it
ought—on herself, not on a good and graci-
ous Providence. If we choose habitually to
violate the perfect physical and moral laws
which God has ordained for our government,
what right have we to complain when com-
pelled to pay the penalty?"

"Certainly none. And in moments of
chastened and sober reflection, such as I hope
comes to every one, I love to think how few
how very few of our troubles are occasioned by
the direct inflictions of Providence, and
how many by man's crimes or follies. Bel-
lieve me, indeed, the flood, the tornado, the
lightning, the earthquake or volcano, those
terrible ministers of wrath, commissioned to
destroy; but man's evil passions are for ever
busy, stirring up strife and causing sorrow—

Interest, envy, jealousy, perhaps only an un-
kind or careless word, come between friends
and under the bonds of love—the mediator
has been busy in other men's matters, or the
stander-by has uttered bitter words, and
thoughtless lips have repeated them, till dis-
sensations and heart-burnings pervade the neigh-
bourhood—rarity tightens the corset, un-
covers the neck, poisons the very thin stocking
and shoe; and the wan cheek, or the hectic
flush, the eye lustreless, or gleaming with the
brightness of consumption, too plainly tell
that comfort and health have been laid upon
her altar—the inebriate drains the madden-
ing cup, and then staggers home to add an-
other pang to the heart of his wretched wife,
and snatch the last morsel from the lips of
his furnishing children—pride and luxury
build up magnificent houses, and crowd them
with costly decorations, pile our tables with
dainties and fill up the sparkling wine cup,
till exhausted fortune and ruined health at
last remind us that God gave us life and
wealth for other purposes than self-indul-
gence—avarice awakens a wild spirit of specu-
lation in the land, and ruin follows in its
train; thousands, from the highest prosperi-
ty, are plunged into poverty, and tens of
thousands dependent on them for employ-
ment, know not where to look for bread—
ambition stirs in the hearts of princes, and
war with his desolating scourge, sweeps over
the nations—all over the earth, power tram-
ples on right, expression's iron hand crushes
the weak and defenceless, and—

"Men's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

"And yet all this, mournfully true as it is,"
returned Randolph, "is as nothing to the rest-
less discontent for ever working within the
heart—the unhappy propensity to be dissatis-
fied with every thing, and to be reaching &
striving for something we have not. Alas, in
how many ways we make our misery!"

"Yes, Sidney; and in how many ways does
this propensity manifest itself? The show-
ers of heaven never fall at the right time, or
in proper quantity, and we contrive to find
something amiss even with his blessed sun-
shine—the late frosts have nipped the fruit
in the bud, and the early ones destroyed our
hopes of the latter harvest—the excessive
drought has blasted the expectations of the
husbandman, or the incessant rains render it
impossible to secure the abundant harvest—

we are incommoded by the dust and the mud,
by fair weather and foul, the heat of summer
and cold of winter—and so we go on dis-
trusting the tender Father who has guided us
and sustained us all our lives long; and
murmuring at every fresh blessing which de-
cends upon our unworthy heads. Oh! when
shall we cease to give ourselves this gratui-
tous trouble about matters too high for us; and
learn, with simplicity and child-like confi-
dence, to cast all our care upon him who car-
rieth for us, and just believe that every thing
is ordered for the best, because He who is
wisest, best, has ordered them—that is the
true secret of happiness."

"But we have made a long digression from
Mrs. Sunderland and Catharine," said Ran-
dolph, throwing open the door of his friend's
office.

"To the purpose, nevertheless; for we
wished to show that the deep springs of hap-
piness or misery are within the heart, and
that as we keep that, so shall be our por-
tions of each; and those two women are il-
lustrations to the point. Mrs. Sunderland
an only child, a beauty, and an heiress; her
mother was weak and indulgent—the proto-
type of herself; and she just what her own
children are now—the plague of every one
about her. She learnt to consider herself
the most important personage in the house,
and of course her wants were to be first
attended to; her fancies all gratified.—The
natural consequence of this management was
a total absence of the self-controlling,
self-disciplining, self-educating spirit, which
can alone make a valuable character; an
entire indifference to the wants and feelings
of others, and a restless, discontented dispo-
sition, which has through life made her mis-
erable, and been a source of vexation to all
connected with her. Then her self-indul-
gence, and listless indolence, have ruined her
health, and made her not merely useless but
a burden to others. She is indeed a melan-
choly instance of the truth of our position."

"Every earthly good was hers—God's gifts
were precious, most precious; and how has
she improved them?—No gratitude swells
her heart, no praise dwells on her lips, no
good is dispensed to her fellow-beings. Alas,
what an account must she render of her
stewardship!"

"It is a sad thought," said Randolph. "But
let us reverse the picture."

"Most willingly, for the very thought of
Catharine's bright face, and sweet smile,
sends a thrill of gladness to my heart. Every
thing seems to minister to her happiness—the
showers and sunshine—the fresh green
leaves of spring and the gorgeous drapery of
autumn—the trembling rain-drop and the
brimming river—the music of the birds and
frolics of the lambs—her face is radiant with
gladness at the opening flower, and the first
spring-bird, and I have seen her with almost
the simple and joyous admiration of childhood

gazing upon the parting tints of a summer
sunset, or the fading hues of the glorious bow.
Now it is not merely because she has a taste
for the beauties of nature that it ministers to
her such exquisite enjoyment, but chiefly be-
cause she throws over its fair face the light
of her own soul—because the sweet springs of
affection within her heart gush out at the
lightest touch, for no secret bitterness, no
concealed discontent, or unkind thought, or
biting envy, is hidden there. The admir-
able Payson, on his death-bed, while endur-
ing the most intense corporeal suffering, and
enjoying the most exquisite spiritual happi-
ness, says, 'I am more and more convinced
that the happiness of heaven is a benevolent
happiness,' and adds, 'that in proportion as
his joy increased, so had his love to all
creatures.'

"Yes," said Randolph, "though man search
earth, sea, and skies for their covered good,
he shall find it only here. Let us but trust
entirely our beneficent Father, and seek to
do good to all his creatures; but ask our-
selves 'what ought we to do,' instead of 'what
should we like to do,' and act upon the an-
swer which conscience and right dictate, and
the light will shine within; nor only there,
it will throw its beams abroad till thousands
feel its blessed influence."

Randolph went to his own room to muse
upon the character of Catharine; day after
day they found him at her side, and as her
gentle influence diffused itself more and more
about him, he learned to pity Mrs. Sunder-
land, and have patience with the children.

Every day, too, he found some new trait to
admire. "Certainly," said he to Westcott,
"she has the patience of Job and the meekness
of Moses; she is constantly assailed by tri-
als of temper that would overtest the philoso-
phy of a better man than myself, and yet a
frown never contracts her brow nor a hasty
word drops from her lips.—That is indeed a
blessed alchemy which transmutes the dross
of life to pure gold."

But "the course of true love never did run
smooth," nor did it now. Perfect confidence,
indeed, that most sure bond of union, was
established between the lovers, and the father
had given them his hearty blessing, but op-
position arose from an unlooked for quar-
ter.

Mrs. Sunderland said she was grieved and
astonished at Catharine's selfishness; how
could she think of going away and leaving her
with the care of the family and children, when
she knew her health was so wretched?

Her husband tried to reason with her, but
to no purpose; she could not reason, indeed,
but she said if all this care was put upon her
she was quite sure she should not live a month.

Catharine listened with a cheek alterna-
tely red and pale, and at length she murmured
in a voice hardly audible, "I ought to have
thought of this before; your comfort should
have been my first concern."

And to the vehement remonstrances of
Randolph afterwards, that his happiness, per-
haps her own, should be sacrificed to the
wishes of Mrs. Sunderland, she replied, "It is
not a whim, Sidney; it is right. Her frail
health would at once give way under the ac-
cumulated care which would come upon her.
And may we follow our own inclinations at
the expense of her life? No, no, Sidney—
let us do right at whatever sacrifice."

Randolph was opening his mouth to an-
swer, when Judge Sunderland, entered the
room. "My children," he said, "I have
come with a proposal, which I trust will ob-
viate all difficulties; and I am sure will re-
move a weight from my heart, if you accede to
it. You know, with your well-trained do-
mestics, the care of the family is a small mat-
ter, compared to that of the children; now,
if you can consent to take them with you,
when you leave us, the chief objection will be
removed."

"My dear father," I have often thought of
this; but will the mother consent?"

"I hope to induce her; for the advantages
it promises to the children are so great, I
shall not easily relinquish it. I am aware it
is not a light thing I ask of either of you; I
know the children are self-willed and very
troublesome, but under your sole management
they will soon become less so—it is my only
hope for them."

This difficult affair settled with Mrs. Sunde-
rland, every other arrangement was speedily
made. And when Randolph, a few weeks
afterwards, landed his fair bride into the car-
riage which was to convey her home, and
placed himself beside her, he felt that though
a portion of happiness he felt that though
hearts are right, yet there may be a combina-
tion of outward circumstances greatly to in-
crease it.

BEST RECIPES FOR COOKS.—TO MAKE A
MATCH.—Catch a young gentleman and la-
dy, the best you can; let the young gentle-
man be a Jew, and the young lady be quite ten-
der—set the gentleman at the dinner table—
put in a quantity of wine, and whilst he is
sinking, stick in a word or two every now
and then about Mrs. — this will help to
make him boil. When getting red in the face
take him out into the drawing-room, set him
by the lady, and soon flatter both with green and

Then set them at the piano, and blow the
flame till the lady sings—when you hear the
gentleman sigh it is time to take them off, as
they are warm enough. Put them by them-
selves in a corner of the room on a sofa and
there let them simmer together the balance of
the evening. Repeat this thrice or four times
taking care to place them side by side at the
dinner, and they will be ready for marriage
whenever you want them. After marriage
great care must be taken, as they are very apt
to turn sour.

THE ORPHANS.

A faded beech its shadow threw
Threw o'er its grave where sorrow slept,
On which, though scarce with grass or fern
Two ragged children sat and wept.

Poor helpless orphans! pity weeps
Your tale of woe to trace—
Is that low grave where sorrow sleeps
Your only resting place?

Have childhood's days of sunny bliss
Like shadows fled by?
The mother's smile of tenderness—
The father's watchful eye!

In vain to sigh their names ye come—
There was a last adieu—
Too cold and narrow is their home,
It may not shelter you.

Yon faded beech a shadow flings
O'er their deep slumbers there—
Henceforth your infant wanderings
Can know no parent's care.

Behind them, on the hearing sward,
The village house of prayer,
Seems reared the slumbering dust to guard
Of generations there.

May Heaven their utter helplessness
From want and woe defend—
The Father of the fatherless
Shall be the Orphan's friend.

SONG.

A little island of the seas
Gives laws to all the world;
Her bulwarks are her good oak trees,
Her banners are her wind-mills.

And scatter'd o'er every clime,
Enlightening every land—
Her sons, surmounting space and time
In deathless phalanx form'd, sublime
In moral glory stand.

Thou art the dauntless soul to dare,
The energy to do,
The enterprising genius rare,
This human form divine and fair,
The God-like virtues too!

Some deem her pen about to set,
Because they wish it so:
It hath not reached its zenith yet!
Fok's full beams all nations wait
A deeper debt to owe.

Britain! thou country of my birth,
Who love thee not may fear:
Most glorious land of all the earth,
To every son of sense and worth
Thou art ever, ever dear!

THE NATCHER BEAUTY.—She has a form
delicately moulded, slight, graceful, faultless.
Her hair is the raven, shaded, lightened,
brightened with a sun-burst. Her forehead,
is the ivory throne of a calm, proud intelli-
gence; her eyes dark, thrilling, reflecting from
the rapid and searching flash into a dreamy
tenderness; her movement carries soul with it,
and the vibration of her irresistible influ-
ence. Her voice is the murmur of spring
doves; low and deep with holier passions than
the human form divine and fair, the God-like
virtues too. This not fancy's sketch.—Nat-
cher's Trader.

Discrete of Marriages in Ireland.—It has
been ascertained that marriages have de-
creased fully a third in all the districts in which the
testotal system has been introduced. This is
a curious and important fact—one, how-
ever, which might well be anticipated. The
day does not seem far distant when Ireland
will be quite a new country.—Register.

REGALTY OF GIBBON.—Gibbon, in speak-
ing of his own genealogy, refers to the fact
of Fielding being of the same family as the
Earl of Denbigh, who in connection with the
imperial family of Austria, is descended from
the celebrated Rodolph, of Hapsburg.—
While the one branch, he says, "I have
contented themselves with being Sheriffs of
Leicester shire, and justices of the peace, the
others have been Emperors of Germany, and
Kings of Spain; but the magnificent romance
of the Emperors will be read with pleasure
when the place of the Emperor is in ruins,
and the imperial Eagle of Austria is rolling
in the dust."—Times.

From the Montreal Courier.

UNITED STATES' NAVY.

Total number of vessels, built and building
in commission, in ordinary, or, on the stocks,
67, viz:
Of the Line, 11
Frigates—1st Class, 14
" 2d Class, 2
Sloops, 21
Brigs, 2
Schooners, 10
Steam Vessels, 4
Store Ship, 1
Number of vessels in commission, 42—
mounting 818 guns.

In our Navy, the rule is, to rate ships ac-
cording to their actual number of guns, pro-
jecting from broadside, bow, stern, and bridle
ports. But our neighbors adopt a different
plan—the North Carolina, for example, is
called an 80,—when, in fact, she carries 96,
and, cash carry, more. The Potomac, Brand-
wine, and other first class frigates, are still
called 44's when they actually carry 60, and
can carry more. The new 44's such as the
Constitution United States & President even
so far back as 1812, mounted 52 carriage
guns.—The new 44's are considerably larger,
and more formidable in every way.

The new ship of war, is likewise a much
more powerful than the old.—In fact, such as
the Lexington, are as powerful as the old 32.
The caliber of the gun, is extremely heavy—
the size of the vessel, and its strength, pro-
portionally increased,—and an enemy who
should go alongside one of them, expecting to
find an opponent similar to the old Peace or
Hornet, would soon be undeceived.

Altogether, this is a deception unworthy of
a Navy, so excellent, in every respect, as the
Navy of the United States. It is, however,
the policy of that government. Should a U. S.
44, of the new class, capture a British 46,—
it would be so convincing a proof of British in-
feriority to U. States' prowess!—It would be
delightful!—In point of fact, however, as re-
gards tonnage, number of guns, weight of
metal, armament generally, the present British
46, is no match at all, for even the old 44
—Let us give a proof. The U. S. frigate
Hazelton, was, in 1813,—H. M. S. Me-
cedonian, rated then 38 (the old 38, is the
present 46.) Her size is 1950 tons. The U.
States, the old 44, that captured her, is 1540
tons! But further conclusive proof, that she
was no match for her antagonist, is, that she
is one of the two ships, called 2d class Fri-
gates, in the United States' Navy List,—whilst
the United States, is found among the 1st
class Frigates.

In these remarks, we intend no disparage-
ment to the United States' Navy.

BROCK'S MONUMENT.

We would remark our readers that "Brock's
Monument," is still standing, but if allowed
to remain in its present shattered condition, it
will undoubtedly be a reflection on the national
spirit of the inhabitants of British North
America.

BROCK'S MONUMENT, says a writer in
the Toronto Patriot, "is the only public tes-
timonial we had in the Province." (We believe
in British North America) "of the united
valour of the line, the militia and the Indians."
The same writer proposes a public meeting in
Toronto for the purpose of collecting a subscrip-
tion towards erecting a new monument.
We heartily accord with the above mentioned
writer in recommending a meeting not only
in Toronto, not only in every town in the Pro-
vince, but also in every town in British Am-
erica, and completing the same with a strong
iron railing around it.

The memory of the immortal Brock is still
cherished in the Canadas, and we believe that
little exertion would be necessary to collect
a sum of money sufficient for the purpose we
speak of.—Ningars Reporter.

Step into my mouth out of the wet, as the
shark said to the little negro.

No dust affects the eyes so much as gold
dust.

Friends, like wine, require to be kept be-
fore us.

The American ladies are all of royal blood
for the people are the sovereign, and they are
the daughters of the people.

We know a man possessed of such eyesight
that on looking at persons for a few minutes
he is enabled to "see through them."

A young girl will not hesitate to tell you
her age; but you don't catch an old man de-
claring that thing.

Rum, when in hops-heads, is capable of
doing but little mischief; but when it gets
into men's heads, look out!

The Significator says there is a man living
in that city whose nose is so large that no
body can see it at once, they are obliged to
look twice; and the Boston Originator tells
of an Indian found in the back woods with a
face so black that charcoal makes a white
mark on it.

"What time is it Tom?"

"Just time to pay this little account I
owe me."

Who is she? what's her name? Send
along the way, and we'll tell you if we can't
duce a catch for her.—Editorial Critique.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From Papers by the British Agents.
The House met on the 20th April, after the Easter recess, the attendance was remarkably thin, and the proceedings of the House were uninteresting. Lord John Russell, when questioned upon the point by Lord Mahon, professed himself unable to say whether the British fleet in the Mediterranean had proceeded to make reprisals from the Neapolitans, and yet the fact is that 50 Neapolitan vessels have been captured by the British.

War with Naples.—Letters from Malta, dated April 18th, announce that the British Minister, Mr. Temple, had, on the previous day, directed the commanders of the Mediterranean, Jaseur, and Hydra, to commence immediate reprisals, and to capture all vessels sailing under Neapolitan colors, and bring them into Malta. Neapolitan vessels in that part of Malta have also been placed under embargo by order of the British Minister. The Hydra appears to have committed the awkward mistake of chasing and capturing a Tuscan vessel, supposing it to have chanced in the Bay of Palermo, the whole population flocked to the Marina, and proved by their excitement, that the slightest invitation on the part of the British commander, would have produced an insurrection in favor of the British Government. Rumours were, indeed, current, that an insurrection had already broken out at Gergenti. It is also stated that portions of the British fleet had captured 50 Neapolitan.

A Chartist in America.—G. R. Bachelier, the great Chartist and friend of Frost, has left England for America.

Chief Baron O'Grady in Ireland is dead.

Barrage of the Cork Water.—The Theatre Royal, George's street, Cork, was completely destroyed April 15, by fire. The audience retired a little before 12 o'clock, and about two the concern was discovered to be on fire. The flames were terrific, and the minutes almost the entire city. For some time it was feared the flames would extend to the ball room of the Imperial Hotel, in which case, nothing could have preserved either that establishment, or the Commercial Buildings attached thereto. Luckily, however, they were, by exertions, confined to the theatre. Mr. and Mrs. Wood, with Mr. Stansbury, were very fortunate, having taken away their wardrobe the previous night. The building was not insured.

Defeat of the Russians in Circassia.—A letter from Constantinople, of the 1st instant, mentions a new defeat sustained by the Russians in Circassia, and the capture by the Circassians of one of their forts and 26 pieces of artillery. It was believed in Odessa that army of 40,000 men concentrating at Sebastopol would be landed in the course of the spring on the coast of Circassia. According to the last accounts from Persia, the Shah was preparing to march southwards at the head of his army.

The Budget was to be brought forward on the 5th May.

The London Times says that the British ships of war in the neighbourhood of Naples, commenced on the 17th, reprisals, and captured, it was said, 50 vessels. The Hydra was cruising off the mouth of the gulph. The Neapolitan vessels at Malta, were under an embargo.

The Paris papers, however, of the 25th, confirm the report of reprisals, and state that a circular of the French consul at Naples, dated the 18th, announces the beginning of reprisals and the English ships of war seized upon several Neapolitan vessels.

It was agreed that French property on board Neapolitan vessels, with an English certificate, should be respected, and allowed to pass.

An embargo on all Sicilian vessels had been laid on at Malta.

A letter from Naples states that the government is placing all the coast in a state of defence, and that every fortified soldier has been recalled. The English Ambassador had invited all the English families residing at Naples not to renew the term for their apartments. Several of those families had already arrived there.

Half-pay and Boston steamers.—The Steam-packets between Liverpool and Halifax and Boston will commence sailing from this port on Saturday the 16th of May. This, we believe, will be the shortest voyage across the Atlantic. It will realize the plan proposed many years ago by Macgregor's British America, and more fully developed by Judge Halliburton, in his Memoirs of the immortal Sam Slick.—*Liverpool Post.*

Antarctic Voyage.—A voyage of discovery to the Antarctic will leave England early in June. This new expedition, which will consist of two vessels, to be placed under the command of an Officer in the Navy, will be equipped at the sole expense of every British merchant. We need not add that we wish them all success that to spirit an undertaking so signally merit.

Prince Castiglione, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of the two Sicilies, arrived in London on the 29th of April. He is on a special mission relating to the sulphur difficulties.

France.—The King of the French hastened the occasion of his son's marriage to complete or rather to extend the sulphur difficulties.

In the Chamber of Deputies the ministerial demand of 61,500,000 francs, for the Blockade of Buenos Ayres, was agreed to by a vote of 267 to 10. Private letters report that an expedition against Buenos Ayres was contemplated by the French Government.

The Crops in France.—The crops (says the *Breton-Venise*) are looking splendid, and promise a fine harvest. The draught has done no harm, except to small quantity of bad land, the produce of which is always feeble. We learn that in no part of France are there any complaints as to the appearance of the

crops. Hay alone threatens to be deficient, but given this fact would be removed by a few days of rain.

Spain.—There had been another breaking up of the Government of the Ministers having resigned. One one appointment is announced—that of Count Clonard to be Minister of War. Gen. Evans had gone to Madrid, to make, or attempt, some settlement of the claims of the Spanish Legion. No military movements of any importance have been mentioned.

Madrid letters of the 21st say that the health of the young Queen is very delicate, and the physicians having advised change of air, her mother, the Regent, purposes to make a tour with her, either in Andalusia or in the Basque Provinces.

India.—We had no later advices from China and only the following paragraph relating to India, in the Standard (evening) of April 30.

The *De la Orient* contains advices from Bombay to the 24th of April. The Gov. General was at Allahabad. It is rumoured that some important changes are to be made in the government of the East Indies. The seat of Government is to be transferred from Calcutta to Bombay, the principal divisions of the whole of the British Possessions in India, to be divided into northern and southern India.

The plague, it is said, had broken out in Danascur.

Great distress prevailed, in Greece, and the price of provisions had been considerably augmented. The severity of the winter had been such, that upwards of 50,000 cattle had perished in the snow in Romania alone.

Liverpool Corn Exchange. April 23.—Since Tuesday the 21st, there has been a very large arrival of Flour from the United States.

The trade in Wheat has been inactive, the dealers requiring some reduction in price on account of the expected decline to 13s. 8d. per quarter this week in the duty on foreign, which was only partially complied with.

Several parcels of American Flour, in bond, have been purchased on speculation, and for exportation, at 37. 6d. but the duty paid has been dull at former rates.

American Flour, in bond, had a ready sale at 4s. 6d. and some at 2s. Duty paid was retained at 37s. to 37s. 6d.

Manchester Cotton Market. April 21st.

Confidence is again returning, though perhaps not quite so quickly as some might wish, but now and then is a good maxim. There has been great firmness in every department of the grey cloth market this week, and in some cases a trading advance.

TEA.—The monthly price-lists of Tea commenced on Wednesday, and were brought to a close on Friday, the total quantities contained in the catalogues was 12,471 packages or 945,775 lbs. weight. There was a good attendance of the trades as well as many country buyers, and much more confidence was exhibited than might have been expected.

The sales opened with a determination on the part of the merchants not to sell black tea, the proportion of which was small, unless at extreme prices, but green teas, of which the assortment was comparatively large, and not being much wanted have not generally maintained their former quotations, and have for the most part gone 2d. to 3d. lower.

There has been very little business done privately in either free-trade Tea or Company's Congou, but the former is held for extreme prices, while some forced sales of the latter made for cash at 41. 2d. per lb.

A late Toronto paper gives it as a rumour, which obtains considerable credence, that Sir George Arthur will shortly leave for England, and that the Gov. General will assume the whole direction of the two Provinces.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

In the Times of Monday last, there is an article on this subject, from which we make the following extracts.

"For two or three days past we have observed some ugly symptoms of the manner in which our national interests and honor are likely to be treated under the name of a settlement of the North Eastern Boundary Question, so long at issue with the United States."

If the truth and justice of that question would be recognized by England, it would be recognized by the United States. We repeat, that no such thing as a question upon the rights of the British boundary could ever to have been endured, and never would have been so, if British Ministers had known and firmly discharged their duty. For if the spirit, or indeed the express provisions of the treaty of 1783 had been thoroughly insisted on, they would have been found to designate and acknowledge as British territory all the country to the eastward, not only of which, by some means or other, England has since permitted herself to be juggled. In fact the demand to stretch even their boundary to the St. John's, has ever been, on the part of the people of Maine, most unquieting and audacious—unjustified by common sense, and assuredly unsanctioned by an early recognition of the terms of a treaty, which in the year 1783, was signed by Ministers personally ignorant of the territory which they described; but in their references to which they followed implicitly the received dominations and landmarks of that period."

The writer afterwards alludes to the reports which we have mentioned above, and adds:

"Thus we are not merely to lose a large amount of that territory of which we have always, to this hour, held possession; but in consideration of the credit and advantage derived to England for that loss, we are further to pay down the fifth of a million stg. On this, of course, we shall have to bid a trifle of congratulations from Lord Palmerston."

The Duke of Wellington completed his 71st year on Friday, the first of May.

A heavy fall of snow took place at Rome on the 20th ultimo. Such a circumstance has

not been witnessed there so far in the year, since 1505.

Don Miguel.—Don Miguel has published a letter in his own name, in which he distinctly and emphatically denies his renunciation of the crown of Portugal.

The Accidents to Prince Albert.—Prince Albert applied to have recovered from the effects of the accident on Monday last. The Prince was not thrown from his horse at half past nine in the morning, as stated in several papers, accompanied by Colonel Murray and the Hon. Colonel Grey, between twelve and one, upon a high spirited thorough bred horse, which had lately been purchased for the Prince.

His Royal Highness had just passed through the Park, the Fourth's horse, when he was thrown off and fell on his back. In fact two were. The horse ran against a tree, and the Prince was thrown with considerable violence—the shoulder striking against the trunk. His Royal Highness, however, immediately mounted another steed, & proceeded direct to Ascot.

The amount advanced by the Bank of France to the Bank of England has all been paid by the latter establishment.

The *North British* contains a long and interesting account of the capture of an entire and unfortified communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, at the northern extremity of the continent, fully and undisturbedly established. The eastern and western hemispheres are no longer continents in relation to each other, but islands surrounded by their own continuous waters. This is among the greatest geographical discoveries made since the epoch of Columbus.

The fortunate agents in settling this long doubted point, are Messrs. Deane and Simpson of the Hudson's Bay Company, who under the patronage and at the expense of their magnificent principals, have undertaken the necessary voyages, to achieve the work. These gentlemen, it will be recollected, first undertook a voyage from Mackenzie's River in 1837, proceeded westward in the track of Captain Franklin, and made out the remaining portion of coast, left uninvestigated by that explorer, as far as Point Barrow, the most easterly point reached by the Blossom from Behring's Straits in 1826. This expedition completed the discovery and delineated the northern Margin of the American Continent from Point Turnagain—the most easterly point made by Captain Franklin in his great voyage—to the Straits of Behring; Dr. Richardson having a little previously traversed the coast between the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers. Having made all the discoveries that were necessary to the west, Messrs. Deane and Simpson last year turned their faces to the east, and taking up the thread of Captain Franklin's discoveries, on his first voyage, from Cape Torangani, proceeded towards the Great Fish River of Capt. Back, until they reached the westerly discoveries of that gallant officer, found relief by his party, and on 16th August actually breakfasted on the very spot actually occupied by him that day, five years before.

These investigations brought Messrs. Deane and Simpson into contact with the scene of Captain Ross's discoveries and sufferings, & enabled them to clear up all doubts regarding Boothia. Captain Ross, it will be remembered, supposed Boothia to be a part of the main land and not an island, as contended by Capt. Sir George Back. Sir George is right, for Messrs. Deane and Simpson on the 10th of August found a distinct Strait between Boothia and the main land, ten miles wide, through which they sailed, and subsequently reached the river left by Sir George's party as before mentioned.

This latter point must be a matter of gratification to Captain Back, for his difference of opinion with Capt. Ross, relative to the insularity of Boothia, had caused some unpleasant feelings between him and his friend Captain James Ross, who had adopted his insular sentiments.

Thus then, the whole matter has been made out, as it truly is, by a vessel sailing entirely untroubled from east to west or from west to east, by the part of discoveries of different interested navigators and voyagers. Captain Perry discovered Prince Regent's Inlet; Captain Ross discovered Boothia; Captain, Back, of the Blossom, advanced to Point Barrow, in Behring Straits; Captain Franklin explored the coast for a considerable distance west of Mackenzie and east of the Coppermine rivers, while Dr. Richardson surveyed that between these two rivers. Finally, Messrs. Deane and Simpson stepped in and completed the discoveries at two different points yet unexplored, and established the aqueous connection of the whole route, and with it the existence of the Northwest Passage.—*N. E. Review.*

Caution for Violations of the Neutrality Law.—Remondet Van Rensselaer was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and fined \$250, to stand imprisoned until the fine be paid. It having been satisfactorily shown that he is unable to pay the fine, the President has remitted the same.

William Lyon Mackenzie was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, from the 20th of June last, and \$10 fine. The residue of his punishment has, we understand, been also remitted by President—*Albany Argus.*

ANOTHER SLAYER.—The Schooner Mary Ann arrived at New-York on the 12th inst. from Sierra Leone. She was taken by H. R. M. Brig Bonaparte, on the coast of Africa, being then under American colours—delivered over to Lieut. Paine, of the U. S. schooner Grampus, and by him sent to N. York; the captain died on the passage.

Ship Letters.—The British Queen brought seven thousand nine hundred and forty letters, besides newspapers and pamphlets. Notwithstanding the Queen is said to have

arrived at three o'clock this morning, her letters were not delivered at our Post Office till nearly nine o'clock. There is generally some unaccountable delay in the delivery of the letters of the British Queen which, the Agents should correct. It is not so with the letters of the Great Western.

Kingston, May 14.

The time of service for the incorporated Militia, expired last week, and the men were discharged accordingly. The five battalions were re-enrolled for two years longer on a reduced scale, and have their respective headquarters at Hamilton, Sandwich, Niagara, Prescott, and Cornwall, each battalion to contain four companies, under the orders of a Lieut. Col. Gen. and master 738 privates. Besides these, there will be a coloured Company attached to the third battalion—the Glenora Light Infantry Company at Coteau du Lac, the first troops of Dragoons at Toronto, and a detachment of the 2nd Company of Kingston Militia Artillery. All the corps are considerably reduced, from their former strength.—*Kingston Herald.*

We have no doubt that the members and friends of the Church of Scotland, in these Provinces, will learn with much satisfaction, that there is a prospect of the non intrusion question, being soon brought to a satisfactory termination. The Ministry, after they had been again and again urged in the House of Lords, and also in the Commons, to propose some measure which would meet the existing difficulties, having for reasons best known to themselves, refused to legislate on the subject, or give any pledge to satisfy the loudly expressed wish of the Scottish Church, the Earl of Aberdeen, a Nobleman, not less distinguished for intellectual abilities than for moral worth, perceiving the urgency of the case, and desirous to promote the peace and prosperity of his native land, has come forward and stated his determination to bring a measure to Parliament on the subject, after the Easter recess, and before the meeting of the General Assembly, in the month of May. We may expect them to have an outline of Lord Aberdeen's proposed plan, by the very first arrivals from Britain.—*Halifax Guardian.*

We have not yet perceived the final decision of the British Parliament, on the City of Reserves Bill, but judging from the proceedings in the House of Lords, it may be expected to be unfavorable to all the Religious denominations in Canada, except the Church of England, and will no doubt lead to renewed and violent hostility, against the favoured Church. Nothing is so much to be dreaded or deplored, as discussions amongst British Protestants in Canada, on the eve of the termination of the two Provinces, which is likely to be soon accomplished.—*Ibid.*

Monday last, the 15th May, was the 57th anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists, the venerated founders of our City, who at the close of the American revolutionary war, in 1783, left their homes in the revolted Colonies and took up their residence in what was then a wilderness of forest, but which is now a flourishing Province, with a large Commercial City, and several other thriving mercantile towns and villages. A few of the venerated founders of our City and Province yet remain among us, and appear to view with pride the steadily increasing prosperity which displays itself on every side, both in town and country. One of the most aged & respected of these ancient individuals, whose venerable appearance animates every bosom, we yesterday observed driving in a wagon with two horses, some members of his family through our streets; and long may the snow-white head of the "father of the City" be visible among us.—*Observer.*

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY MAY 23 1840.

Charlotte County Bank.

Has HARRIS, Esq. President.

Directors: HARRIS, Esq. and JAMES PATTISON, Esq.

Business hours, from 10 to 2.

By order of the Directors, H. HARRIS, Esq.

One pound note must be lodged with the Bank, or before Friday, or before they must be over next week.

John and Eliza Power.

One pound note must be lodged with the Bank, or before Friday, or before they must be over next week.

Saint Stephens Bank.

Has HARRIS, Esq. President.

Directors: HARRIS, Esq. and JAMES PATTISON, Esq.

Business hours, from 10 to 2.

By order of the Directors, H. HARRIS, Esq.

One pound note must be lodged with the Bank, or before Friday, or before they must be over next week.

SAINT STEPHENS BANK.

Has HARRIS, Esq. President.

Directors: HARRIS, Esq. and JAMES PATTISON, Esq.

Business hours, from 10 to 2.

By order of the Directors, H. HARRIS, Esq.

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Business hours, from 10 to 2.

By order of the Directors, H. HARRIS, Esq.

old, esteemed and talented correspondent, and trust that he will send us an article occasionally on Agriculture.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Dear Sir.—Among the number of remarks upon the Roman Purse which I have seen in print, I have observed none announcing them more proper—this however is the fact. In November last I put a Label round two of them directed to friends in the County and left them in a Book Case in the Northern, and consequently cold corner of the House, and they were forgotten until mid winter, when they were frozen as hard as Bullets, and remained in that state until the Spring when they sprouted as early as those in the cellar.

I planted them early in this month, the one whole and the other cut into two equal parts, and strange as it may seem, they are above ground strong and healthy in appearance with eight or ten leaves on each, while not one of eighty hills planted on the same day in similar ground, with the same treatment, and same description of potatoe, has made its appearance.

Yours &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Saint Andrews, May 26, 1840.

ORIGINAL.—A Son of the Emerald Isle, who arrived here the other day, on being asked by one of his countrymen to take a "Glass of Something," replied that he had joined the Temperance Society in Cork, before leaving Ireland; his acquaintance replied that it was of no consequence as a pledge given in Ireland was not binding here, but the Emigrant true to his text, characteristically replied "do you think I brought my body to America, I left my soul in Ireland." We were pleased with the reply, and trust all who joined that good cause will adhere as strictly to its rules.

THE WEATHER.

For the last few days have been remarkably warm, and we perceive the Cherry Trees in a neighbouring garden are covered with blossoms, an unusual circumstance at this season. While we are looking the forward state of the season, we cannot pass by the ship of Dr. Gray without mentioning, that there may be seen an *Orange Tree* in full blossom, with half grown and ripe fruit, the growth of this Town, this is certainly a rare sight in Saint Andrews.

A desire to publish as much as possible of the news by the *British Queen*, compels us to omit to-day much other matter and a number of advertisements.

THE REV. ROBERT NEWTON.—This very celebrated and eloquent Methodist Minister, the representative, in America, of the British Conference, preached an able and impressive sermon in the House of Representatives, at Washington, on the 16th inst. The spacious hall and galleries were unusually crowded—the congregation being the largest ever witnessed within its walls, comprehending most of the Members of both Houses of the Nation Legislature, and a vast number of very distinguished citizens.

Among the passengers in the British Queen is the Earl of Mulgrave, eldest son of Lord Normandy. He is on his way to Canada.

MURAMCHI, May 19.

The inhabitants of Chatham were aroused from their slumbers about two o'clock on the morning of Sunday last, by the appalling cry of fire. On proceeding to the scene of alarm, we perceived that one of the Blacksmith's Shops, attached to the Ship yard of Joseph Cunard & Co. was on fire. Through the exertions of the persons assembled, the destructive element was confined to the building in which it originated, and one of a similar description, adjoining, which was burnt.

The Dwelling House of Mr. Connors, in Napan, together with a large portion of its contents was destroyed by fire on the night of Friday last.—*Gleaner.*

MARRIED.

On Monday evening last, the 25th inst., by the Rev. Alex. McLean, M. A. C. O. T. Twentyfourth, of Saint John, to MARY ELIZABETH, fourth daughter of William Babcock, Esq. of this Town.

At St. John, on the 19th inst. by the Rev. the Rector of the Parish, Thos. P. Millidge, Esq. to Sarah Ann Debbis second daughter of James White, Esq. High Sheriff of the City and County of St. John.

Same place on the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Benjamin Ellison, to Miss Margaret Ball. The same evening, by the same, Mr. James Stewart, to Miss Anna Ball.

At Woodstock, on the 21st inst. by the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, Mr. Hugh Harrison, Merchant, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Day, all of that place.

DIED.
At St. John, on the 20th inst. Mary, wife of Mr. Colin Macay aged 56 years.

Same place, on the 20th inst. aged 9 years and 3 months, Catherine Hazen, fourth daughter of A. Wedderburn, Esq. Government Provincial Emigrant Agent.

Same place on the 18th inst. in the 29th year of his age, after a protracted illness which bore with christian resignation, Charles Gallagher, Esq. Barrister at Law.

CARD.

CAPTAIN ABBOT. of the British Brig *Eliza Lee*, of St. Stephen, begs to tender his sincere thanks to Capt. Noyes, of the United States Revenue Cutter *Alert*, for the very important services rendered him while in distress at Little River. And also to Lieut. J. A. Underwood, of the same vessel for his prompt and effective assistance at that time.

St. Stephen, May 23, 1840.

We are requested to be preached here, on Sunday past 6 o'clock.

PORT O.

May 22, Brig.

—22, Brigs.

—25, Brig.

—25, Brigs.

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BLANKS

ON SALE AT THE
STANDARD OFFICE,
AND PRINTED TO ORDER
SUPREME COURT.
Subpoena; Common process; Bailable process;
Non-bailable process; Bailable writs,
Declarations; Pleas; General Issue; and
Notice of set off.
COMMON PLEAS
Summary process, bailable and non-bail-
able; Executions, Ca. Sa., and E. Fa.
MAGISTRATES.
Summon, Subpoena, Ticket, Juror's sum-
mons, Writs, subpoenas, Defendants' bond

Copies, Commitment, Ship-master's complaint, warrant-committal & discharge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEED of land; Warranty deed; Letter of Administration; Letter of Appointment; Confined debtors notice for maintenance & for discharge, Indentures, Bond to pay money, To enter-up judgment, Timber and Land petitions.

St. Andrews, January, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE Book for the record of the names of persons wishing to travel by the above Coach is necessarily removed from the St. Ann's Hotel and will in future be found at the bar of the Commercial Hotel, at the head of King Street.

THOMAS WYLE,
President of the Company

B. ROBINSON, Managing Director.

St. John's, June 15, 1838.—Jan

Wholesale & Retail
WAREHOUSE.
W. & S. M. GILMORE,
Beg to announce the arrival of the following

White, Red, Blue, and Yellow Pinnels, Red and Blue daisies, Saxony Flannel, very fine; Green Baze, Kersey, Grey and White Cottons, printed Cottons, London printed Canton flannels, boiled Linens, French Linens, French Balmain, French Velvet, Nankeen, Blue striped bed ticks, Longhams, Rhomepun, Checks, Regent's shooting Stipes, Furniture Lintons, White and black Welding, Ladies Scotch Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gaiters, Filles, Rob-Sopon, and bordered Linens, all new styles, also a large quantity of the Bohemian Man's COATS and MITES, Ives, Squirrel tail, and English bear skins, Fur Ruffs, Bushman Mantel, Seal and sealers Case, Ladies' dressing and cloth Boots, Ladies and Gentie snow Boots, white and black satin, Levees, white and black silk and jacks of sew, Green and pink children's satin dresses, &c. A very extensive assortment of Buttons. &c.

The above together with the Stock on hand can pricing a very general assortment of *Mind's* Goods which we shall sell for cash and ask but one price

BOYS WANTED.
TWO BOYS are Wanted, about 15 years of age, who can read and write well, as apprentices to the Printing business. Those from the Country would be preferred.
Standard Office, No. 4, 1828.

VICTORIA CO. H.
SANTA ANDREWS TO SANTA JOHN.
Four Horse Teams
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

THIS Stage will leave St. Andrews every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at St. John at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Returning, it leaves St. John every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 5 o'clock, and arrive at St. Andrews same days, in the afternoon.

for the better accommodation of the Public,
the driver will drive the whole route from
St. Andrews to St. John.
Hacks will be kept at the *St. John Hotel*,
St. John, and at *Mrs. McAlwain's Hotel*,
St. Andrews. All *Engages at the Hotel*
of the Owners.

THOMAS WHEAT,
H. HATCH,
G. ANDERSON, Directors,
F. A. WAGGINS,
EDMUND KAYE,
C. STOCKWELL,
Saint John, January 25, 1840.—r15.

For Sale or to Let,
From 1 to 5 years, and possessing great
immediately.

The well known Island called **HANDS ISLAND** granted to one **John Jamieson** and by him conveyed to the late **Elisba Andrews Esq** situated in Little L'Ette passage. This land contains upwards of thirty three acres and cuts from 12 to 15 tons of Hay, and its situation is in every respect well adapted for carrying on the fishing business.

ALSO FOR SALE.

The town lot No. 6 in Block letter P, in Arr' Division, situate in the rear of the residence of **Alexander Grant Esq.** Terms made known on application to the Subcriber.

R. M. ANDREWS.

St. Andrews, Sep. 18. 1839 38c4e'

FARM TO LEASE.

For such a term as may be agreed upon.
THAT Valuable lot of land fronting on the
 Secoudia River and adjoining the lot at
 present occupied by Mr William McCurdy &
 generally known as half Lot No. 41 of the Pe-
 geot Grant containing 20 acres more or less
 for further particular (if required) apply to the
 subscriber,
 V. McLEAN.

Rum, Sugar, Molasses, &c.

Just received, and for sale by the subscriber
 at purchases from Jamaica and Demarara **RUM**,
 also bright Porto Rico Sugar,
 also ditto **Molasses**
 also Bacon, Java Nutmeal
 and best White Lead
 Quarter casks, 18 gallons each. Pale Sherry
 Wine, also, on hand,
 and for
 at 100 London mould Candles 50 lb and 50 lb

boxes; ditto, Liverpool ditto
boxes London and Liverpool yellow Soap.
October 12, 1859 JAMES W STREET

Volume

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