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VOLUME 9

NUMBER 50

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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1842.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[From Charles Walker's News Letter.]

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

The first event worthy of notice that occurred after the departure of the *Acadia*, on the 4th instant, was the arrival of the *Overland Mail* from India and China, the news by which we are informed of two important movements made by the British troops, and the clearing up of the doubts that previously existed as to the line of policy intended to be pursued by Lord Ellenborough. The *Acadia* finally evacuated by General Nott on the 28th of August, after all the spare Commissariat and arsenal stores were destroyed, and the powder magazine blown up with such effect as to take with it some few souls that had not been aware of the danger of their curiously tenement. It is said that the General, and the man who fired the train, were the only persons in the secret. The force consisted of Leslies, and Anderson's Horse Artillery, Bloods nine-pounder battery, details of Bengal and Madras Sappers and Miners, the Bombay 3rd Cavalry, Haldane and Christie's Horse, Her Majesty's 40th and 31st Foot, with 6th, 16th, 38th, 42nd, and 43rd Native Infantry, the 3rd or Craigie's Irregular Infantry, and the battering train about 7,000 men, with twenty-one guns of various calibre. These took the way to Ghuznee, accompanied by about the same number of camp followers. The supplies were sufficient for forty days and transported by about 8,000 camels, besides bullocks and asses, the whole train when on the march covered an extent of twelve miles. This division was destined to take the place of the unfortunate garrison of Cabul. The distance to Cabul was 318 miles, and of this it was said they had accomplished 150 miles and arrived at Moor-koot. No direct information of this has however been received, and in the absence of this, numerous rumours have obtained circulation which have received more or less credence. Some of the rumours state that they had lost part of their baggage, others that Ghuznee had been taken; but in the absence of authentic news, it is difficult to judge which of the rumours are based upon truth.

General England also left Candahar on the 8th and proceeded towards Quetta with 4,000 troops and camp followers, including the sick and wounded of the army, and nearly 10,000 beasts of burthen. He was accompanied by Timor Shah, one of the sons of the late Shah Sooraj, and reached his destination on the 26th, marching 147 miles in 16 days, with very little interruption and the loss only of a few men. At Quetta they were to remain till the 10th of Sept. and then gradually move down the Bolan pass in separate divisions.

At Jellalabad Gen. Pollock had begun his march towards Cabul, and reached Guadumuk on the 23rd of August. From Cabul we have no intelligence on which the slightest confidence can be placed. Mahmood Akbar is said to have been so much enraged, by the report of Gen. Pollock's advance while treaties were pending, as to murder Captain Troop with his own hand, but this obtains no credit. Another rumor worthy of mention is that Akbar Khan had fled with all his prisoners from Cabul to Bameen; where he intended to confine them in an inaccessible fort nearly 70 miles distance. In Bundelk the disturbances continued. The cholera had made its appearance among the British troops and many had died.

In China since the arrival of reinforcements Sir Henry Pottinger appears to go on with considerable vigor; and although the war is in some respects called a "buccaneering expedition" by the buccaneers themselves, it begins to assume rather a formidable aspect. After the utter destruction of Chuenow, with all its batteries, magazines, public buildings, arms and ammunition, was effected, the expedition entered the great river Yang-tse-Keang and at daylight in the morning of the 16th of June anchored before formidable fortifications on the shore. In two hours the batteries of the enemy were silenced when our seamen and marines landed, and before the troops could be disembarked, drove the Chinese out of them and captured the guns. On the 19th the City of Shanghai submitted to the British after a gallant resistance, when its public buildings were destroyed, and granaries given up to the pillage of the natives. Such is the state of affairs in China, and much dissatisfaction is now expressed in this country with the entire proceedings in the East. All parties heartily wish for a settlement of affairs both in India and China.

The mercantile news brought by the *Overland Mail* is disheartening in every respect. European goods were selling at various prices and the trade of the country was not sufficient to employ the numerous ships that had arrived out seeking employment, many of which would not earn enough to pay the wages of the sailors. At the same time the destruction of the Indigo crop, and the failure of the extensive mercantile house of Messrs. Briggs, Thurnburn & Co. of London, most

affect credit injuriously, and entail serious embarrassments on many other firms in India. Considerable attention has been directed during the past few days to the particulars of several melancholy shipwrecks, ten of which have been attended with loss of life. The first of these was the *Waterloo*, with convicts from England bound to Sydney, which was stranded in Table Bay, (Cape Good Hope,) on the 23rd August, and the sacrifice of human life is estimated at upwards of 200 souls the larger number being convicts. A doubt is expressed whether that speedy assistance was afforded to the sufferers which under the circumstances should have been rendered.

The *Alercombi*, Robinsons; with British troops was stranded on the same day, within a few hundred yards of the *Waterloo*, but the whole of her crew and passengers were saved.

The *Reliance*, from China to London, was wrecked at Estaples, near Boulogne, on Saturday last. It appears that out of the crew and passengers, numbering 116 persons, only six succeeded in saving their lives. Of these, were five lascars and one European, the ship's carpenter. The cargo principally consisting of teas must, if not damaged beyond all use, be in such a depreciated condition as to render it of small value in set-off to the losses the underwriters will have to make good on their several risks. Of the state of the weather in the Channel some idea is conveyed by the account of the difficulties which two or three experienced pilots give of their passage for the river, in encountering south-west gales and thick fogs. At Loyd's and the Jerusalem Coffee-house much speculation exists on the probable cause of the destruction of the vessel. Before, however, some official account of her situation and loss is received, it is a matter of mere conjecture whether it was through the state of the weather, or an oversight in navigation on the part of the late respected and highly esteemed commander that occasioned this most melancholy catastrophe.

The letters from Cairo to the 23d ult., which have been received, describe the greatest state of panic, arising from the prevalence of the murrain among the cattle in Egypt, a disease which is peculiar alarming, as it is considered the forerunner of the plague. The Pasha has already lost 90,000 oxen, besides other animals, and had been obliged to make use of the horses employed in the service of his artillery for agricultural purposes, as the destruction of the cattle had rendered their number insufficient to get in the seed for the ensuing year. The persons employed in the transit of India passengers from Alexandria to Suez had also experienced considerable loss. 100 hundred of their horses had perished in a single month, and mortality was increasing.

Dedicate Affair in High Life.—In reference to the paragraph which we copied from the London papers, into which last sheet, the *Times* has put forth the following contradiction:—Many persons attention have been drawn to certain most malignant and injurious aspersions, which have been circulated with more or less expensiveness, upon the character of a lady of high rank, and the conduct of a young member of the Royal Family.—We have ourselves scrupulously abstained from mentioning them, in the full belief that they were—what they have turned out to be—simple false and scandalous. Nor should we now have noticed them, except to state that we are authorized, on the very highest authority, to give the calumnies the fullest and pre-emptory contradiction which language admits of.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Nor. 18.—There is some firm market for stocks generally this morning, and prices are maintained, with a moderate, not an extensive, business doing. We understand that after our yesterday's report there was a good purchase in New 3 1/2 per Cents, and which are now up to 101 5/8 to 101 3/4. The old Annuities are 100 5/8. Consols for present transfer are 91 1/8 and continuing to January is called about 3/8 per cent. Bank Stock is heavy at 109. The Broker acting for the Commissioners of the Savings' Banks had this morning laid out £5300 in the Reduced 3 per cent. at 93 1/2. Exchange Bills, as we hope, from a revival of trade, are slipping down a little, the premium being 55s. to 57s. India Bonds are 51s. to 53s. premium.

The importations of foreign cattle and salted provisions is increasing, and there is every reason to expect that this will become a very great trade. Hull, which is so conveniently situated with regard to Hamburg, is the chief place for the importation of the former, and Liverpool for the latter. This trade promises to become one of great extent, although the quality of the greater part of the salt meat yet imported is indifferent, and the mode of preparing is bad.

In the Corn trade there has been some little improvement, but there is still great want of confidence. In London, Wakefield, and Liverpool, an opinion prevails that prices have seen their lowest point, but there are others who entertain a very different opinion. There has been a slight increase in the wheat transactions in some of the principal

markets of Foreign and Colonial produce during the past week, and on the whole a steady trade has been done, but no activity has marked the sales and the appearance of things are as dull as before, notwithstanding there being still an entire absence of speculation, and we do not see any prospect of improvements until after the turn of the year, as the export orders may probably soon fall off by the closing of the winter months for the winter season.

In the Raw Sugar market there has been a good deal of business, notwithstanding that prices have given way a little, and the chances now appear to be that the movement of prices will continue in favor of the buyers.—No novelty has occurred in the Foreign Sugar market.

The Tea market is still dull, the buyers anticipating more advantageous purchases at the forthcoming public sales.

—THE HEROINE OF THE FERN ISLANDS—GRACE DARLING.

"For some time previous to the death of this truly excellent and exemplary young woman, she was perfectly aware that her latter end was approaching, but this gave her no uneasiness. She had been nurtured in the fear and love of God, and dependence on the merits of her Redeemer, and her hope of mercy increased as her bodily strength diminished. She was from her earliest years of a meek, kind, and gentle disposition. Having been once asked how she could think of continuing to reside on a barren rock after having become so celebrated, and why she did not come on shore and enjoy the pleasures of life, she replied, 'Had you seen the wreck of the *Pyrrhichie*, the melancholy sight would have been more than sufficient to have driven the pleasures of the world out of your mind for ever.'"

When sink the great and proud to rest,
The hired reapers weep aloud—
The sons of wealth, by all career,
Find favour with the fickle crowd;
And shall not then the Muse embalm
The memory of the humble dead?
Shed round their tomb a holy calm,
And mourn the noble spirit fled?

Oh yes! let worth her strain inspire,
She walks not in the glittering throng;
The soft laurel, the strain of fire,
To her sweet offices belong;
And can there be a loftier theme
Than Darling, child of storm and wave,
In thought beyond a poet's dream,
In courage more than manhood brave.

Sometimes hath woman dauntless stood
'Mo'g mailed hosts on tanded field—
Her one sole end her country's good—
Sometimes by fond affection led,
Hath traversed seas or roved the plain,
By stalwart men hath fought and bled,
Despising death, contemning pain—

But her, humanity alone
Led forth upon the deadly wave,
Her form there like an angel shone,
As prompt to pity as to save;
Oh this indeed the fruit of love,
The prais car of early years,
A spark that kindled from above,
Lights up this earthly veil of tears.

That barren rock, which braves the storm,
A proud memorial still shall stand,
Shall tell us of that faded form,
And shed a glory round the land;
Her name shall echo in the blast
Or calmly borne o'er ocean's breast,
Shall tell us of the perils past,
And of her present peaceful rest.

O' sainted shade! accept the tear
The Muse—(in all she has)—bestows,
Still shall thy name be cherished here,
Though thou hast sunk to long repose.
The warrior's fame shall droop and fade
Before thine own exalted place:
In final love a gentle maid,
In courage nobler far than man.

A Petersburg Winter.—The highest degree of cold occur in general only in early, severe weather; so that with a cold 30 degrees Fahrenheit, the sky is clear, the sun shines brilliantly, and the more brilliantly as his rays dart through millions of minute glistening crystals of ice, with which the atmosphere is filled, as with diamond dust. From all the houses, and likewise from the chimneys, which are heated too, whilst thick columns of vapour, which appear as dense as if there was a steam engine in every house, and reflect all sorts of colours. The snows and ice in the streets and on the Newa are white and pure, as though all were baked of sugar. The whole city is clad in a dress of the colour of innocence, and all the roofs are coated with a like stratum of sparkling dust. Water freezes as it is poured out, and the water in the streets is frozen to the ankles, and the water in the canals, are all encrusted with ice; for every drop is instantly changed to stone, and contributes to form about them the most fantastic icicles and wrappers. In the streets everything displays the most active life in order to escape the clutches of death; and all tramps in such haste as if he were literally at their heels. The snow, as you tread on it, crackles and howls the strongest melodies; all other sounds assumes unusual tones in this frosty atmosphere; while a slight rustling or buzzing is continually heard in the air, arising, probably, from the collision of all the particles of snow and ice that are floating there.—Russia in 1842.

—(From the United Service Gazette.)—CAPTAIN DREWS'S PLAN FOR PREVENTING SHIPS FROM BECOMING HOGGED.

A most ingenious model has fallen under our observation, of which Captain Drew (the inventor of the practical Coriolis) is the author, for strengthening ships of war, so as to make it all but impossible they shall become hogged. To steam vessels of the larger class, the adoption of this simple and comparatively inexpensive machinery, will prove of most vital importance. The immense weight of the engines requisite for a steam ship render her more than ordinary liable to break amidships. Captain Drew's plan was, we are told, suggested by the ingenious and admirably effective operation, lately performed on the *Penelope*.

The grand feature of his project is to relieve a steam-vessel from the vast weight of machinery amidships, and to throw it upon two distant parts of the ship, much more capable of sustaining it; and if there be any vessel to which such an adjunct will be more especially necessary than another, it is the *Penelope*, whose machinery will be placed exactly in the space occupied by the 60 feet of timber which remains to be added to its length. Captain Drew's plan consists of two longitudinal pieces of timber firmly trusted together, constructed on something like the principle of the arch of a bridge, which will be capable of bearing an immense weight. These bearers are to be covered by a platform for the machinery of four inch plank; so that the strongest part of the vessel will, in future, be that which has hitherto proved the weakest. It is well known that the unfortunate *President* was broken backed before she left the British Channel, on her last trip, from the immense weight of her machinery amidships; the undoubted cause of her melancholy catastrophe. The owners of the British *Queen* are, we are told, about to cut her in two, for the purpose of avoiding a similar catastrophe, and it is well known that the long steam vessels running in Canada seldom last more than five or six years, for the same cause. If therefore, Captain Drew's plan should release the expectations we have formed of it, it cannot fail of proving of most vital importance to the navy at large, and to steamships in particular.

Reading.—Any person who takes a comprehensive survey of the magazines, periodicals and books which form the intellectual food of the great reading public, will arrive at the conclusion that there is very little to boast of. The imagination is pleased with fiction; Those who supplied our reading wants have piled us with novels, tales, and fictitious scenes, until the public mind will bear nothing else. The imagination has been fed, and has grown, all it has outstripped every other mental power. To this may be attributed in some measure gullibility of our people, and the ease with which they are drawn into imaginary schemes and romantic speculations. Real facts, the naked realities of life, are too tame entirely to command the attention, when one wishes to read. They must be clothed or distorted in fiction before they be considered as befiting the public taste, and therefore worthy of perusal. A magazine or periodical which deals principally with matters of science or fact, can scarcely get a support; while those which are filled with fictitious and unnatural tales, romantic incidents and sickly poetry, riot in abundance. "Straws show which way the wind blows."—The tide of public taste is running down the stream of mental dissipation. "The stream deepens and the current grows with time."

To every person, and especially every young person, we would say, read; but be choice in your reading, and use reflection. Avoid that error so common with many young ladies and gentlemen, who would rather run through thirty fictitious volumes, than read one of real worth. If our apprentices and clerks would employ a tithe of their leisure time in reading valuable books, they would employ their time to infinitely better advantage than the majority of them do at present, and in after life they would always reflect upon it with pleasure.—New York Sun.

The Beech Tree has escaped the effects of atmospheric electricity. This fact, says a Gloucester and Come Almanack, for 1843, has been noticed for more than a hundred years, both in Europe and this country, and improvement might

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The Beech Tree has escaped the effects of atmospheric electricity. This fact, says a Gloucester and Come Almanack, for 1843, has been noticed for more than a hundred years, both in Europe and this country, and improvement might

and ought to be made of it by planting and rearing beeches near and round the immunity of cattle as well as human beings from the violence of lightning. Let a beech grove, as easy to rear as a plantation of *butternuts*, accompany every inhabited spot, and let solitary beech trees rise here and there over every farm or plantation. How often do we read of some flock of sheep, some two or three horses or cattle, or men being killed by lightning, who had taken shelter under some oak or maple, or hickory tree! And yet few farmers suffer a beech tree to stand, notwithstanding it is as shady and ornamental as the maple. —Woodman spare that tree."

Russian Scientific Expedition.—We learn that a scientific expedition, undertaken with the aid and under the direction of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, was on the point of leaving the Russian capital, on an exploration of the extensive region of Siberia comprised between the rivers Pjaisida and Chingal, and the Icy Sea, which has never yet been trodden by the foot of man. M. Widdendorf, a professor of zoology in the university of Kiev, was to direct the expedition, and had received, for that purpose, a gift of 15,000 rubles from the emperor.

To the Independent ELECTORS of the County of Charlotte.

Gentlemen,

Having thought proper to offer Myself for your consideration, at the approaching Election, and should you consider me a fit, and capable Man to redress your grievances in General Assembly, of this Province, you may rely on my conscientious desire to serve you with zeal and fidelity. I come before you Gentlemen under the confidence of becoming the object of your choice, at the approaching Election, and should I be fortunate enough, to be intrusted with that important part of the duty of Man, you may rely on my best endeavours, to promote the interest of the Country. Many of you are aware of my having long considered the grievous, and lamentable situation of the Country, which I have laid before you, in former days. I believe that the greater number of our Freeholders are Men capable of forming a sound opinion; and I believe also that it is publicly acknowledged that I have foretold the situation of our Country, as it is at this present day. You Gentlemen, are aware, that at the time that I offered my services to you in the service of your country; at that time, and for some few years afterwards, the Treasuries of our Country, were overflowing with money; whereas at the present time our Province is getting involved in debt to such an extent, that it would be well becoming in you, to use your rights and privileges, as British subjects as you ought to do, duly considering all the rights and privileges of our Country. A man to fill such an important situation, in my humble opinion, should be a man of independent spirit, and if not independent otherwise so much the better, because he would soon learn all the evils of the Land, or at least the loop holes of the iron hound monster the law, and as the lions paw gives judgement to the beast, even so would that man learn the evils of the land, by experiencing the grasp of his oppressor, and one word spoken from such a Representative would be worth half a dozen spoken by a Representative dwelling upon imaginary subjects, that perhaps the eloquent Orator knew little about and cared less. Under these considerations, your gathering together at an Election should be one of your most solemn Assemblies, but instead of considering your interest and duty in former days as ye ought to have done, ye ran to the Election as if ye were running to a theatre of vice, and ye have respiced the rewards of your labour. These remarks will no doubt give much dissatisfaction to some that will feel their corns pricked, and will no doubt express their entire dissatisfaction at my presumption, for offering my services to redress the grievances of the Province, and no doubt will take the advantage of my misfortune, to enable them to facilitate their depredations. I sincerely trust that at the approaching Election, you will weigh matters calmly and deliberately, and that no influence in whatever shape or form, will divert you from honestly coming forward and voting for the Men of your choice, and not for the Persons who may be the favourite Candidates of the uneducated Parties. Should any further views, or explanations be required of Me, it may be had at the hustings.

I am Gentlemen,

Your most Obedt. Servant,

JOHN CARSON.

St. Patrick, Dec. 9, 1842.

Almanacs! Almanacs!
For 1843.

Avory's, Thomas's, Robinson's, Pease's, Gruckor, and Come Almanacks, for 1843. Sold wholesale and retail by JOHN LOCHART, Nov. 24.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[From Charles Walker's News Letter.]
Liverpool, Nov. 19.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The news by the overland mail, was received in London on Sunday week, and extended to the Continent on Monday. The arrival of the mail has given general satisfaction. General Nott, at the head of a column of 7000 men, having left Canada on the 17th of August, proceeded in the direction of Quebec and Cabot, while General England, with the remainder of the troops lately stationed at Candahar, marched without encountering any obstacle worthy of notice back in safety to Quetta. Candahar has therefore been relinquished by the British.

Intelligence from General Pollock, to the 4th of Sept. states that his troops had been eminently successful in their gradual movements to Gandahar, and in routing some bodies of the enemy. The arrival at the camp of Fench Jung, the son and heir of Shah Soofy, who had effected his escape from the prison of Akbar Khan, was considered, in the circumstances, as an event of great magnitude. He came from Cabul, attended by fourteen persons, although only one was at first allowed to enter the camp, but orders were subsequently issued to admit the remainder. On his reaching General Pollock's tent a salute of welcome was instantly fired. His reception proved the intention of the General to be favourable to rights as sovereign of Cabul. The orders for a rapid move from Gandahar to Cabul on the 6th or 7th of September had, it was said, been issued, but some doubts were entertained of that march being effected prior to the certainty of the approach of General Nott from Quetta.

UNITED STATES.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We have continued reason to express our profound gratitude to the great Creator of all things, for numberless benefits conferred upon us as a people, blessed with genial seasons, the husbandman has his garner filled with abundance, and the necessities of life not to speak of its luxuries, abundant in every direction.

Foreign Affairs.—I congratulate you on the change in our foreign policy, in the aspect of our foreign affairs since my last annual message. Causes of complaint at that time existed between the United States and Great Britain, which, attended by irritating circumstances, threatened most seriously the public peace. The difficulty of adjusting amicably the questions at issue between the two countries, was in no small degree augmented by the lapse of time since they had their origin. The opinions entertained by the Executive on several of the leading topics in dispute, were frankly set forth in the Message in the opening of my late session. The appointment of a special minister by Great Britain to the United States with power to negotiate upon most of the points of difference, indicated a desire on her part amicably to adjust them, and that minister was sent by the Executive in the same spirit which had dictated his mission. The President here alludes to the Ratification of the Treaty and its immediate effects on ourselves. He says there is nothing in it which compromises the honor of either nation. Next to the Boundary, the African Slave Trade seemed most embarrassing. The terms of the Treaty of Ghent are introduced and the claims to the "Right of Search."

Regret is expressed that other subjects could not be embraced in the late Treaty, the Oregon Territory &c.

The New York Sun contains a letter purporting to be written by John C. Colt, in which he states that he is in safety, and expresses his gratitude to Dr. Antion, whom he says "it was painful to deceive—but necessity has no law." I thought Gov. Stewart my enemy, but he has proved a prudent, generous friend.

NEWFOUNDLAND, Nov. 22.—The bark *Prothers*, Comings, master, of and from Boston, bound to Pernambuco, was lost during a violent gale of wind on the 21st ultimo, in lat. 40, long. 53. The wind had been blowing a gale from the S.W., the vessel under close-reefed topsails labouring in a very heavy sea, when the wind moderated and again suddenly spring up from the North, which in a short time increased to a violent gale blew for about three hours, then shifting to the S.W. and subsiding to a hurricane. The bark was then holed to, but in a few moments the wind shifting to the North, blew with even greater violence than before, and threw the vessel on her beam ends. In a short time every thing was washed from the decks, the water rushing down the cabin and fore-cabin in great quantities, setting up the prospect of saving her, the men were cut away, when she rolled over—but a complete wreck, with every object and bulwark and every other movable thing carried off, and making eight inches of water per hour. After being 9 days on the wreck, the captain

and crew were taken off by the Lady Har-vey, of and bound to this port, leaving the Brothers in a sinking condition, and being able to save from her a few spare sails only.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor, The state of the times, and the situation of the Province, render the present Election one of peculiar importance to all who have a stake, or feel an interest in the welfare of the Country: for on the wisdom of the next Legislature depends, whether the people shall be burdened with a provincial debt, and every article of necessity heavily taxed to pay the interest of the money; the application of which if we may judge from the past transactions of the Legislature, is rendered to say the least, very problematical. The partial views, and local wants of some of the leading members of the late House, several of whom are sure to have seats in the next, afford us no guarantee that any Loan would be appropriated, as to render a return commensurate with the expenditure, or equally beneficial to all parts of the Province. The disposition shown towards this "County by the present Executive, augurs but little for our future, we have seen even the paltry sum of £250 voted by the House of Assembly for a public improvement, as well as with a view of affording employment for a short time to some of the idle labourers in this place, stopped by the Executive, while thousands of pounds had previously been loaned without any Legislative authority, to the bankrupt Corporation of the City of St. John. Even the visits of the Hon. Governor to this loyal and important County, have been anything but satisfactory to the people, apparently embracing no object, and treating the mass of the population with marked indifference, by ranging on two occasions, only during the dead of night—this neglect rendered the store spoiling from the respect and attention always paid to the wishes and feelings of the people, by the former Representatives of our Sovereign, when visiting this part of the Province. Under all these circumstances, and especially at a time when the trade of the County is about to be transferred by the Government of the Mother Country to a foreign State, it behoves the people to have the most positive assurance from the Provincial Legislature, that no Loan shall be contracted beyond what may be necessary to liquidate the demands already existing against the Province.

The private virtues and benevolent disposition of the Lieut. Governor, may render his recommendation to the Legislature entitled to grave consideration, however visionary and optimistic some of them may appear to others. For instance, the Municipal Corporation Bill with all its appendages, which took up so much of the time of the Legislature last Session, is still likely to be matter for discussion at the next, and I observe that one gentleman, a candidate for re-election, avows his intention of advocating those measures if again recommended by the Executive, should he be returned. Now Sir, it becomes a matter for the serious consideration of every Elector, whether these measures if adopted, are likely to become a benefit or a curse to the Country. At first sight, I confess I was rather pleased with the idea of transferring the power of managing the local affairs of the County from a body in whose choice the public have no voice, and over whose acts they have no control, but on reflection I am led to question whether the people of this County would be likely to obtain a Corporation of their own choice, that would be more likely to please them, or which would have a greater individual interest in the prosperity of the County, than the present Magistrates taken as a body have; and although there may be some of those who do not possess the confidence of the Country generally, yet there are others, and perhaps the largest portion, who do in a high degree. But some will reply, we can turn out those of an elective Corporation who do not please us, and put others in their place; true, we can, but when done, we have only a body of men indiscriminately chosen, according to the feelings, or perhaps caprice, of a majority of the Electors in each Parish, which affords no safe guarantee, that one set of men will act with more prudence or ability than another; and unless the qualification is much less than at first proposed, the choice in some Parishes will be confined to a very united number of persons.

Another most serious consideration is the Annual expense to be incurred in supporting such a Corporation, no competent persons will consent to serve the public as Wardens gratuitously, in fact it cannot be expected; the Clerk must be paid, and so must one or more inspectors or surveyors of the public works; in a word, the expense of the whole machinery including the assessing and collecting, cannot be less than £750 per annum—in addition to every other expense necessary to the administration of justice in our Courts of law. Let the Freemen pause then, and make up their minds before they give a Vote, whether they are prepared in the present state of the County, to recommend such sweeping changes in the management of their local affairs.

It is to be presumed, that no Candidate for a seat in the Provincial Legislature, would be a matter of so much importance, wish to act contrary to the wishes of a majority of his constituents, if properly expressed. Let the Electors then decide for themselves, by fearlessly speaking their minds at the hustings, if they neglect this duty, they may repeat it when too late.

Yours &c.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

December 1st 1842.

A notification appears in the St. John papers from the High Sheriff, appointing Monday the 26th December, as the day for opening a poll there. It will commence at Fredericton on that day also. We do not learn who have offered for the city; but from this County, in addition to the former members, George Ross, C. A. Harding, Asa Coy, and G. F. H. Minchin Esquires; we understand are candidates. We have also heard Lieutenant Colonel Hayne mentioned, as another of the competitors. In the County of Carleton, Richard English and Charles Peck, Esquires, will contest the election with the late members.—*Satell.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"Discipulus" letter is received, we shall insert it immediately after the termination of the election.

We wish it to be understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week.—Hon. T. Wyre.
DISCOUNT DAY.—TUESDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.
Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday otherwise, they must lie over until next week.

St. John and West Point.
Commissioner next week.—J. W. Chandler.

SAINT ANDREWS.
Marine Assurance Association.
Hon. JAMES ALLEN, President.
John McKean, Esq. Secretary.
Director next week.—Hon. H. Hatch.
Office open every day, (Sunday excepted) from 10 till 1 o'clock.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President.
Director next week.—Abner Hill.
DISCOUNT DAY.—SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.
Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

London.—Nov. 18 Montreal.—Dec. 8
Liverpool.—Nov. 19 Quebec.—Dec. 10
Edinburgh.—Nov. 15 Halifax.—Dec. 11
Paris.—Nov. 15 New York.—Dec. 11
Toronto.—Dec. 8 Boston.—Dec. 12

THE ELECTION.—The dissolution of the House of Assembly has taken place at last, and we have now to encounter the hurry and bustle of an election—an election, with all its attendant passions and strife, in peace-making often wish for war, and in war they clamour for peace. So it is, to a certain extent, respecting the exciting scenes of a contested election. When the people are writhing under the lash prepared to the mass, and of their representatives, they vote for an election, that they may redress their grievances, and relieve their wrongs upon the heads of the offenders, but when the crisis, as much to be feared as desired, arrives, the peaceful and just, and benevolent, are ready to exclaim with the poet—
"Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Where to brood and brood and brood and brood,
—High never reach me more."

They shaken with disgust at every day's report of wrong and outrage—at the heart burnings and ill feelings, which such contests occasion, and which are not unfrequently too deeply rooted to admit of cure. But the die is now cast, and have an election we must. Then let every man do his duty. On for the time, when canvassing and flattery and deceit, would pass by the independent electors of New Brunswick, as the idle wind which they respect not, when every freeman would fearlessly give his vote for the man of his choice, without partiality or hypocrisy. And may we not hope that time is now arrived? It is true that some may be improperly influenced in the ensuing contest, but we will not yet relinquish our confidence that an overwhelming majority will be found in this County, who will manfully support the candidates, worthy of their choice; and we are surely not ascertaining too much when we say, that candidates worthy of confidence are now in the field.

We have already made some observations respecting the qualification of candidates to which we would refer our readers; and in the meantime we make a few additional hints.

No man embarrassed in his circumstances, or insolvent, ought to be elected. We say insolvent, because a man may not be able to pay his debts, and yet be eligible according to law. The offers of place or patronage are too great temptations to such a man.

No man should be elected, who is known to be a betrayer of confidence. He cannot be trusted. What he has done in a social capacity, he will do on a larger scale in a public capacity.

No man deserves the suffrages of the people, who has been, or may be bought. Such should be avoided as much as possible. The men required as representatives, are men of principle and integrity; men who fear God, honour the King and do justice to all; men, who are not afraid to do what they know is right. But if the electors expect their representatives to do their duty faithfully, they must first see the example themselves in making a wise choice. No better criterion

than a man's general conduct, is required to estimate his usefulness in a legislative capacity; if the former be defective, hopes for the latter must be disappointed.

To the electors then we would say, judge for yourselves, and act up to what your judgment approves, without reference to the fear or favour of any one. Believe no man's assertion respecting himself without better proof than his own word; and allow none to usurp undue influence over you, for or against any Candidate. Examine with care and caution the claims of every applicant for Provincial honors; and then let firmness and decision not to be intimidated with threats, or cajoled by flattery or promises, mark your subsequent course; and may every success attend you in the discharge of your important duty.

THE CANDIDATES.—There appears to be no lack of Candidates in this County for Legislative honors. Four have already publicly announced their intentions, Capt. Owen, Jas. Boyd, Esq. Dr. Robert Thomson, and G. D. Street, Esquire. It is understood that G. S. Hill and James Brown Esqrs. will likewise be brought forward—and there are rumors of another gentleman offering from Penfield.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

In our last we had only time to notice the arrival of this Steamship, at Halifax on the 4th inst. in 14 days from Liverpool, bringing dates to the day of her sailing, the 19th ult. On our first page to day, will be found extracts from English papers to that date. Very little change for the better is to be observed in Commercial affairs. The operatives in the manufacturing districts were again employed.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and Suite, were on a visit to Walmer Castle on the coast of Kent; the seat of the old Hero Waterloo.

At the Banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, on the ninth of November, Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell were among the guests, and both *speechified*.

Woolwich Dock Yard is being enlarged, for the purpose of building steam ships of war.

St. Andrews Pine was selling at Liverpool, for from 14d to 16d. per foot; not a bad price these times, when we consider the reduction of duty is over two pence per foot.

The Marquis of Londonderry, when pursuing the chase, fell from his horse and broke his arm.

Swiss, the valet of the late Marquis of Hertford, must have had a profitable stewardship, he is said to have retired to Paris, with a fortune of £400,000 sterling.

The present population of France amounts to 34,494,875 souls.

There was no prospect of Great Britain and France coming to a proper understanding with respect to the right of search for the suppression of Slavery.

The King of Hanover continued in a very precarious state of health.

Russia seems to have been at the bottom of the late revolutionary movement in Servia.

The Grand Seigneur (29 years of age) has eight children born, and the birth of Sultans and Sultanates is becoming a weekly occurrence.

CHOLERA.—This terrific disease is making fearful havoc among the newly arrived troops in Bombay.

Another revolt against the Turkish Government, had broken out in Syria.

THE NEW WORLD.—In none of our numerous exchanges do we find so continuous a supply of all that is interesting and valuable in literature as from the pages of the *New World*, that reservoir for the writings of the most brilliant spirits of the day. Scarcely has the languishing belle of London commenced reading the last new novel, ere its republication is issued by Winchester to his American readers. A new volume is about being commenced, (a Prospectus of which will be inserted in our next paper,) and we would advise all who take delight in choice reading and entertaining stories to forward their names, with three dollars, the trifling amount of the subscription.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
Dr. Gove, will deliver on Monday evening next, a lecture upon "Sound, and the anatomy of the human ear."

The Duke of Wellington.—A splendid Pictorial edition of the "Life and Exploits" of the Duke of Wellington, illustrated with Sixty Magnificent Engravings, including a fine portrait of the noble Duke, and containing a complete History of the Peninsular War, &c., will be issued from the office of the New York "New World," on the 17th of January, 1843, in a Double Extra of that paper. Price 25 cents for a single copy (five copies for \$1; 30 copies for \$5; 100 copies for \$16).

We regret to learn that the Dwelling House of John Simpson, Esq. Queen's Printer at Fredericton, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night last.

We learn that a barn, in the Garey Settlement, belonging to Mr. Smith, in which the stage horses were kept, took fire on Monday night, and was consumed. It was with difficulty the horses were saved.

THE PRESS.—This mighty Engine is at length putting forth effectually its strength in benighted Spain. Twelve Journalists have combined, not only to protect the liberty of the Press, but also to support the Institution of 1829. What can resist its power?

NEW WORLD EXTRA.—We have received from the indefatigable publisher of this popular periodical, an Extra containing the "Letters of Mary Queen of Scots," and documents connected with her personal history" by Agnes Strickland. We have only given it a hasty glance, but would recommend it, as well worthy perusal.—Price 25 cents. Persons wishing any of the extras can obtain them by application at this Office.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Saint Andrews Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held its annual meeting in the Town Hall, on Thursday evening last the 8th inst. The meeting having been opened by singing and prayer—the Hon. Harris Hatch, President, addressed the meeting at some length, expressing the pleasure which he felt on seeing so many respectable persons present, and the necessity of increased zeal in support of so great and so good a cause, as the circulation of the Bible. The following Report having been read, and several extracts from the 38th Report of the Parent Society.

It was moved by the Rev. Dr. MacLean, and seconded by Mr. F. A. Babcock, That the Report now read be accepted.

Several interesting resolutions having been offered, the meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. MacLean, Dr. S. Frye D. S. Morrison, Esq. the Rev. Mr. Desbrisay, and several others, who all forcibly urged the great importance of Bible Societies, and the necessity for increasing efforts in forwarding the objects of the Society; which it is hoped, will be attended with beneficial results. The following gentlemen were requested to act as Office Bearers for the ensuing year.

Hon. H. Hatch, President.
Hon. T. Wyre, Vice President.
Mr. F. A. Babcock, Treasurer.
Mr. D. D. Morrison, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE ST. ANDREWS BRANCH OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1842.

It may with propriety be said, that Bible Society Anniversaries are eminences on which the friends of religion repose for a moment that they may review the past and look forward to the future. They are seasons when the loyal subjects of the King of Kings gaze with delight on the increase of His Government and peace, and pledge themselves to continue and augment their exertions until He shall assay His righteous sceptre over every nation, and kindred and people.

At the commencement of the operations of Bible Societies, amidst abounding discouragements presented from the inveterate and determined opposition of the good and adversary of God and man, combined with the natural aversion of the carnal mind to the government of God and the arrangements of His Providence, the only source of encouragement afforded the christian Philanthropist was the promise of Jehovah that the word of His grace should not return to Him void, but now in addition to this is the actual fulfilment of the Divine promise in the experience of thousands and tens of thousands of immortal souls who thro' the efforts of Bible Societies have been turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God.

The report of a religious institution must embody sentiments which will produce in the mind of the christian, emotions either pleasurable or painful—were there no features in the character of such an Institution of positive declension, still ere a stationary condition would be one much to be regretted, as it would imply that the fields of benevolence had yielded the richest harvest which could be gathered, or that the official agents of the Society had been either weary in their work or unsuccessful in their application for pecuniary support. (The Committee of the St. Andrews Branch Bible Society in reporting their proceedings for the last year would have great pleasure were it in their power to detail facts of highly cheering nature, both as to regard their funds and the circulation of the Scriptures through the various Parishes of the County of Charlotte, but this they regret they cannot do, fully persuaded however, are they that the disposition on the part of christians generally to support Bible Institutions has suffered no diminution, and they would also hope that the same remark will apply, as to the disposition of the poorer classes to become possessed of the word of life, but your Committee confess that partly owing to the want of the adoption of systematic measures for raising funds, and partly from the want of zeal, not perhaps in any particular department, but among the members of the Society generally the funds of the St. Andrews Branch are not in so good a state, as they were last year. It is true that this defalcation might be accounted for on the ground of the sad reverse which an almost total stagnation in nearly every branch of business, has produced in the circumstances of multitudes,—but less this has been the cause why many of the best disposed and zealous christians have contributed less liberally of their substance towards the support of various charitable Institutions, their connexion with which, they have always regarded as a high honor conferred upon them. Yet your Committee are persuaded that were the professed supporters of Bible Societies influenced by that Scripture, "It is good to be zealously affected in a good cause," and by many passages to the same effect, scriptures which they professedly design for the benefit of others, the Society would now be in possession of resources not only sufficient to supply the wants of many among ourselves, who are lamentably deficient of the Word of Life, but also to assist in some humble degree the funds of the parent Institution. Humiliating as your Committee feel this statement to be, they are aware that no injury can result from an ingenuous confession, of a direfection of a duty; and trust that in fu-

ture, a zealous the interests of Bible Society. Bearers since Your Co- to the truth of all who love the cause. The unprecedented political affairs and a mighty error—between Israel and the maintained. In matters of rously denied, stance which our common petty denomi general effort that volume, in Head of the C. Knowing the S

We notice James Brown, re-election.

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