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From the Southern Literary Messenger, for June.

MELHATCHEE.
THE ENCHANTED WARRIOR.

(Concluded.)

'But hold!—stop, roared Melhatchee, as the half-breed walked quietly away; 'You are prisoner!—hell!' This last monosylable he uttered with an involuntary scream of pain, as, making a spring towards Foxeye, he was suddenly jerked back, and his head with a violent concussion struck the tree.

'Men—warriors—braves!' shrieked Melhatchee, writhing with pain and rage. 'Arrest the conjurer! Let him not escape in open day.'

'Calmly, calmly, noble Delaware,' observed Foxeye, pointing significantly to the door of the lodge, which was by this time securely fastened by Wineena 'The Indian braves are smoking in council,—I pray you disturb them not.'

'Squaw-devil!' screamed the warrior, impotent with rage. * * * * * 'Wineena,' said Foxeye, addressing the trembling maiden, 'Let us bid thy gentle father farewell.' Leading her within a few paces of the tree the half-breed continued—

'Warrior of the powerful arm! The Foxeye takest thy daughter in marriage—he shall lead her to his hut in the lands of the white man; Farewell.'

'Squaw! She-devil!' roared Melhatchee, vainly endevoring to clutch his tomahawk, which he had let fall in the first paroxysm of pain and anger. 'Go at your peril! Ten thousand deaths shall ye die if the Delaware warrior retakes ye—and hark! his eye is not the mole's—his foot is not the terrapin's.'

'Doubtless, noble Delaware, thy prowess is infinite,' said Foxeye, but it will avail you little while the Evil Spirit is upon thee. We part in fellowship. Farewell.'

'Farewell, father, echoed Wineena sweetly.

Melhatchee was fairly choked with rage.—Pinned securely to the tree, he shook his clenched hand impotently and grinned with excess of ferocity.

Foxeye armed himself with the chieftain's tomahawk.

'Farewell,' said the couple fot the last time, and they disappeared in the forest, amidst the phrensied maledictions of Melhatchee.

The Delaware warriors having smoked many pipes & granted very often as they mused over their bewitched chieftain, at last fell one by one fast asleep. The historian remarks how a young hunter of the Delaware tribe, in returning from the chase came that way at midnight when the moon was high in the heavens—how he saw the old chieftain standing stock upright against the tree, apparently afflicted with a somnambulous nightmare,—how he, that never winced at mortal foe, started aback and cried, 'The Great Spirit preserve us!—Melhatchee of the powerful arm is warring with the foul fiend!'—and how he was so terrified at the warrior's convulsed visage as the moonbeams revealed it in all its ferocity, that he fled to the lodge, unbound the door, and found the braves of his tribe snoring in sleep. It was not until next morning that the young hunter succeeded in rousing his comrades.

'Delawares,' said he; 'Our great chief is doing battle against the foul fiend—the demon of sleep has drawn him up against the fire-beach. Let us haste and awake him.' And the warriors having taken a slice of vension, and smoked awhile repaired to the spot where where they saw their chieftain standing upright against the tree, his face ten times more terrific than ever, his mouth foaming with rage, his hands clenched in agony, and his scalp-lock stiff and erect. 'And they looked,' says the historian, 'but in vain, for Melhatchee spake not.' Whereupon the warriors called a council, and they one and all sat down around the chieftain and the pipe passed around, and they grunted.

'The Eagle Father,' said Nevelhaw, 'is enchanted.'

'His hair stands on end like the shooting poplar,' added the next.

'The lion is within said a third.

'But the spirit holds him,' rejoined a fourth.

'Great is his wrath,' observed a fifth.

'Melhatchee thirsts for blood,' added a sixth.

'He longs to grapple with the foe,' continued a seventh.

'Wo! wo! to him that falls into the hands of the powerful warrior while his ire is up,' cried the eighth.

'Ay, ay, Delawares,' said the Medicine man of the tribe, 'ye speak not in council with forked tongues; but let us devise means to drive off the foul fiend.'

'What shall the braves do?' inquired Nevelhaw.

'They must beat the kettle,' replied the Medicine man.

And the kettle was beaten till it re-echoed from the remotest depths of the forest; but Melhatchee still stood erect and the spirit held him by the scalplock.

'Ugh!' grunted the warriors.

'We shall try brimstone,' said the Medicine man; 'and smother the evil one in his own element.' A young warrior was despatched to one of the wigmams for the desired article. Meantime the Medicine man gathered some leaves and dry twigs near the enchanted Melhatchee, and set them on fire. When the brimstone had arrived he powdered a little in his left hand, and muttering an incantation to the dark spirits, strewed it copiously on the burning twigs. The fumes of sulpher now ascended in clouds around the chief of the Delawares. Melhatchee, habitually asthmatic, coughed, sneezed and groaned with suffocation. In vain he essayed to call upon the Medicine man to suspend his infernal origies, the words were driven back with clouds of smoke and brimstone. Frantic with pain, the old chieftain struggled like a dusky fiend in the infernal regions; & the big tears rolled down his cheeks. His eyes were red and bloodshot, his face black with suffocation.

'The spirit is going,' whispered the Medicine man mysteriously. But here the clouds cleared away and revealed the fainting & exhausted warrior. 'Ugh!' muttered the grand council, 'the eagle is conquered, he trembles like a squaw!'

'Ay,' said Nevelhaw, 'but the foul one still cleaves to his scalp lock.'

'What say the Delawares to water,' observed the Medicine man, a little dubious of his skill; it may break the charm.'

'True,' said the warriors gloomily, 'but the Medicine man knows best.'

'So be it,' rejoined the latter; and instantly a hundred gourds filled with cold water from the creek were produced and dashed in the face of the ill-fated chieftain. But the effect was alike unhappy. Melhatchee endeavored to scream—to threaten—to promise, but the words were now driven back with a deluge of water.

'Our father is in a sad condition,' said the Medicine man. 'We must try the torch.'—Lighting a brand in the embers around the tree, the Medicine man applied it in several places to the writhing body of the warrior.

'Away—squaws! fiends!' shrieked Melhatchee frantic with rage and pain: 'cease your accursed tortures! The chief of the Delawares is not charmed—Begone!'

'Ugh!' echoed the warriors of the grand council; and the volumes of smoke, as they passed the pipe, arose in dense masses.

'The torch has failed!' cried the Medicine man in despair. 'Men—warriors, lay hold! Drag your brave chieftain from the clutches of the infernal one.'

Six or eight of the stoutest in council now sprang forward and caught the enchanted warrior by the moccassins: but his hair was unyielding, and they tugged in vain to drag him from the tree. Another reinforcement joined in, and with better success. The bewitched scalp-lock gave way, and Melhatchee's head came lumbering down on the embers.

'The spirit is conquered,' said Nevelhaw, gravely.

'And our chieftain is free,' added the Medicine man.

'But where is the prisoner and thy bride, doughty Nevelhaw?' inquired a young warrior of the council.

'They are gone!' ten thousand curses on the creamface,' shouted Nevelhaw, striking his forehead with his clenched hand.

'Aye, the Fox hath carried away the Dove, they are gone—all gone!' groaned Melhatchee, rolling in the embers. * * * * A search was now made, but neither Foxeye nor Wineena could be discovered by a single trace. Maddened with rage and disappointment the young warriors set up a deafening yell, and were soon lost in the mazes of the forest.

Melhatchee rising slowly stroked his broken, but still belored scalp-lock, and muttered 'ugh!' He was never afterwards known to smile.

* * * * * *

'And were the fugitives captured?'

No; they made their escape to the frontier, and Foxeye built a comfortable hut for his faithful Wineena; and they lived in harmony many years. Wineena would sometimes shed a tear at the recollection of her poor father; but Foxeye could never repress a smile as he thought of the fierce old warrior—the bewitched scalp-lock—the parting scene, and 'the grand council.'

Here the old woodman's eye lit up with an odd mixture of humour and regret, and turning to my hostess he whispered in a smothered tone—'wife, dost remember Foxeye?'

'Ah, you old rascal,' laughed the matron as she replied in good English, and brushing away a tear—'you are at your old tricks.'

'And is it possible?' I cried with unfeigned wonder and delight, 'is it—is it true that I see before me the hero and the heroine of the story Foxeye and Wineena?'

'It is very possible and very true, replied the old man, 'and if the surprise has'nt taken away our appetite, we will conclude the entertainment with supper, such as it is. First, however let me beg you will forgive a little egotism in the description of the hero, you see before you that very Foxeye, and from his age you may judge of his youth.'

That night I slept little. and early on the morrow, as I took leave of my kind host and hostess, a pang of regret shot through my bosom: for I well knew that the vast wilderness which lay between me and my destination, I would never again traverse; and in parting them, that we parted forever.

R. BROWNE.

Maysville, 1840.

The Irish Ladies are thus spoken of in a recent letter from N. P. Willis, written after a fashionable party in Dublin

Physically, Irish women are probably the finest race in the world—I mean, taller, better limbed and chested, larger eyed and with more luxuriant hair, and freer action than any other nation I have observed. The Phœnician and Spanish blood which has run hundreds of years in their veins, still kindles its dark fire in their eyes, and with the vivacity of the Northern mind and the bright color of the Northern skin, these Southern qualities mingle with most admirable and superior harmony. The idea we form of Italian and Grecian beauty is never realized in Greece and Italy, but we find it in Ireland, heightened and exceeded. Cheeks and lips of the delicacy and bright tint of carnation, with snowy teeth, hair and eyebrows of jet, are what we should look for on the palette of Apelles, could we recall the painter, and reanimate his far-famed models; and these varied charms, united fall very commonly to the share of the fair Millesian of the upper classes. In other lands of dark eyes, the rareness of a fine grained skin, so necessary to a brunette, makes beauty as rare—but whether it is the damp softness of the climate or the infusion of Saxon blood, a coarse skin is almost never seen in Ireland.—I speak now only of the better born ranks of society, for in all my travels in Ireland, I did not chance to see even one peasant girl of any pretensions to good looks.

Nothing could be more captivating and delightful than the manners of Irish women, & nothing at the same time, could be more at war with the first principles of English high breeding—coolness and *retenu*. The frank, almost hilarious "how are you?" of an Irish girl, her whole handed and cordial grasp, as often in the day as you meet her, the perfect un-missyish, confiding direct character of her conversation, are all traits which would stamp her as somewhat rudely bred, in England, & as desperately vulgar in New York.

Modest to a proverb, the Irish woman is as unsuspecting of an impropriety as if it were an impossible thing, and she is as fearless & joyous as a midshipman and some times as noisy. In a ball-room, she looks ill-drest not because her dress was ill-put-on, but because she dances, not glides, sits down carelessly, pulls her flowers to pieces, and if her head-dress incommodes her, gives it a pull or a push—acts which would be perfect insanity at Almack's. If she is offended, she asks for an explanation. If she does not understand you she confesses her ignorance. If she wishes to see you the next day, she tells how and when. She is the child of nature, and children are not 'stylish.' The miminiy-piminy, eye-avoiding, finger-tipped, drawling don't-touch-me manner of some of the fashionable ladies of our country, would amuse a cold & reserved English woman sufficiently, but they would drive an Irish lady into hysterics.

Anecdotes of Elephants.—The keepers of manageries have always some stories of the odd methods in which elephants avenge their wrongs. In a very pleasant book for young persons, abounding in valuable information, mention is made of a recent instance of this quality:—a man took hold of an elephant's tail in the streets of London, when the animal was so displeased with the indignity, that he turned suddenly round, and grasping the man with his trunk, placed him against the iron rails, where he kept him prisoner, till the keeper, by his entreaties, procured the offender's release.

The most remarkable peculiarity in the docility of an elephant, is the certainty with which he may be trusted to perform particular labours, without the immediate superintendence of a man. Many elephants are in the habit of tying their own legs at night; they are brought to this by custom. But they will perform duties of a nature, in which a uniform has not been acquired. Thus an elephant may supply the place of nurse.

"I have myself," says an officer who has served in India, "seen the wife of a mohout, (for the followors often take their families to the camp,) give a baby in charge to an elephant, while she was on some business, and have been highly amused in observing the sagacity and care of the unwieldly nurse. The child, which, like most children, did not like to lie still in one position, would, as soon as left to itself, begin crawling about; in which exercise it would probably get among the legs of the animal, or entangled in the branches of the trees on which he was feeding; when the elephant would, in the most tender manner, disengage his charge, either by lifting it out of the way with his trunk, or by removing the impediments to its free progress. If the child had crawled to such a distance as to verge upon the limits of his range, (for the animal was chained by the leg to a peg driven into the ground,) he would stretch out his trunk, and lift it back as gently as possible to the spot whence it had started."

An effect of intelligence, even more extraordinary than the instances we havementioned, is recorded upon the authority of an artillery officer who witnessed the transaction.—"The battering train going to the seige of Seringapatam, had to cross the sandy bed of a river, that resembled other rivers of the Peninsula, which leave, during the dry season, but a small stream of water running through them; though their beds are mostly of considerable breadth, very heavy for draught, and abounding in quicksands. It happened that an artilleryman, who was seated on the tumbril of one of the guns, by some accident fell off in such a situation that, in a second or two, the hind wheel must have gone over him. The elephant which was stationed behind the gun, perceiving the predicament in which the man was, instantly, without any warning from its keepers, lifted up the wheel with its trunk, and kept it suspended till the carriage had passed clear of him.

Halifax, Sept. 1.

Rumors are current about Town, that His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell has been offered the situation of Governor and commander in chief at Ceylon, and that he has accepted the same, and may shortly be expected to quit this Province. It is also said that Lord Falkland, is to be our next Lieut. Governor, with a Salary of £5000 per annum, how to be made up we dare not conjecture.—*Times.*

The Synod of Nova Scotia have it in contemplation to erect a Theological Institution in connection with the Established Church of Scotland in these Provinces.—*Charlottetown Herald.*

The Countess of Westmoreland has given £10 as a donation to the Roman Catholic Churches in P. E. Island.

A new Wesleyan Chapel was to be opened for divine worship at Capraud, P. E. I. on Sunday the 30th ult. by the Rev. Wm. Smith, of Charlotte Town.—*Ib.*

Trick of a Ventriloquist.—Blitz, the ventriloquist and magician, recently played a funny trick upon a couple of horse jockies at Bangor, "way down east." One of them, says a Bangor paper, was examining a horses mouth, and asked the other how old he called him.

"Seven this spring," said the man.

"No, I'm nine," hoarsely replied the horse, moving his lips.

"Ha!" says the jockey.

"Ha!" responded the horse.

"Will he go?" inquired the jockey.

"Not a peg" replied the horse, or rather Blitz for him.

The jockies by this time thought they were in strange company. Down went the reins, and they scattered, leaving Signior and the horse to finish the bargain!

A better trick than than the above was played by Signior Blitz in our streets a few days ago.—He met a fruit seller and bought an orange from him, on opening which, to the amazement of the man, he found half a crown within; he purchased another orange and on cutting it met with the same result; he then offered to buy the whole of the oranges for forty shillings; the seller refused to let him have another one, but hurried down the nearest wharf, and went to work earnestly in cutting up his oranges to find half crowns within them—but to his astonishment he found not even a sixpence. Signoir Blitz, honourably paid him for the fruit he had thus destroyed.—*Halifax Morn. Herald.*

Signoir Blitz.—This celebrated gentlemen, when passing the corner of King street, on Saturday evening, seeing some fine Oranges in a basket, asked the owner, (a son of the Emerald Isle,) the price, 8d Sur, was the reply, very good my friend, said the Signior, purchasing one which he cut, and to the astonishment of Pat, found a quarter of a dollar. The Signor then offered to purchase the lot, about forty in all, but Pat, supposing that each contained a half dollar, refused in a surley tone to sell them. On the Signior's return, in a few minutes after, he found the fruit merchant had cut up nine more oranges but (it is needles to add) not finding them full of money, now very civilly accepted the Signoirs offer of 8d a piece for them.—*News.*

Irish Wit.—A genuine "son of the sod" came into our office the other day, and asked the rates for advertising for a situation. The price we told him would be one dollar for three insertions, and one dollar and seventy-five cents for six. "A dollar," said he, scratching his pate, "for the first three times, and thræ quathers for the last thræ; well thin, my darlin, faith and we'll have it in the last thræ"—*N. Y. Sun.*

The British territories in India, cover an area of 1,280,000 square miles, with a population of 134,230,000. For its security she has a large navy and 230,000 troops.

Christians Persecuted.—News from China says that bitter persecutions of the Christians in that Empire have commenced. Several missionaries have been thrown into prison, & one put into chains and severely beaten, because he would not disclose the retreat of another missionary.—*English paper.*

Why do we say, when friends are taken from us, we loved them too well, therefore they are taken from us;—it is not thus; there is one tie less to bind us to earth, and one cord more to draw us heavenward.

To Young Men.—Frame, who murdered Nethammer at a grocery store in Illinois, was recently executed there. The evening previous to his execution, he was asked if he had any request to leave behind him. "Yes," said he promptly, "tell every young man not to drink liquor; tell them to fly from it; it is the root of all evil; it has brought me to this dungeon and caused these heavy irons to be bound on my hands and feet.

Teetotalism in Scotland.—It appears that Father Matthew has got a succesful imitator in the person of the Rev. G. Mason, whose exertions are effecting a moral revolution in Aberdeenshire, second and only in extent and importance to the tee-total movement in Ireland. As a specimen of what has been done in Buchan we may mention, that in the town of Fraserburgh, which contains a population of little more than 2,000 nearly 700 have become tee-totallers! In the neighbouring fishing villages there is scarcely a man who has not joined the movement, and the same may be said of the adjoining rural districts.

New Invention.—Our attention has lately been called to two new inventions—one American, the other, we believe, French—which seem likely to effect revolutions, of great tho' unequaled importance, in the world of manufactures. The American novelty is a machine by which woolen cloth is produced at less than a fourth part of the cost hitherto usual. The material is not woven, but compressed. Two urchins, with the machine, can turn out 100 yards of broad cloth in 12 hours; and where 24s. were demanded per yard, six shillings afford the new manufactures abundant remuneration. We have inspected and handled (as roughly as we liked) specimens of every variety from the finest scarlet cloth for officers uniforms down to the blankets and carpets; and we certainly should not, either by sight or touch, distinquish them from corresponding pieces made in the old fashion. The French device is of a very different sort, but must also have a very remarkable result.—Two specimens of this new manufacture were exhibited at the Marquis of Northampton's last soiree, as President of the Royal Society and they then excited the curiosity and astonishment of the assembled elite of our philosophers. They were rich silk curtains, having all the appearence of being much inwoven in gold and silver in most gorgeous paterns of arabesque. They felt exactly like the most splendid hangings of the Louis Quatorze taste but their cost is a mere trifle in comparison, for the gold and silver are merely woven glass. The Queen of the French and her daughter appeared at the last ball in the Tuileries, in dresses maufactured upon this principle.—*London John Bull.*

A French paper before us states, that numerous plants afford true and convenient hints concerning the weather, which it may be agreeable to some to be informed of. Chickweed is said always to close its blossoms some time before a rain; so that when they are observed open, one may calculate on dry weather for at least several hours. As long as they continue to unfold and display themselves, the whole day may be depended upon. If on the contrary the flowers withdraw themselves into their green envelope, the pedestrian need wish no better hint to take his umbrella on his walk. All kinds of clover, we are further informed, close up their leaves at the approach of a storm, and this is so marked a characteristic of that family of plants, that they are often denominated "the farmer's barometer." The same practise is observed in tulips, and the greater part of flowers with yellow blossoms, in preperation for rain. Wild sorrel does the same in France; and in other countries the mountain ebony, the accrcia, and sensitive plants generally do the same.

Pasture.—An English writer recommends to mix a few sheep and one or two colts in each pasture for horned cattle. Another says, "the following economical experiment is well known to the Duch, that when eight cows have been in a pasture, and can no longer obtain nourishment, two horses will do very well for some days, and when nothing is left for the horses, four sheep will live upon it; this not only proceeds from their differing in their choice of plants, but from the formation of their mouths, which are not equally adapted to lay hold of the grass. New grass, stocked very hard with sheep will unite and mat at the bottom, and form a tender and inviting herbage. In North Wiltshire, (famous for cheese,) some dairymen mix sheep with cows, to prevent the pasture from becoming too luxuriant, in the proportion of about one sheep to a cow.

Finish one Job before you begin another.—This advice is trite, but it is of great importance; and there are few cases where it cannot be attended to.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

UNITED STATES.

The Real Object of Log Cabins.—A correspondent of the Ohio Statesman makes the following statement, which is verified by a number of affidavits.

"Will you have the goodness to give the following a publication in your useful paper—it comes from one who is a tenant of a log house.

"Being engaged in conversation on Saturday evening with Dr. Landon, upon the political topics of the day, it being in front of the post office, and several gentlemen present, & Knowing the Doctor to be a man of extensive reading and literary attainments, and a prominent whig, I asked the Doctor the object of the whig party in parading through the streets log cabins, hen coops, hard cider barrels, gourds and pictures? The Doctor replied, that he had in the house the statistical account that there were in the state of Ohio, thirty thousand persons who do not know how to read, and the number of such persons in the United States is about 3 hundred thousand, and that all these are voters; and by approaching them with log cabins, hen coops, &c., we excite their passions; and when once their passions are excited, sing them a Tippecanoe song, and we can get them so that we can begin to talk to them. I observed that the democratic party had charged that object upon the leaders of the whig party, but I never had met one who was willing to own it before; and thanked him for the exposition he had given of the whig party."

The *New York Signal* consoles itself for the *beating* which the Acadia gave the President, by saying that the President will beat the Acadia on their return trip. Easier *said* than *done*, Mr. Signal. We see no reason why the Acadia cannot beat as well *backwards* as *forwards*.—*Boston Notion.*

We understand that 53 persons have already engaged their passage in the beautiful steamer *Acadia*, for Liverpool, and a number for Halifax;—among them is the venerable Ex-President John Quincy Adams. Some of these individuals have visited the steamer President, which sails from New York on the same day with the Acadia, and have given the latter the preference.—*Ibid.*

VARIATION OF THE NEEDLE.—Prof. Loomis, of the Western Reserve College, has been engaged some time in collecting facts in regard to the variation of the magnetic needle and has published a large table together with a chart shewing the variation in different parts of the country. It is well known that the variation is westerly,—that is, the needle of the compass ranges west of the true north line, in some places more than others.

Prof. Loomis, however, thinks that the variations westerly is diminishing, and that the needle is slowly returning to the true north after the rate of about six minutes per year for the New England States, and that this retrograde course commenced in 1819 every where, and in some places as early as 1793,—This variation has caused a great deal of trouble in land surveys. Old lines that were run out many years ago a certain course on the compass, cannot be followed now by the same course, and as no record was kept in early times of what the variation at the day was, it is almost imposible to tell what allowance to make in tracing them now.

The aspect which the North Eastern Boundary Question presents, is not as favorable as might be wished. It is singular that there should be such American surveyors. We shall look with much interest for the report of the American Commissioners lately appointed. We presume that these gentlemen are instructed not to make out a case favourable to the American Government, but to ascetain the *true boundary line*, according to the treaty of 1783. If the Commissioners had been actuated by a similar wish, it is possible that they would have made a different report.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

An Eastern paper mentions that Mr. Graham, the well known lecturer on dietics, is broken down in health and distressingly poor. He resides at Northampton, Mass. We should suppose that among his zealous disciples the will and the means of relieving him might be found. They lauded him for years as a philosopher and a philanthropist; and he has worn down and starved himself for them; and if he has done a tenth part of the good they allege, or if he has only intended to do good, they should not suffer him to languish and die in want.—We never ate his bread, but he is welcome to a loaf of ours.—*Philadelphia Sentinel.*

Extroordinary Plums. We were shown yesterday, says the Philadelphia Ledger, a couple of articles which, at the first sight we took to be apples. On a nearer examination they proved to be plums, the dimensions, by actual measurement, were seven and seven & half inches in circumferance. The larger plum weighed three and a half ounces and 42 grains.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.—*Destruction of Indian Key by the Indians.*—Indian Key—a small Island, about midway between Key West, and Cape Florida, containing a population of about sixty souls, white and black—was visited by the Indians, on the night and morning of the 6th and 7th inst. who killed 6 persons, (all white,) and burned every building except one, the dwelling of Charles Howe, Esq. The killed were Dr. Henry Perrin, J. A. Mott, Mrs. Mott, and two children, and James Stedman, a lad of some twelve years old. The rest of the inhabitants made their escape to Tea Table Key, about a mile from Indian Key.

CANADA.

Mr. Buckingham's Lectures.—This distinguished gentleman has fully realized in Kingston the high conception entertained of him previous to his arrival His Lectures on Egypt at the Union Church, despite the great Canadian attraction of a Travelling Circus, were remarkably well attended, and the satisfaction afforded so great, as to induce the Lecturer to prolong his stay in town, and deliver his course in Palestine, the last Lecture of which is given to-night Mr. Buckingham, leaves Kingston for Montreal to-morrow morning, thence to Quebec, Halifax, St. Johns. N. B. and so to New York, where he embarks for England. He is accompanied in his present tour by Mrs. Buckingham and a son about 17 years of age.

The Montreal papers of yesterday contain nothing of much interest. The names of *Jean Baptiste Fournier, Pierre Monblos dit Latulippe*, and *Eustache Seguin*, refugees in the United States, are given as having been concerned in the late burning of barns within this Province, near the frontier. They were traced into the United States, arrested and brought before a Magistrate, at Champlain Town, but discharged on the ground, that he could not take cognizance of crimes committed in a foreign territrory.

These burnings took place at Hemmingford, l'Acadie and Chambly, and are probably acts of revenge for real or supposed injures heretofore inflicted on the incendiaries.—They will have the effect of bringing the refugees on the frontier into greater discredit, both in Canada and the United States; but the position of the frontier inhabitants is not the less distressing.—*Quebec Gazette,*

DEATH OF DR. O'GRADY.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Dr. O'Grady, at his late residence in Pickering. His death it appears, was caused by the bursting of a blood-vessel, and the jury returned a verdict "Died by the visitation of God."—*Toronto Examiner. Aug.* 19.

We observe that, even the most moderate of the United States' papers are not disposed to relinquish their claim to the "whole of the disputed territory," notwithstanding the new light thrown on his claim by Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh's report.—It is clear, however, that they have not the shadow of right, beyond "Parks Hill," which is not only the nearest "high land," due north of the source of the Saint Croix, but the highest land on that line, between the Atlantic Ocean and the St. Lawrence; the continuation, in fact, of the high lands from the head of the Connecticut River, forming the southern boundary of the Province of Quebec, according to the Royal Proclamation of 1763, and which boundary line, intersecting the due north line from the Saint Croix, forms the "north-west angle of Nova Scotia," the point of departure of the United States' boundary, according to the treaty of 1783.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Quebec, Aug. 29.

We regret to learn that the reports of the melancholy deaths of Mr. Simpson of the Hudson' Bay Company, and two of his companions, have been corroborated in a letter from Mr. Martin McLeod, dated from St. Peters, Fort Snelling, the 21st July last. It appears evident that the dreadful tragedy was caused by the deranged state of mind under which Mr. Simpson was laboring at the time.—*Transcript.*

Montreal August 25.

The British Whig states that His Excellency's reason for not proceeding to Toronto was his "not wishing to experience a personal proof of the malice of the Chief Justice & his gang of ruffians." This would be a sorry and unworthy reason indeed, so much so that we are suprized any person could for a moment, entertain it. The true reason is, that when His Excellency was at Halifax, he received a despatch from Lord John Russel, directing him not to assume, for the future, the Government of any of the Provinces except Lower Canada, and that he was not to interfere with Sir George Arthur in the discharge of his duties at Lieut. Governor, nor to supersede him temporarily, but recommended that he should make an extended tour through the Upper Provinces. The despatch was received by His Excellency five days after he had assumed the Governorship of Nova Scotia, so that what was done there could not be undone, but our readers may recollect that he acted upon its contents when he arrived at New-Brunswick.—*Herald.*

Montreal Aug. 26.

New Rate of Postage.—"We understand that the new rate of postage will not commence till September, so that letters sent by the *Acadia* will be chargeable with the postage hitherto paid."—*Herald.*

In contradiction to the above we beg leave to notify to all persons having correspondence with England, Ireland, or Scotland, that they may send by the *Acaia* any number of letters under one cover not exceeding half an ounce in weight for one shilling and four pence postage. The postage may be paid here or not at the option of the writer. All the letters brought out by the *Acadia*, have been delivered to those to whom they were addressed upon payment for 1s. 4d; and in the course of yesterday several letters marked for transmission by the *Acadia*, were to our knowledge delivered at the Post Office and franked to their destination in England for that charge,—one of these contained three enclosures. In the advertising Columns of the *Herald* yesterday was Mr. Stayner's announcement, dated August 19, that the Treasury directions for the reduction of postage would be "put in force in the Canadas within a few days."

There is no severer penalty they say than to make a pastry cook eat his own tarts; but we really think, notwithstanding the hardship our contemporary should be compelled, in matters of this kind, to read his own Advertisements.—*Courier.*

We copy the following from the *Montreal Courier*:—

AMERICAN SLAVERY!—*Stars & Stripes.*—The peculiar notions upon the topics of Freedom and Slavery entertained in the American Republic, are pretty generally known, and have caused Mr. O'CONNELL to designate the American people "a nation of swindlers."—The Americans repay the compliment by calling the Irish worse than negro slaves. It is the custom of the "Native American" to consider himself superior to all other races, the Irish in particular. In the States the treatment of the Irish becomes daily worse.—The "Native American Associations," are on the increase; and these are chiefly directed against the "poor Exile of Erin," with a view to prevent his landing on the shores of America in the first instance, & to drive from their holdings such as are unhappily for themselves located there. The following extract from a New York paper will show the manner in which it is accustomary to talk of the British people and Government in the States. Under the British Government it seems nothing is *free*. The British people, thank Heaven, are not free to commit murder in the public streets in broad daylight, nor to rob and plunder as the American citizens are. Neither are they free to flog human beings to their work with cart whips as they do horses in every civilized part of the globe. What *other* species of freedom they possess superior to that which is secured by every British subject, it would be difficult to shew.—Meanwhile, when the "Native American" comes to plant his banner of "Stripes" upon the walls of Quebec he may meet with a reception from the native Irishman such as he may not at present expect, and will not be likely to relish. A few black faces too may show their teeth through the embrasures Jonathan must be shure to bring whips enough, or he will not get his troops in the field. The American Commanders in the last war will tell him how often it was that neither threats nor entreaties could prevail upon the troops to march within range of the enemy's musketry after they had came in view of the battle field—an occurrence for which there is no parallel in British history. We doubt even if the Saint Domingo blacks under TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE ever exhibited qualities so little consonant with the true martial spirit. The observations we quote below grow out of a discussion upon the cultivation of Cotton in British India:

"The much talked-of competition of British India, is the last thing which the Southern planter has to fear; and even if free labour has an advantage over slave labor, as some of our philanthropists has endeavoured to make it appear, still there must be a change in the very formation of the British Government before any labour under it can be to all intents and purposes *free*. Bad as domestic slavery is in this country, still, in some respects at least, it is more tolerable than the servitude of Ireland or of British India; and, "in case of war between the two countries,"—a bugbear always in the mouths of British editors—Great Britain would be entirely welcome to plant cotton in India, while we were planting the stars and stripes upon the walls of Quebec."

NOVA SCOTIA.

POSTAGE.—By recent Treasury regulations the Postage of British American letters is fixed as follows: Letters not exceeding half an ounce, posted or delivered at St. John's Newfoundland, or Halifax, 1s,—at any other part of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, New Brunswick, Lower Canada or U. Canada 1s. 2d. Ship letters 8d. at the Packet Ports before mentioned; 10d at any other part of these Colonies. These liberal regulations only apply to letters posted in or for the Old Country. The letters posted and delivered in the Colonies, are left subject to enquiry in the Colonies,—and the Lords of the Treasury recommend that it should be suggested to the Governor General, to appoint a commission of three, to investigate and report on the state of the British North American Post Office, and every matter connected therewith.

This is a timely extension of the splendid Post Office system recently brought into operation at Home. By this, a letter may travel from the extremity of the United Kingdom, to the extremity of the Colonies, a distance of 5000 miles, for 1s. 2d. Formerly the same would cost between 5 and 6s. The alteration from paying by enclosures, to paying by weight, will enable a person to send three or four letters, on thin paper, for the cost of one. A delightful "sign of the times," in this department is, that Government is studious of saving expense to its subjects, and of doing most good at least cost,—instead of the reverse, which has been often considered the maxim of Governments.—*Novascotiam.*

The Non-Intrusion Question, as it is called, still continues to agitate the Church of Scotland, and threatens, if an efficient and salutary remedy be not soon applied, to produce the most alarming and fatal results. Lord Aberdeen's Bill, which passed the second reading in the House of Lords, after meeting with the most decided disapprobation of the General Assembly, and many of the Presbyteries of the Church has been withdrawn, and no other measure has as yet been proposed to secure the spiritual independance of the Church Courts, and prevent the intrusion of unacceptable preachers upon reluctant and dissatisfied congregations. The Commission of the General Assembly was appointed to meet on the 12th of August, and by the steamer we shall receive an account of of its proceedings, which we trust will be instrumental in leading to the settlement of this protracted and keenly agitated controversy.—*Guar.*

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

"O, that in every honest hand were placed a whip,
To lash the scoundrel naked through the world!"

A few days since, a dashing blade, who has been for some time figuring among the fashionable circles of Sydney, as "Professor of Dancing," and "Teacher on the sackbut, psaltry, dulcimer, and all kinds of music," leader of the choir, and a host of *et ceteras*—took leave of his patrons—having previously helped himself to a jacket and pair of shoes from one of them. In his haste, he took with him the *blooming daughter of his landlord*, but kindly left in return his unpaid bill. The name of this worthy we forbear to mention. From the contents of letters found in his room since his departure, he is supposed to have formerly belonged to the band of a regiment stationed in Montreal, and to have left a wife and family at Halifax. There is reason to believe, also, that he is not unknown in Lunenburg and other outports. The vessel in which the worthy pair embarked is said to have been bound for St. John, (Newfoundland,) where it is hoped that this account of the nefarious transaction will find publicity and circulation.—*Cape Breton Advocate.*

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PROVINCIAL.

From the St. John Courier, Sept. 5.

The following, copy of a Petition forwarded to England by the Royal Mail Steamer *Acadia*, has been handed to us for publication. The documents to which it refers have recently appeared in our columns.

To the Right Honorable Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Saint John, Province of New Brunswick;

Most Respectfully Sheweth,—

That your Petitioners are desirous of soliciting your Lordship to move Her Majesty's Government, to relieve the commercial community which they represent, of certain duties levied on Flour and Salted Provisions when imported into this Province from foreign countries, and in approaching your Lordship to state the extent of their wishes, they do so, cheered by the conviction that the high character which your Lordship sustains, is an earnest that their representations will meet prompt attention, more especially as they ask for no other privileges than are enjoyed by their fellow Colonists in the Canadas.

That if a restriction on the free importation of the necessaries of life (Flour and Salted Provisions,) can be defended with respect to any of the North American Colonies, it surely cannot, in an especial degree, be urged for New Brunswick, whose population is small, whose climate is much less fit than that of any of her Sister Provinces for the production of wheat, and the pursuits of whose inhabitants, in so peculiar a degree, are of a manufacturing character; and also your Petitioners may be allowed to add, where the Revenue is so abundant, and where the salaries of the Custom House Officers are secured by a permanent enactment of the Legislature

That this Chamber petitioned the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on the 6th November, 1837, praying for a repeal of the Imperial duties levied on Salted Provisions and Wheat Flour, when imported into this Province from a foreign port, such duties bearing oppressively on the manufacturing industry and general trade of New Brunswick; and in that Petition forwarded copy of a despatch from Lord Glenelg to the then Lieutenant Governor of the Province, dated 25th May, 1835, stating that those duties should cease on the 1st January, 1836. Since the before mentioned periods, your Petitioners have been endeavouring to have removed those restrictive and highly injurious duties, and have never ceased to regret that while the Canadas by Act of Parliament, and Nova-Scotia, by a liberal construction of that part of the Section IX of 3 and 4 William IV. cap. 59, relating to those articles, have been enjoying a free trade in Salted Provisions and Wheat Flour; this Colony, from a less fortunate position, has to a great extent been cramped in her exertions, and her trade, to a considerable degree, forced to the Ports of Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, and Moose Island, in the United States. That by a proviso in Section IX. of 3 and 4, William IV. cap. 59, "any sort of craft, food, and victuals, except spirits, and any sort of clothing, and implements and materials, fit and necessary for the British Fisheries in America, imported into the place at or from whence such Fishery is carried on, duty free"—the Officers of Customs in Nova-Scotia admitted, duty free, Flour and Salted Provisions presumed to be intended for the Fisheries; but which, in fact, amounted to the unrestricted importation of those articles for general use. This Chamber brought the subject under the notice of the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at this Port on the 30th July, 1839, which Officer promptly applied to the Honorable the Commissioners of Customs for instructions, and received the annexed reply.

Your Petitioners do not presume to question the propriety of a free admission of Flour & Salted Provisions into the Canadas, under the Act of Parliament, or of their admission into Nova-Scotia in the way above described—they rejoice that such is the case, and believe it to be sound policy; but your Petitioners have to urge on your Lordship and Her Majesty's Ministers their claim for a fair and equal participation in trade which is thus shown to be unequally extended to all the North American Colonies—while greater privileges than are allowed to the other Colonies, are neither asked nor hoped for—less, your Petitioners feel convinced, will never be offered to New-Brunswick.

That your Petitioners herewith respectfully submit for your Lordship's consideration, an abstract of the Imports and Exports of this Port for the year 1839, by which it will appear that nearly the aggregate industry and energies of our population are directed to ship-building, lumbering, and manufacturing deals for the home market; and showing consequently that any imposts on the actual necessaries of life required to sustain a population so engaged, must act as a drawback upon the free action of that industry unwearedly applied towards the developement of the resources of the Colony.

That as, under the opinions of Her Majesty's Law Officers hereunto annexed, sundry articles are now admitted, to a certain extent (in the discretion of the principal Officer of the Customs) to a free entry at this Port, and, we believe, throughout the Province, in the same manner as they have long been in Nova Scotia, when such entries state that the articles are intended for the use of the Fisheries, though probably but a small proportion thereof will be consumed by those actually so engaged; and as the prayer of your Petitioners has heretofore been confined for relief only in so far as Flour and Salted Provisions were concerned, so they now humbly pray your Lordship, that such alteration be made in the Act of Parliament as will establish the free importation of those articles into this Colony, as it does, and long has done, for the Canadas—and that until such alteration takes place, no change may arise in the practice so long enjoyed in Nova Scotia, and now so happily extended in this Province, under the 9th Section before alluded to, as construed by the Attorney and Solicitor Generals of England; but that distinct instructions may be issued to the respective Officers of Customs in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, in order to insure the inhabitants of this Province their being placed precisely upon the same footing as the inhabitants of Nova-Scotia and the Canadas,—and as in duty bound your Petitioners will ever pray.

L. DONALDSON, *President.*
I. WOODWARD, *Secretary.*
Chamber of Commerce,
St. John, N. B. August 1840.

TRADE OF SAINT JOHN.—From returns of Imports and Exports for the year 1840, published in the St. John Courier, we make the following abstract:—Sterling value of Imports,—£1,438,174. Value of Exports,—£701,639. Ships, inwards, in 1839,—2594,—of 342,501 tons, navigated by 15,214 men. Ships outwards,—2604,—of 381,577 tons,—17,613 men. New vessels registered in 1839 at St. John and Miramichi, 135,—of 40,291 tons. Emigrants arrived at St. John same year, 1554.

Attached to these returns is a statement by the Chamber of Commerce of St. John, which explains how the ballance between the Imports and Exports is made up. The net produce of Freights is stated at £214 690,—of vessels sole £237,760, which with disturbsements of Foreign vessels in New Brunswick, Government Bills for support of Troops, and other items, make, (with the amount stated in the Custom House Return) a Total, receivable by the Province, of £1,278,711. This shows an excess in the payable, or Import column, of £254,763; the ballance is accounted for by the increased tonnage owned in the Colony, and short remittance owing to the great fire of August last.

Light Houses.—Representations having been made to the Admiralty, of the danger, in the winter season, of mistaking some of the Light Houses on his coast, in consequence of their being entirely white; a communication on the subject has recently been received from the Colonial Minister, and, in compliance with the suggestions therein made the Light House on Patridge Island at the entrance of this Harbour has been painted white and red, vetrical on each alternate angle; those at Point Lepreaux and Quaco are to be painted with the same colours in horizontal stripes; and the Gannet Rock and St. John Beacon Light Houses, black and white, vetrical.—We belive the colours of some of the Light Houses in Nova Scotia are also to be changed.—*Courier.*

Saint John, September 1.

Mr. White, the celebrated Irish Melodist, gave his first Musical Entertainment in this City, last evening, to a very respectable and highly delighted audience; though on account of the unfavourable weather, the house was not as well filled as was anticipated. The following remarks, furnished by an esteemed correspondent, express so nearly our own sentiments, that we give them in preference to any thing we can say.

"We last evening had the pleasure of visiting the Musical performance of Mr. White the Irish Melodist, for the first time in our lives; and we must in candour acknowledge that the gratification was beyond any thing expected, Mr. White and his professional abilities being alike unknown to us Now that we have heard this specimen of his performance, our next visit shall be made with an excited zest for his very exquisite and graceful musical & instructive exhibitions.

Moore, the Prince of Melody, could not wish for one more qualified to give effect to the beautiful pathos and sentiment of his verse—breathing as it does the softness of love & the stirring fire of Chivalry—In expression and execution of each passion, Mr. White was particularly successful, and most powerfully so in the *encore* of the "Minstrel Boy."

The night was most unpropitious, and many we understand who purchased tickets could not in consequence attend;—but we have no doubt that all who have a soul or an ear to be gratified will take advantage of Mr. White's passing visit to our city—his stay, we regret to learn being limited to a few evenings. If any desire to hear Moore's unrivalled Melodies sung in a style and manner giving effect to their sentiment, they will witness Mr. White's performances. And to those who would wish to add historical anecdote of the ancient Bards of Erin to the gratification of Musical talent, Mr. White's Lectures will afford a treat they may never again meet with."

COAL IN BRITISH AMERICA.—Under this head, the Liverpool Albion of the 13th July remarks:—"It has been ascertained, by survey, that New Brunswick is one of the richest coal districts in the world." We are glad to find such important facts relative to the mineral riches of our Province, attracting attention on the other side of the Atlantic.

The Saint John Races took place on Friday last the 4th inst.

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We will insert the letter of *Agricola* next week.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, SEP. 11, 1840.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—*W. Fisher, Esquire.*

DISCOUNT DAY,—TUESDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

☞ BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before MONDAY, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.

Commissioner next week—*J. W. Chandler.*

Saint Stephens Bank.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.

Director next week—*N. Marks.*

DISCOUNT DAY,—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

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

LATEST DATES.

LONDON....	Aug. 8	MONTREAL, .	Sep. 6.
LIVERPOOL,	Aug 4	QUEBEC.....	Sep. 6.
EDINBURGH,	July, 24	HALIFAX....	Sep. 6.
PARIS,.....	July 29	NEW YORK,..	Sep. 7.
TORONTO,...	Aug 23	BOSTON,.....	Sep. 6.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Through the kindness of Capt. WILSON of the Barque *Ninian Lindsay* 33 days from Liverpool, we have received Liverpool papers to the 8th Augt. being four days later dates than those brought by the Steamship Acadia. The news is not very important.

The overland mail from India has arrived, bringing dates from Bombay to the 22d June.

The Lord William Bentick, which sailed for London on the 24th February, with troops, was wrecked off Bombay on the 17th June, 7 passengers, 58 recruts, and 20 of the officers were lost.

On the same day the Lord Castlereagh, from Kurrack, with troops, was also wrecked off Bombay, and only 70 of the 290 persons on board were saved. Captain Earle, of the 24th, Dr. Davis, and Lieut. Walker, were among t the drowned.

The above is by the Persian Gulf route, the mail of the 1st June, by the sailing vessel to Aden not yet having arrived.

This conveyance brings no intelligence of any interest from China. The intelligence from Bombay is not important.

The insurrection in Syria being at an end is confirmed by this intelligence.

Capt. WATSON, of the brig *Matchless*, has favored us with Demerara papers to the 12th ult.—they contain very few items of local news. The Court of Policy and the Governor are at variance. The Governor of Sierra Leone has received instructions to facilitate the deportation of labourers from that Colony to Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad.

SIGNIOR BLITZ, left this place on Saturday last, for Calais, where he performed on Monday, to a large audience, who were highly delighted with his wonderful feats. We understand that he has proceeded to Fredericton, on his route to Miramichi, Prince Edwards Island, and the Canadas, and that he intends visiting us during next winter.

POSTAGE.—We refer our readers to an article from the *Novascotian*, which will be found in another column. The reduction in the rate of inland postage in the colonies, to two-pence on each letter not weighing more than half an ounce is a great boon. We trust that the postage on Newspapers will be abolished.

We understand that Mr. WHITE, the celebrated Irish Melodist and Vocalist, will visit us during next week, previous to his departure for England.

"A merciful man is merciful to his beast."

If the hero of the following story had been properly impressed with the force and moral of the above sentence, it would not have fallen to our lot to have recorded his sore misfortune. A certain person who shall be nameless, but who is not a little remarkable for his religious profession containing however more fervor than genuine conviction, and whose "whereabout" is said to be within a hundred miles of Grand Manan, took it into his head recently to overload his oxen, a young and vigorous pair however, but not sufficiently endowed with Herculean strength to remove the cart to which they were attached, overburdened as it was, with a triplicate load of hay, after tugging and hauling for half an hour, harrassed by the goad stick, the oxen fell from sheer exhaustion. Their *humane* driver immediately surrounded the poor animals with hay, *and actually set fire to it*, in their agony they struggled and kicked the burning material into the load—it was consumed with the cart, and the oxen were extricated with difficulty. It is an old saying that "a singed cat is better than it looks," and so with the partially roasted beasts in the present case, who with their eyes fixed upon the burning pile, lowed in derision, at their *merciful* master, who has lost by his wanton cruelty, say a cart £10, one and a half tons of hay *a* 50s. per ton, £3 15s. in all, £13 15s. 0d. A good lesson, which we hope he will profit by, and for the future recollect "that a merciful man is merciful to his beast."—*Communicatad.*

West India Markets.

Captain Watson, of the Brig *Matchless* has politely furnished us with the following prices:—

Demerara, Aug. 13.—Boards, $23 1-2,
" " " Shingles, 5 1-2,
" " " Dry fish, 2 1-2 stivers,
" " " Flour, $7 1-2,

MARRIED.

On Sunday the 30th August, by the Rev. J. F. Bent, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. SAMUEL, PULK, of the Parish of St. David, to Miss LUCINDA RILEY, of the same place.

At St. John, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector, William Jack, Esq. of that City, Barrister at Law, to Emma Carleton, daughter of the late Capt. Kenah, of the 104th Regiment.

At St. George's Church, Halifax, on the 1st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Uniacke, Capt. Franklyn, of Her Majesty's 37th Regt. to Sarah Jane, daughter of the Hon. Samuel Cunard.

Same place, by the same, Edward Montague Battaye, Esq. Royal Welsh Fusileers to Catharine Anne Drawwater, Daughter of J. T. Walford, Esq. H. P. 72d Regiment.

DIED.

On Monday last, the 7th inst. Annie Guthrie, infant daughter of late Mr. Hubert Flaherty, aged 5 months.

Passengers in the ship *Coronet*, from Liverpool, Thomas B. Wilson, Esq. William Ellman, Esq. and Lady, and Miss Robinson.

Shipping Journal.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED.—

Sept. 2, Brig Victoria, Hilton, Demerara, Ballast, William Babcock & Son,
Sept. 3, Brig Industry, Dennis, Yarmouth, Ballast, to Master.
Sept. 5, Brig Amyntas, Stooke, Topsham, 44 days, Ballast, John Wilson,
Sept. 8, Brig Matchless, Watson, Demerara, Ballast, 24 days, to David Watson—Left to sail in 8 days, Bqe. Brothers, for Saint Stephen, Bqe. Sarah Marks in 12 days—Brig Leonora, advertised to sail 14th August.
Sept. 8, Bqe. Cleopatra, Sutherland, Dublin 40 days, to Master,—Spoke on the 27th ult. off the Wesleyan Islands, Schr. Robert Adams, 11 days from Lisbon, bound to St. John—all well.
Sept. 8, Sloop Nereid, McMaster, Eastport, Sundries, to sundry,
Sept. 9, Ship Coronet, Bute, Liverpool, 36 days, Merchandize, to John Wilson and others,
Sept. 10, Bqe. Ninian Lindsay, Wilson, Liverpool, 33 days, Coals and Salt &c. to R. Lindsay.—Spoke Aug. 11th, in lat. 50.32 N. long. 8° 17 W. Ship Columbus, of Saint John, N. B., 37 days from Savannah, bound to Liverpool.—Aug. 14th, lat. 47° .5 N., long. 11.40 W., Schr. Lattimer, of Holyhead, 70 days from Leghorn, bound to Liverpool.—Aug. 17th, lat. 44° .13' N., long. 17.58 W., Ship Katharine Jackson, of Georgetown, D. C. 10 days from Liverpool, bound to New London.—Aug. 25th, lat. 41° .26' N., long. 31° .10' W. brig Curlew, of Sunderland, 20 days out, bound to Miramichi.

—CLEARED.—

Sept. 5, Schr. William Walker, Smith, Boston, Lime,
Sept. 9, Brig Jenny, Bowak, Montego Bay, Jamaica, Boards, Passengers, & Miss Rait and servants.

Passed up for Saint Stephen, Bque Junius, McBean, Saint John, Ballast.

Brig Gertrude, Griffin, Barbados, Ballast, 22 days,—spoke the ship Gossipium, Brown, out 15 days from Demerara, bound to Quebec.

At Bermuda Aug. 17, Schr. Edwin, Greenlaw, Saint Stephen.

At Demerara Aug. 12, Bgt. Abeona, Hilgrove, from Halifax.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTERS.

From 3rd Sept. to 9th Sept. (both inclusive.)

KEPT AT ST. ANDREWS.

Barom at 8 A.M	Barom at 8 P.M	Ther at 8 A.M	Ther at 8 P.M	Low'st tem in night	Hig't tem in day	Wind at 8 A.M.	Wind at 4 P.M.
29,46	29,70	64	66	61	70	NW	NNW
29,79	29,82	63	65	61	70	NW	NW
29,80	29,70	64	66	60	69	NW	SE
29,63	29,71	63	65	61	70	NEbyN	SNE
29,76	29,79	64	67	62	71	NWbyN	SbyW
29,83	29,75	64	66	61	68	S	SSW
29,66	29,55	63	65	60	67	SSW	SWb,S
29,70	29,71	63	65	60	69		

SUMMARY.

A.M. Modt. wind partially clear weather. P.M. Modt. breeze, clear weather.

A.M. Light wind, clear weather. P.M. Modt. breeze, very clear weather.

A.M. Calm, clear weather. P.M. Modt. breeze, cloudy, with rain.

A.M. Modt. wind, cloudy, with rain. P.M. Modt. wind, cloudy weather.

A.M. Modt. wind, clear. P.M. Light wind, fine clear weather.

A.M. Calm, fine clear weather. P.M. Mt. wind, cloudy weather.

A.M. Strong breeze, cloudy with rain.—P.M. Fresh breeze, cloudy weather.

CANVASS AND PAINTS.

TO arrive per *Clarence*, via St. John, from Liverpool, sailed 1st June.

120 Bolts Kidds Canvass, from No. 1 to 7.
200 Kegs White Lead
100 Ditto Black, Blue, Red and Green Paints.

WM. BABCOCK & SON.

July 16, 1840.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, St. Andrews, Fifth September, 1840.

A
Archibald Daniel
Armstrong James
Addas Robert
Avery William
B
Bates Stephen
Buckley Catherine
Barry Mrs. Margaret 2.
Barry Catherine
Bradford John
Bustard James.
C
Croft William H.
Cunningham William
Carson Robert
Craft John S.
Carney Mr.
Corbit William
Cathro Peter
Craig Charles
Cahill John V.
Clarke Peter M.
D
Dow Miss Mary
Donovan John
Driscoll James 3
Dun Walter
Diver John
Dundan Thomas
Douglas Michael
Dinsmore James
Donnelly Francis
Donnelly William or Frank
Donnelly William
Driscoll John Mr.
Dow William
E
Ervin David
Edgar R.
F
Fitzgerald Peter
Flynn Daniel
Fortune John
Facy John
Farren James M.
Ferris Captain William.
G
Gilbert William
Gallagher Michael
Glennan William
Grant Daniel
Gregory John
Gleeson Mary Julia
H
Howitson Charles S.
Harrigan Ann
Hughes Calista Ant.
Harrison Captain
Heaney John
Hepler William
Harnett Richard
Hanan William 2
Hill James
Hurley Daniel
Hammond James
Haynes Barney
Hill Samuel
Haley James
Harvey Margaret
I
Ingerim John
J
Jenkins Henry
K
Kelley Elizabeth
Knowles W. H.
Knight W. S.
L
Long James
Long Captain Robert
Lasley Mrs. Jane
Lambert Mr. James
Lavender William
Lynn John 4
M
Martin Joseph
Milligan William
Milligan B.
Mingo George
Muirhead James
Muirhead Capt. Robt. 2
Murdoch James
Maxwell John
Morrison D. D.
Morrison Miss
McIlroy Henry
McCaron Dominicle
McNull James
McMeekin Andrew
McConaghy Bartholomew
McFarlane Richard
McAlenan Hugh
McCarty James
McGeary Barnard
McDevit Mary
McGra Hugh
McDonald George
O
O'Brien William
O'Brien James
O'Hara Hugh
Orr William 2
P
Price Henry
Price Thomas
Q
Quain Thomas
R
Regan Dennis
Ray John G.
Row Arthur
Rankin Maxwell 2
Roche George
Rion Jane, or Catherine Thomas
Reynolds Mrs. Mary 2
Reed James
S
Stafford Samuel 2
Seaman Jane
Stevenson A.
Sullivan John
Scribner Mrs. Hogekirk
T
Tuomay Michael
Tremins Mr.
Thompson Rev. A. D.
Trenholm Jeffry.
W
Wise John
Watson Robert
Wilber Mr.
Walsh Edmond
Whealin Mr. 8.
Wannock Margaret

For Saint Patricks

Atchison Thomas
Baldwin Thomas
Dolan John
Gass Irvine
Greenlaw Henry
Hatch Harris
Johnston James
Linton James
Linton Robert
Leonard Dennis
Maguire Thomas 2
McCollim Donald
Mackay Gordon
McGan John
Newel Joseph
Stewart John
Wilson George 2
Waldron Mrs. Sarah.

Persons calling for any of the above will please say advertised.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL.
P. M.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, P. M.

SO MUCH of the Real Estate of JOHN THOMPSON, ISAAC FARNSWORTH, and WILLIAM M'DERMOTT, lying and being in the Parish of Pennfield in the County of Charlotte, as will pay the non-resident Tax assessed thereon respectively, for the year of our Lord 1839.

ALSO,

SO MUCH of the Real Estate of WILLIAM GRANT, in the Parish of St. George, and County aforesaid, as will pay the non-resident Tax thereon, assessed for the year of our Lord 1839; together with all costs, charges, and expenses, that have ocurred by reason of the non-payment of said Tax; due notice thereof having been previously given by the Collectors of rates in the above Parishes, as by Law required.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Sept. 9, 1840—td.

NOTICE,

IS Hereby given, that the following persons have been assessed as Non Residents in the amounts opposite their respective names for the Poor and County Rates for the year 1840, on the Real Estate owned by them in the Parish of Pennfield, and that unless, they or some person for them pay the same to the Subscriber, together with all costs & charges, the Real Estate owned by them, or such part thereof as may be required for that purpose, will after three months from this date be advertised and sold by the Sheriff, he first giving thirty days notice of the time and place of Sale as by Law required.

Dr. DeWOLFE, - - - - - - -	£ 5 . 6
ISAAC FARNSWORTH,	19 3
Mrs. H. HATHEWAY, - - - -	7 4 1-2
WM. McDERMOTT, - - -	4 1 1-2

ISAAC JUSTASON,
Collector of Rates.

Pennfield, Aug. 31, 1840—rm—35.

NOTICE,

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of THOMAS EASTMAN, late of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are hereby requested to present their claims for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES W. CHANDLER,
ADMINISTRATOR.

St. Andrews, July 3, 1840.—tf

ASK, INQUIRE—ASK THOSE WHO KNOW.

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

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

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

Mr. Hays would never consent to offer this article, were he not compelled by his sense of moral—of religious duty—to do all in his power for the victims of distress and misery. For this purpose he would sooner devote a fortune, than secure a dollar for any worthless article.

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

SOLOMON HAYS.

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

LOOK OUT!!

"CAUTION" is the Parent of Safety.

AN ATTACK of the "PILES" may be positively prevented by using (when the premonitory symptoms are felt) the celebrated HAYS' LINIMENT. There are more than one hundred people in this city, and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond endurance by this dreadful complaint, who keep themselves wholly free from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel any symptoms of its approach: of this there is the most perfect proof.

☞ None Genuine without the name of COMSTOCK & Co. written on the wrappers.

SOLOMON HAYS.

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

SAINT STEPHEN'S BANK.

A SEMI-Annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. will be paid to Stockholders, on or after the 30th Instant.

D. UPTON,
Cashier.

St. Stephen, Sept. 4. 1840—tm35

New-Brunswick, CLOTH & FANCY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received part of his FALL STOCK of British Goods, among which are,

Superfine black, blue, brown, and invisible green BROAD CLOTHS; Pilot, Beaver, Flushing Cassimeres Buckskins, Tweeds, Satinetts, and Homspuns Plain and figured Merinos, and Saxony Cloths, Shawls in variety, Flannels of all colours, Blankets all sizes; Grey and white Cottons, Calicos of all patterns, with a general assortment of Woolen, Silk, and Cotton Goods, and GROCERIES, too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at unusually low prices for CASH.

JOHN IRWIN.

Saint Andrews, August 29th, 1840—34—tf

COTTAGE. To Let,

And Possession given Immediately.

THAT NEAT and COMMODIOUS COTTAGE recently occupied by Mrs. CADEN, next adjoining Mr. ROBERT SHAW's on the street leading to Babcock's Wharf.—Rent very low. For particulars apply to the Proprietor,

JAMES HEALY.

St Andrews, Aug. 27, 1840—tf—34.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that the following persons having been assessed as Non Residents, in the amounts opposite their names respectively, for Poor and County Rates for the year 1840, on Real Estate owned by them in the Parish of Saint Patrick.

Estate of John Dunn, Esq.	£0	9	10 1-2
do of David Bassel,	0	5	11
do of George Walker,	0	11	0 1-2

And further notice is hereby given that unless they or some person for them, pay the same to the subscriber, together with all costs and charges, the Real Estate owned by them or such part thereof as may be required for the purpose, will after three months after this date, be advertised and sold by the Sheriff, he first giving thirty days notice of the time and place of Sale, as by Law required.

ANGUS M'KASKLE,
Collector of Rates, St. Patrick.

August 26, 1840—*rm*—34

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

ON THURSDAY, FIRST OCTOBER, NEXT, *The following desirable* PREMISES, belonging to the Estate of the late F. E. PUTNAM, Esq. will be offered For SALE,

At Public Auction, viz:—

The COTTAGE HOUSE, occupied by Mr. J. B. Brown, with the Lot on which it stands, &c.

At the same time, the HOUSE now occupied by Mrs. James Campbell. ALSO, the LOTS fronting on Water street near Mr Copelands, and on which the Office lately vacated by G. F. Campbell, Esq. is situated.

☞ Particulars made known at time of Sale, or on application to

S. FRYE,
Administrator.

Saint Andrews, Sept. 1.

SELLING OFF, AT COST AT THE DRY GOODS STORE WATER STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER not finding it convenient to continue his business, has commenced selling his remaining STOCK of DRY GOODS and sundry other articles at COST, until early in OCTOBER, when the remainder will be put to PUBLIC AUCTION Great Bargains will be given at private sale, until this term, as he wishes to avoid auction, commission, and other duties if possible.

N. B. Further notice will be given in Hand Bills, previous to the Sale.

Those INDEBTED by NOTE of HAND or BOOK ACCOUNT will find it to their interest to call and LIQUIDATE the same previous to the aforesaid term.

CHAS. KEIVE.

Saint Andrews, August 19th, 1840.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, all his REAL ESTATE in St. Andrews, consisting of a substantial built STONE HOUSE, with a LOT and WHARF attached, together with his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. If not disposed of by private Sale, previous to the 17th of SEPTEMBER next, it will on that day be sold by Public Auction.

All those indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately.

GEORGE WATSON.

St. Andrews, July 23, 1840.

TO BE LET,

THE Subscriber will lease for a Term of years at a moderate rent, the Dwelling House now occupied by him, at the head of the Market Wharf, fronting on King and Water Streets. The building is 30 by 52 feet, two stories high, and completely finished.

WILLIAM BABCOCK.

St Andrews, July 3, —ei 26.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by either of the undersigned Subscribers, until the 20th of September next, for the delivery of the following described LOGS and POLES, at the Market Wharf in St. Andrews, in all, the month of April next, viz:

190 HEMLOCK LOGS—70 to be 31 ft. long and 14 in. diameter at the top end; 35 to be 41 ft. long, and 60 to be 21 ft. long and of the same diameter, and 25 to be 26 ft. long and 16 in. diameter at the top end.

—ALSO—

200 CEDAR POLES to be 25 ft. long, and 600 to be 21 ft. long, and all 5 in. diameter at the top end.

The whole to be sound, and of a good quality.

☞ Payment—Cash, on delivery.

H. HATCH,
C. R. HATHEWAY,
WILLIAM BABCOCK,
J. ALLANSHAW.
} Committee.

Saint Andrews, July 24, 1840.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of PETER THOMPSON, late of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, Mariner, deceased, are requested to present their Accounts within three months from this date for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZA THOMPSON,
ADMINISTRATRIX.

St. David, July 25, 1840.—30 rm

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will make advances on Cargoes consigned to his friends in Barbados by drafts a 90 days on Caven Brothers and co London or Messrs Howland & Aspinwall New York, on receiving Bill of Lading and an order to ensure the cargos. The vessels after touching at Barbados will be allowed to proceed to the following Islands in the event of the markets being better than at Barbados at the time of their arrival, namely,—

Antigua,	Dominica,
Grenada,	Trinidad,
Saint Lucia,	Saint Vincent,
Tobago,	Saint Kitts.

Advances will also be made on cargos consigned to his friends in Kingston, Jamaica, by drafts on New York a 90 days, or Cash if required.

The conditions of advances made when freights are to pay are one half the Invoice cost, when no freights are to pay in the West Indies two thirds the Invoice cost of the cargo.

WILLIAM KER.

Saint Andrews, May 16, 1840—20.

ON SALE.

The Farm lately occupied by John Smith at Oak Bay,—adjoining land of Mr. John Cotterel, containing 95 acres, with a dwelling House and Barn; about 40 acres, under Cultivation and Pasturage. This Farm fronts on Oak Bay, where there is an excellent fishery, and great convenience to obtain rock weed and marsh mud for manure. This farm will be sold low, and liberal credit given for payments.

JOHN WILSON.

May 8, 1840.

MOLASSES.

50 HHDS. Good Retailing MOLASSES, ALSO,

5 Hogsheads Superior Jamaica RUM, proof 22,—Just Received and for Sale by,

J. W. STREET.

September 3, 1840.

GUN POWDER.

Just Received by the Subscriber,

KEGS C, FF, Blasting POWDER,
D. F, FF, & FFF fine do
In 25 lb and 50 lb Kegs.

August 10, 1840. J. W. STREET

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Thursday the 17th day of September next, between the hours of noon and five o'clock P M the following Tracts or Parcels of Land situate in the County of Charlotte, viz:—

A Lot containing 100 acres in the Parish of St. James being Lot No. 1, in Deputy Mahoods survey of land on Canoose stream made in the year 1836.

300 acres of land in the Parish of Saint James, being Lot No, 7 containing 100 acres and Lot No. 13 containing 200 acres in the Baillie settlement.

Also 200 acres of land in the Parish of St. George being Lot No. 7 near the mouth of the Kedron Brook.

ALSO.

To be sold at the Court House aforesaid on Saturday the 17th day of October next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock P. M.

3500 Acres of Land in the Parish of Saint Patrick in the County of Charlotte, being part of a Tract of 7000 acres near and adjoining to the 1st and second Kedron Lakes.

The above described property having been levied on as seized into Her Majesty's hands by virtue of a writ of extent issued against Duncan Barber, returnable at the last Michaelmas term of the Supreme Court and sold under and by virtue of a writ Venditi, ni Exponas endorsed sell for £4000 besides Sheriff's Execution Fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL.
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, March 11, 1840.

To be sold by public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Tuesday the 20th day of October next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock P. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim & Demand, of HUGH M'GRATH, of in and to the Lot in the Town plot of St. Andrews, known and described as lot no. 3 Letter A in Bulkeley's Division, fronting on Water street, 80 feet, and extending to the rear 160 feet, together with two Dwelling Houses thereon, the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy RICHARD M. ANDREWS, in a Debt of £48 4s. 3d. besides Sheriff's Fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St Andrews, April 3, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St Andrews, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock P. M,

ALL the Right, Title Interest, Claim, & Demand of EBENEZER BROWN in and to a certain Lot of Land, situated on the pleasant ridge so called in the Parish of St. Patrick, whereon he formerly resided, containing 2,00 acres, together with the Buildings and Improvements thereon the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of Supreme Court of this Province o satisfy JAMES BOYD in a Debt of £48 5s 10d. with Interest, Sheriff's Fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL.
Sheriff of Charlotte,

St. Andrews, April 3, 1840

To be sold by Public Auction at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen, on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of Andrew Robinson, of in & to a certain Lot of Land in the Bailey Settlement, Parish of Saint James, on which he now resides; the same containing 200 acres, with about 15 acres under good grass and well fenced, and adjoining Land owned by Thomas Robinson on one side and by John Robinson on the other, with good barn &c, thereon.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim & Demand of DANIEL McLACHLAN, of & to a certain Lot of Land in the Bailey Settlement, St. James, purchased by him from John McCurdy by deed dated 15th October 1834—the said Lot contains 100 acres, with about 12 acres cultivated and well fenced, with a good frame house &c, thereon, bounded by Lands owned on the N. by R. McLachlan S. by land owned lately by A. McCurdy, on the E. by land owned by J. Young & on the W. by land owned by J, M'Curdy.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim & Demand whatever of EDMOND S. McLACHLAN, to a certain piece of Land containing 50 acres on which he now resides, in rear of the Bailey Settlement and adjoining Geo. Thurslin's land, with about 6 acres under grass, well fenced, with a good barn &c. thereon.

The said several Lots having been taken on Executions in favor of John Grimmer, against Andrew Robinson, D. M'Lachlan, and Edmond S. M'Lachlan issued out of the Supreme Court of £30 14. 5d, also in favor of James Allanshaw against Andrew Robinson for £28 16 6d against Daniel M'Lachlan for £32 14 8d and against Edward S. M'Lachlan for £39 15 5d besides Sheriff's fees and expences,

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint Andrews May 20, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Monday, the 19th day of December, 1840, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock P. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and demand of SAMUEL JAMES McMASTER of in and to all those premises in Saint Stephen, situate on the Eastern side of the main road at the Public Landing, comprising the House, Store and Land, now occupied by Mr. James Gillis, and the yellow corner House and land, occupied by Mr. McGowan; the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Robert Clarke and Wm. Nixon, in a debt of £241 16 6 and 14s 2d besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, June 4, 1840

On MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY, 1841, between the hours of 12 in the forenoon, and 4 in the afternoon, at the County Court House in Saint Andrews, will be sold at Public Auction, to satisfy several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

ALL the Right and Title of WILLIAM DOUGLAS, of Minister's Island, to the following properties, viz:—The Farm and Land on the said Island, now in the occupation of the said William Douglass.

ALSO.

Lot No. 6, in Block lettered D, in Morris' Division of the Town plot of Saint Andrews, with the house, out-houses, and buildings thereon, lately in the occupation of William Ker, Esqr.

ALSO,

Lot No. one in Block lettered F in Fanning's division of the Cape Ann Grant and part of Lot number 4 in block lettered X. in Wentworth's Division of the same grant in the Parish of St. David containing 185 acres more or less.

ALSO

Lots numbered 8 and 1 in the 4th tract of the military location on the western side of the old Provincial road leading from Saint Andrews to Fredericton, containing 200 acres more or less.

ALSO.

Lot No. 3 in the third tract of the said military location containing 100 acres more or less.

AND ALSO.

The South Western moiety or half part of Lot No. 13 on the said third tract on the south east side of the said road cotaining 50 acres, more or less. ALSO Lot No 3 and the south west moiety or half part of lot No. 4, both in the first tract of the said location, and on the south east side of the said road, containing 150 acres, more or less.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, June 17, 1840.

On SATURDAY, the 30th day of *January*, 1841, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, will be Sold at the Court House, in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, and Title, of JAMES A. CAMPBELL, late Deputy Provincial Treasurer, to a certain Tract of Land, with Appurtenances, situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, and described in the Grant from the Crown to him, nearly as follows—viz:

"Beginning at a Stake at the North Eastern angle of Lot No. Two, granted to David Goswilling in the fifth tier of William Mahood's survey, in Clarence Hill Settlement, between the Digdeguash and Maguadavic Rivers, made in the year 1837, crossing the old Fredericton Road, to the eastern side of a reserved road, and containing 400 Acres, more or less"—The same being seized under a Writ of Extent.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
July 27, 1840

To be sold at Public Auction on, SATURDAY the 7th day of FEBRUARY next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest of THOMAS DAVIS, of in and to that lot or parcel of Land, situate in the Parish of Saint George, being part of the Mill Lands heretofore granted to Samuel Bliss, Esq and Samuel McDougald, marked number four in a certain plan of a division after said land declared to be annexed to a certain Deed or Instrument bearing date the tenth day of September, 1825, and made between Josiah Davis and Phœbe his wife, of the one part, and one Thomas Milledge the other part,—and also of in and to eight rods of lot number five in the said plan—The property above described having been taken under several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, August 6, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the SIXTH day of MARCH, at the Court House in Sain: Andrews, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim & Demand of CORNELIUS CONNELLY, to that certain lot of Land situate on the Town plat of Saint Andrews, known as lot No. 7, letter A in Bulkeleys division, and

ALSO,

that other Town lot adjoining the aforesaid lot No. 7, and known on the plan of said Town plat as lot No 6, Block letter A Bulkley's division, together with all the buildings barns, and other erections thereon, to satisfy JOHN PARKINSON and ROBERT ROBERTS in a debt of £51 0 2d, besides Sheriff's fees. The same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Provice.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint Andrews, August 25, 1840.

PACKET SCHOONER

FAVORITE,
HENRY HELMS, *Master,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his Vessel will run regularly between St. John and St. Andrews All small freights to be paid on delivery, as he keeps no accounts. Every attention paid to passengers.

Saint Andrews, June 20, 1840.

NEW BOOKS.

Just Received by the Subscribers the following excellent assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS:

History of England,
Ditto Greece,
Magnalls Questions,
Knowles Ellocutionist,
Murray's Reader,
do large Grammar,
do small do
do Exercises,
do Key to do
Thomson's Arithmetic,
Key to do
Gough's do
Walkingham's do
Voster's do
Walker's Dictionary;
Manson's do
do Spelling Book
do Primers,
Guys Spelling Book,
Universal do do
Delworth's do do
Titi Livii,
Analecta Graeca Minora
New England Farmer,
Goldsmith's Atlas,
Family Bibles,
Small do
Church of England Prayer Books,
Psalm do
Watt's Hymn do
Hoppus's practical measuring,
Ready Reckoner,
Mother's Pocket Guide
Harp of Ulster,
Gems of Song,
Budget of Wit,
Cricketers pocket Companion,
Art of Boxing,
do Swimming,
Bob Logic's flash Songs,
Hoyle's Games,
Dream Book,
Buonaparte's Oraculum, or the Book of Fate,
Wilson's Tales of the Borders,
Glasgow Journal,
Robin Hood,
History of Ireland,
Life of Saint Patrick,
Astrologer,
Mothers Book,
Salmagundi,
Wonderful Book
Domestic Manners of the Americans,
Sailors Yarns,
Pinnock's Catechism, of England,
Church of England ditto
do Scotland do
Browns do.
Butlar's do,
Table Books,
Toy do

Account Books.

Ledgers,
Bill Books,
Letter Books,
Memorandum do.

Embossed Portfolios.

Book Slates.

Paper.

News Paper,
Foolscap do
Pot do
Gilt-edge Letter do
Superfine Tinted do
Log do
Wrapping do

Ink and Quills.

Japan Ink,
Office do
Red do
Blue do

W. & S. M. GILMOR.

Saint Andrews, June 18, 1840.—yy

VICTORIA LINE.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY!!

L. L. COPELAND begs leave to inform the Public generally that he has taken a large share in the Saint Andrews and Saint John Stage Coach Company, and from his long experience as a Driver, &c hopes to merit a share of public confidence and patronage.

The Stage will leave St. Andrews on *Mondays, Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, at 7 o'clock, a. m and return on *Tuesdays, Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*.

FARE Fifteen Shillings, and way Passengers, taken as usual.

N. B. Books to be kept at Mrs M'LEAVY'S Hotel, Saint Andrews, and at the St. John Hotel Saint John.

May 21, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has

—On Hand,—

A General Assortment of Groceries
and
CLOTHING,

Of several descriptions; besides a large quantity
OF
WHEAT AND RYE FLOUR
of the best quality.

ALSO—A good Supply of
CORN AND MEAL:

He keeps always on Hand, the Choicest
LIQUORS,

ALL of which he offers for Sale on the most liberal Terms, either for
CASH
or
SHINGLES,
At a fair Market Price.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Saint Stephen, June 6, 1840—tf.

JULY 3d, 1840.

More New Goods

Per ship "British American" from Liverpool via St. John.

PRINTED CALICOES.

Cambrick Chintz do
Bengal do
Buff and Coloured do
Mourning do
Second do do
Striped Fancy do
Rainbow do
French do
Nelsons Mourning do
Navy Blue do

Furniture Calico.

GINGHAMS.

Plaid Ginghams
Checked do
Striped do
Giraffe do
Plain do

DRESSES.

Victoria Dresses
Swissed do
French Cambrick do
Gingham do

Bordered Indiana Handkerchiefs.

MOLESKINS.

Printed Moleskins
Plain do
White do

Black Cotton Velvet
Blue Striped Tick.

JEANS.

White Satin Jean
Printed do
Plain do

Cotton Checks.
Homespun.

DOWLAS.

Derby Dowlas
Aberdeen do

White & Grey Cotton
Shaloons,
Selicias,
Sarcnetts,
Rolled Jaconetts,
Worsted Check PLAID
Scotch do
Cassinett,
Satinett,
Shoe Hemp,
Buttons,
Hooks and Eyes,
Macintosh's
India Rubber Coats

ALSO.

One Case Straw Bonnets.

W. & S. M. GILMOR.

A FARM FOR SALE.

AT BOCABEC, in the Parish of St. Patrick, a FARM containing 200 ACRES of cleared Land, with a Dwelling HOUSE, two large Barns, a work house, &c. The land is fronting on the Salt water, which renders it very valuable on account of the sea weed and fishery, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

☞ For further particulars, apply to
JAMES HALEY.

St. Patrick, July 3, 1840.—tm

PROVISIONS.

ARRIVED, per *Jane Kelly*, from Boston.

50 Barrels Wheat Flour.
80 Ditto Rye
50 Bags Meal.

☞ The above will be sold on reasonable terms, for Shingles, or Lumber payments.

WM. BABCOCK & SON.

July 16, 1840.

CHEAP STORE.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The SUBSCRIBER begs leave to acquaint the Inhabitants of ST. ANDREWS, and its Vicinity, that he has received his Spring and Summer's supply of DRY GOODS, consisting of the following Articles, which only constitute part of the Stock:—

BLACK, Brown, Claret, Blue, Olive and Invisible Green Broad Cloths, Wool Dyed Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, as low as 4s. per yard. Railroad Stripes, col'd and plain Moleskins, Cassinetts, Sattinetts, Tweed (Queen's Own) double Nankeen, Plain and Striped Linen Drills, Wellington Stripes, Blue Drill, Plain and Striped Janes, Canions, Gambroons, Rich Figured Satin, Cassimere, Cashmerette, Valentia and Moselle Vestings, Silk Velvets, Lastings, Camblets, Scotch Plaids and Homespuns, Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Canvas Padding, Bl'k and Brown Hollands, Selicias, Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs and Braces, Shirt Collars and Breasts, (Albert) Trowser Straps, one case of Youth's Cloth Caps, Belts, and Grass Caps, two do. Gentlemen's fine Beaver Hats, two cases Gentlemens fine Gossamer do, four bales London Slops, double and single width Sheeting Cottons, twilled and plain Regatta Striped Linens, Lawn Damask Linens and Dowlins, fourteen dozen Gent's: Lambs Wool and Chamois Vests and Drawers, Cotton knit do., Colored Table Cloths, Towels, Diaper, Apron Checks, Dimity Prunella Furniture Cottons, Diamond Tweeds, Buffalo and Arabian Cloths, Printed Satteens, Silk and Cotton Velvets, of various colors, Osnaburgs, Chintz, Red Lace. Carpet Binding, Scarlet Worsted Tape, Rolled Jaconetts, Playing Cards, Cutlery, School Books, Writing Paper, Ink, Steel Pens, Day & Martin's Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Scrubbing do., Indiana Silk Velvet, Filled Centre Rockspun Lama, Thibbet Wool, Challie Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs, one bale Rob Roy Summer Plaid Shawls and Hdkfs., Figured and Plain Silks and Sattins, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Plain and Figured Parasols, Irish Linens, French Poplins, Irish do., Bombazines, Palmorines, Fig'd and Plain Saxony and Orleans Cloths, Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, Ladies' White and Color'd Stays, French and Scotch Cambrics, Jaconet, Mull and Book Muslins, Fancy worked and Tamboured Collars, four trunks Ladies' Boots and Shoes, two cases London Bonnets, two do. Glasgow do., Bobbinets, Quilling nets, Lace Edgings, Insertions, and Trimmings, of various sorts, three hundred pieces Printed Calicoes, one hundred and twenty Muslin & Cambric Dresses, Mous de lain do., Coronation do., Thibbit Wool do, Canion Crape, Gauze, and Satin, Silk and Crape Shawls and Hdkfs, Hosiery, Kid, Silk and Thread Gloves, two trunks French Kid Shoes and Slippers, French Iron, Ivory, and Horn Combs, Silk Gauze and Lace Veils, a great variety of Ribbons, one bale Woollen and Worsted Yarns

—ALSO,—

A lot Superfine Wheat and Rye FLOUR Corn Meal, Rice, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Ground Ginger, Mustard, Tobacco Pipes, Snuff, Tobacco, 20 Hands to the lb.

The Subscriber can say with propriety, that he will positively sell Goods, at present, at such reduced prices as never have been experienced by this community in general, heretofore. All those indebted to him, either by note or book account are requested to settle their respective accounts, which will be found to be the most satisfactory conclusion.

D. BRADLEY.

St. Andrews, 25th June, 1840.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is duly empowered to sell and give good titles to the following described FARM and TOWN LOTS of LAND, with the Building and Improvements thereon, viz:—Two Hundred Acres, situated near Wittier's Ridge, Parish of St. Patrick, on the Fredericton Road, distant 25 miles from the Court House; Three Hundred Acres on the opposite side of the same road.

—ALSO,—

The following Lots, situated in the Town Plat of St. Andrews, in

Bulkeley's Division, viz:

One half part of Lot No. 2, letter A. with House and Improvements thereon. Lots numbered 3, 4, 5 & 6, letter I, with half the Dwelling House on Lot No. 6, adjoining Mr. Haddock. Lot No. 1, letter Q, with the Machine House, Weighing Machine, Ball Alley, and other Improvements thereon. Part of Lot 2, letter S, with the Old House thereon, situated on the western end of Water Street, and Four Water Lots in front thereof.

—ALSO,—

Water Lots Nos. 1 and 2, in letter G. One half of Lot No. 2, with the Two Houses thereon, next adjoining the house occupied by Mr J. Snodgrass. And the House and Lot now occupied by Mr. John McKean, in

Parr's Division,

Corner Lot No. 1, letter N, on King Street, near the residence of Mrs. Willard Lot No. 4, letter G, near Mr. Jack's property; and in

Morris' Division,

Corner Lot No. 4, Block C, next the house of Capt. Dallimore. Lot No 1, letter K.

☞ For terms of Sale, enquire at the Office of the Subscriber, opposite the Custom House.

P. STUBS,
Attorney at Law.

St. Andrews, June 23, 1840

FANCY GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBER has received per Barque *Integrity*, and Ship *Liverpool*, via Saint John, from England the following Goods;

Viz:—

Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, Tuscan Plait; Millinery Goods, viz. Ladies Caps, Gauze Ribbons, Satins and Lutestrings, Figured and plain Satins, Silks and Persians, Black and coloured Crapes, Tuel black and white, Grecian Blonds, and Netts. Blond Edgings, Lilse Edgings, Quillings, Insertion Work Muslin, Book Muslin Corded do. Fancy do. Cambric Hkfs. Cashmere Shawls, Lama do. Cotton and Worsted ditto, Turnovers and Scarfs, Mousse Line de Lain Dresses, Challie Dresses, Printed Muslins, Grecian Lustres, Printed Calicoes, Merinos Black and White; Paramattas, Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes, Damask Table Cloths, Diapers, Towels Marseilles Toilet, Silk Gloves, Meets, Kid, Cotton, and Lisle Thread ditto; Silk, Cotton, Worsted, Merino, and Lambswool Stockings & Socks Ingrain black Stockings, General Haberdashery, printed chince bed Furniture, Fine Flannels, Parasols, Ladies and Children's boots and shoes, a large assortment of Toys, China Ornaments, Ottomans, Stationary, and a great variety of Fancy Goods.

MRS. SUTTON avails herself of the present opportunity of acknowledging with thanks he very handsome support she has met with rom her friends and the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and its vicinity, and that her arrivals will cause a continuance of their favors,

M. SUTTON.

Saint Andrews, May 8, 1840.

Blanks For Sale, At this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, of longer standing than Six Months, if not paid within Thirty days, their accounts will be handed to an Attorney for collection.

JOHN LOCHARY.

July 3, 1840.

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, July 10, 1840.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Arrive from

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

Departs for

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

THE
SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
A. W. SMITH
At his Office in Saint Andrews,
NEW BRUNSWICK.

TERMS.

15s. a year, delivered in town or called for.
17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Inserted according to written orders, or continued till forbid if no written directions

First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 3s
Each repetition of Do, 1s
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line.
Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line.
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

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

AGENTS

ST. ANDREWS,	Mrs. S. Connick.
ST STEPHEN,	Mr. W. Campbell.
MILLTOWN,	James Albee Esq.
ST. DAVID,	Trist. Moore Esq.
Tower Hill,	Jas. Brown Esq.
Oak Bay,	Mr. J Geddery.
ST. PATRICK,	Mr. David Turner,
ST. GEORGE,	Mr Wm. Braniff.
Upper Falls,	Mr. D. Gilmour,
PENNFIELD.	Joshua Knight Esq
GRAND MANAN,	Wilford Fisher Esq.
ST. JOHN,	D. M'Millan Esq.
RICHIBUCTO,	W. J. Layton Esq.
FREDERICTON,	Mr. Henry S. Beek
MIRAMICHI,	Jas, Caie Esq

AUGUST 12, 1840.

SALT.

Ex Brig Isabella.

2,000 Bushels Liverpool SALT,	Cheap for Cash or approved paper.

WM BABCOCK & SON

Original issues in Poor Best