

THE
ARLOTTE COUNTY
NATURAL SOCIETY
wing Premiums for the Crop of
1842, Viz:—
quantity of merchantable
ed on any one Acre £3 0 0
Ditto 2 0 0
Ditto 1 0 0
quantity of Oats not less
to the Bushel raised on
Ditto 3 0 0
Ditto 2 0 0
Ditto 1 0 0
quantity of Barley not
less to the Bushel raised
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Ditto 1 0 0
quantity of Potatoes Do 3 0 0
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quantity of Turnips Do 3 0 0
Ditto Do 2 0 0
Ditto Do 1 0 0
it of the Applicant and one ses-
will be required as proof of
each description of Grain and
er notice will be given as to
will be received and the Pre-

of the Board of Directors.
D. D. MORRISON,
—37— Secretary

LLING OFF! UCED PRICES!

er is selling off his large and
1 Stock of FALL and WINTER
much lower prices than her-
in the market. The goods
imported; and of the best qua-
suing of
invisible green and elaret Broad
and duffles do, blue, black and
y. Buckskin, Sattinette, Mole-skin,
sians—33 pieces of white and red
s, Salisbury and Sarsaparilla do—
heavy Kerseys do—2 bales Blank-
n 14 to 18—counterpanes and
stings of different colors—44 pieces
n 4 to 5 4, green and white
—44 pieces of Orleans & Saxony
es and patterns, Orleans de France
colours—250 pieces of prints suit-
ed spring—turtleneck cotton, che-
ka twisted, jute and lining cottons,
d fine Kerseys—table covers blue
and brown cloths do—Ladies
landkerchiefs, silk Handkerchiefs
white and brown do—woollen &
s colors—cotton Wares white and
er Boots and Shoes, carpet & id-
r and motturo walking Shoes—
d Berlin do—Lambrook Hosi-
ered do, Bobbinets and Laces, ju-
mail Machine, Bedquilted and
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different qualities, flocks, ted and
eak coats, gunsey tracks, ted and
th a variety of other articles in the

ARE AND CUTLERY.

is, Scissors large and small, of an
Razors, pocket and pen knives,
kettles, lake pans and covers, flat
o, fire shovels and tongs, lung
s, shoe and scrubbing brushes.

PROCEDES.

elant white Soap,
lagow do
lon and Liverpool ditto,
lon moud and dipt Candies,
dile refined Lost Sugar, from 4 to
s, for family use,
green Tea,
ground Coffee,
se, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Al-
ce, and Salsaparilla,
Grapes
wing,
of Black Lead,
n brooms—Lamp Oil,
a window Glass 7x3 1/2 10x12,
Flats and cow-moel, pork & fish.

debited to the subscriber either by
unt, are requested to call and ar-
rith with and save expense.
C. BRADLEY.
th February, 1842

and Coals,

large Brunswick
piced from Liverpool.

wholesale Liverpool SALT
reasonableness for prompt pay-
ment of the vessel.
STRELL
WILLIAMSON } Committee
one 24 1842.

THE DREWS STANDARD

RED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
W. P. Smith.

in Saint Andrews, N. B.

delivered in town or called for
in forwarded by mail,
continued until arrears are paid

RTISEMENTS,

g to written orders, or continued
if it no written directions
12 lines, and under, 3s
over 12 lines 3d per line,
ver 12 lines 1d per line,
the year as may be agreed on.

ny individuals who have no ac-
Office to be paid for in advance
s, Ac. struck off at the shortest
id for on delivery.

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VOLUME 9

The Standard.

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 33

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1842.

[17s. Gd. sent by Mail]

THE FRUITS OF CRIME. A PLAIN TALE—FOUNDED ON FACT.

In a town bordering on the ocean, in one of the Eastern States, is an old one-story house, connected with which are associations that invariably introduce themselves to my mind whenever I pass it. There is nothing peculiar in the house itself, unless it be its deserted and poverty-stricken appearance. Though originally a respectable looking country habitation, it is now so much decayed that it hardly deserves to be ranked as a human dwelling. Indeed, when inhabited at all, it is only by some miserable outcast, who may not have it in his power to find a more comfortable shelter from the pitiless storm. Thistles and other rank weeds have undisputed possession of what was formerly a neat front yard; the fence, that stood around the house, is decayed and fallen, and the well curbed and wooden bucket bear also the same marks of desolation.

About the year 1788, this house was inhabited by a family, consisting of four persons—Robert Thornton, his wife and their two children. At the time referred to, the eldest of the children was a sprightly and active boy of twelve years; and the other, an interesting girl of ten. The standing of the family as well as their connections in life, was considered very respectable; and none knew, or even suspected, that they lived otherwise than comfortable and happy. Passing by late one night, however, the attention of a neighbour was suddenly arrested by a frightful outcry proceeding from the house, resembling the noise of violent contention. Hesitating whether or not to enter the house, he listened and distinctly heard, as he thought, the sound of blows. Doubting, still, what course to adopt, he remained in the highway a short distance from the house, some moments, until at length the noise ceased. Stopping several minutes longer and all seemed tranquil, without ceasing to ascertain the cause of the singular occurrence; he passed along to his own residence, thinking it possible that his doubts were without foundation.

But the following morning brought to light a most heinous spectacle! In that house lay the mangled and lifeless form of a woman—the wife of Robert Thornton! The children half-distracted, weeping for the loss of their mother; but the father could not be found! Neither of the children could give any account of him; they had not seen him the evening previous, when they retired to rest in a remote part of the house, nor until they rose in the morning, had they the least knowledge of the dreadful tragedy by which they had thus so suddenly become orphans.

Immediately search was made for Thornton, resulting successfully. He had not left the neighborhood, but, on being charged with the murder, not only peremptorily denied all knowledge of it, as he affirmed, being absent from home during the whole night, but manifested the deepest sorrow and grief for the loss of his companion. But notwithstanding his protestations of innocence, he was examined on the charge of murder and committed for trial. On examination, his clothes were found to be stained with blood, which fact together with the circumstances of being unable to show where he was on the night in question, was deemed violent presumptive evidence of his guilt.

The day of trial arrived. The court room was filled to overflowing, all anxiously awaited the appearance of the prisoner, who attended by the proper officers, soon entered and took his seat at the bar. His countenance exhibited the appearance of one laboring under extreme indignation, pale and haggard. Being apprized in a formal manner, usual on such occasions of the charge on which he was arraigned, and required to answer to it he pleaded *Not Guilty*. The trial continued nearly two days, during the progress of which much testimony was introduced by his counsel, intended to satisfy the court and jury of his former respectable standing in society, and of his uniformly good reputation up to the time when the deed for which he stood charged was committed. On the part of a few of his friends, the utmost efforts were made to procure his acquittal. Indeed, by a considerable degree of sympathy was excited in his favour among the spectators generally. But the evidence of his guilt was of too substantial a nature to allow of his going free. The free testimony, even of his own children was against him—showing as it did—not only that he was at home on the evening of the night in which the supposed murder was perpetrated, but that he had in fact, not unfrequently, under the influence of passion, inflicted several blows upon the person of his wife. In short, the jury after mature deliberation, unanimously concurred in returning a verdict of *Guilty*, and he was sentenced to be executed.

The day of his execution being fixed a month distant from the time of his trial, no one, who observed the debility of the prisoner believed he would survive for the sentence to be carried into effect; and indeed, but few days elapsed before the news of his death was announced—intelligence welcome to all.

save those desirous of indulging the savage curiosity of witnessing the agonizing struggles of a fellow being upon the gallows.

The children, James and Mary Thornton, or the death of their mother, were taken in to the family of an uncle—where they were carefully provided for and kindly treated. After remaining two or three years with his guardian, James chose the profession of a sailor, and embarked on board of a merchant vessel for the East Indies. Healthy and robust, he was full of spirit and activity, seeming to have nearly forgotten the loss he had suffered. Not so with Mary. The more sensible she became of the inestimable importance of a mother's unceasing kindness and care, the more she mourned her loss. Indeed, shortly after the departure of her brother, she began to decline, and continued to grow more and more ill until finally, at the age of about sixteen, she was relieved from her sufferings by the hand of death. Two plain marble slabs, denoting the place where her remains were deposited, may at this day be seen in the church-yard, near the sea-shore, in the town of her nativity.

"Bright, glorious flowers, above, it springs,
Beside it leaps a softer wave;
The wild bird drops on plangless wing,
And chimes sad music o'er that grave."

But for the loss of her mother long might she have lived in the enjoyment of health and happiness—the delight of her friends and an ornament to society. Alas! many but too highly appreciate a mother's love and watchful care, while in the enjoyment of so great a blessing.

James continued to follow the sea, and at the age of twenty years, he was entrusted with the ship *Enterprise*, the vessel in which he first embarked as a sailor, being still employed in the East India trade. On his first passage from this country, as master, he encountered, near the Cape of Good Hope, a most severe gale, which for some time, threatened the entire destruction of the vessel. In the midst of the hurricane, he discovered at some distance off, human being clinging for life to the shattered fragments of a vessel. He sought to rescue them, but succeeded in saving only one of the number—the rest were supposed to have perished, being never after heard of. The storm soon subsided, and he was now interested to learn something of the history of the stranger, thus so unexpectedly introduced before them. His hair was long and shaggy, his head of year's growth, and his general air downcast and surlly. In a scabbard attached to a wide belt around his waist, he carried a poniard, which to his other peculiarities, rendered his appearance altogether frightful. Indeed, in the minds of both the Captain and crew, the strongest suspicions were entertained that they had been instrumental in saving the life of a pirate!—one who in all probability, had the opportunity been offered, would readily have plundered their ship, and put them all to death. But he was now in their power; and with the view of learning his real character and history, Captain Thornton entered into conversation with him.

Well friend, said the Captain, addressing him, you are safe at last! rather narrow escape for you, this.

Aye, aye, Captain; you and your brave crew, are entitled to my everlasting gratitude for your successful efforts in my behalf.

From what port did you hail? continued the Captain.

New Orleans, sir. We were bound to Spain, but, by some means got widely off our course, or we might have steered clear of the dreadful gale which stove our vessel to pieces.

Aye—wide from your course, indeed, replied the Captain, with a look, plainly indicating the doubts of so improbable a story. What may we call our named, friend?

Perhaps you wouldn't credit me were I to inquire where you are from, and what's your name?

Certainly, responded the Captain. We hail from the port of—, in the State of— My name is James Thornton. I have been employed in the East India business for the last five years. Now, sir, may we have the pleasure of knowing your name and something of your life?

On hearing the name of the Captain announced, the stranger was observed to manifest great agitation. But, suppressing his feelings and composing himself as much as possible, he replied, I would freely inform you of my name and history, but for fear of exciting in your mind reflections of the most uncommon nature! I could give the desired information, only by bringing to your recollection deeds of your own father, of the darkest and most horrible character!

Doubting still, whether to make himself known or plunge a dagger to his own heart—thus putting it beyond the power of all to search into his history—he fixed his eyes intently on young Thornton, and remained silent; astonished by what he had heard, the latter hastily replied:

My father, I know was a murderer! He was tried for the crime, proved guilty, and sentenced to be hung. But before the day for his execution arrived, he died to avoid the gallows! These are the only dark deeds of

which I ever knew of his being guilty.—Painful, most painful reflections, it is true; but staining his hands with the blood of my mother, he was no longer my father!

James, exclaimed the stranger, writhing in agony, I—I am the base wretch you describe! I was your father!

What! Robert Thornton? Impossible!—The murderer of my mother, it may be, but not my father! Speak! was my father indeed innocent of this awful crime? and was he to be executed in place of the wretch who committed it!

He alone was guilty of the crime, replied the stranger; and he it was who should have suffered the penalty attached to it! But the juror was bribed, and the murderer fled! Yes! I am the wretch! Here! take this dagger, and thrust it to my vitals, revenge the death of your own mother!

Horror-struck at the astounding declaration, young Thornton, gazing at the terrible figure before him stood in silent amazement.

But the tale was soon unravelled, showing not only the truth of all the wretched man had acknowledged, but confirming the suspicions previously excited of his being a pirate!

He declared that in a fit of rage, he took the life of his wife; that, by the aid of money and a few friends, he induced the juror to practise a deception, by which he was released from prison; and that he fled on board a vessel in readiness for the purpose to one of the West India Islands. But, though his life was saved, there was no place for him in existence!

After living a wretched vagabond for the space of two years, incessantly harassed by the spectre of his bleeding wife before his eyes, and the constant fear of death, joined a band of pirates, and gave himself up to all the enormities of predatory life! Thus becoming hardened in deeds of rapine and blood, and supported by a band of assassins as vile as himself, he endeavored to exclude from his heart every feeling of humanity.—Obdurate, however, as he became, he was nevertheless an evidence perpetually of the fact, that,

"The heart may be a dark and closed up tomb,
But memory stands aghast amid the gloom!"

Indifferent, finally, to his fate, he remained on board the *Enterprise* until her arrival at the East Indies, where, being recognized as one of the blood-thirsty gang of pirates who had long been a terror to the Indian Ocean, he was condemned and executed.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer. HAPPY GIRLHOOD.

"Blessings on them! they in me
Move a kindly sympathy,
With their wishes, hopes and fears,
With their laughter and their tears,
With their wonder so intense,
And their small experience!"

We were not a little gratified a few days since, at a rich picture of youth, beauty and pleasure. The scene was in the vicinity of our goodly city, and the actors were about fifty girls, "just let loose from school," or, rather, in the enjoyment of a holiday in June.

They were on an excursion of pleasure—only enough control to keep them, out of danger. Such a cluster of happy faces—such bright eyes, and rosy cheeks—such graceful forms and jocular, laughing, thrilling voices—such rich and flowing ringlets—such taste and artlessness, and innocent coquetry! Even the eloquent pen of a poet would fail in the effort to describe them. Happy—happy girlhood! as we gazed, what visions of coming time passed through our imagination. The sunny brow, robbed of its youthful brightness and glory—the bounding step, restrained by disappointment and care—the ruddy cheek pale with sickness and sufferings. But all was sad and shadowy. Love, mingled in the day dream, and with his eyes of light and lips of joy, drew pictures of bliss at which the heart thrilled and dilated with sincere delight. We saw the altar and the bride—the blushing maid, and the manly lover—the affianced one and her betrothed—the young mother bending over the cherub features of her first born—the happy father, proud of his only boy! As the years flitted by, how many were the changes! Before us stood Youth, and Hope, and Loveliness, and Joy. Beyond—how varied, how chequered the scene!—Laugh on—laugh on, we inwardly exclaimed! Pleasure is but a bubble—a gilded, sparkling bubble. Youth passes like the rosy dreams of the morning! Enjoy the glad hours then while they last! Innocent—artless—happy days of girlhood!

"Play on—play on—I am with you there,
In the midst of your merry ring."

DEATH.

This is a world of sorrow. Man is made to mourn; the truth of which is every hour verified by the words, actions, and habits of almost every individual. Not that his Creator brought him into existence for the express purpose of inflicting punishment upon him, but because of his fallen state. Sin brought death in to the world and all

our wo." The various and innumerable crimes, which are so prevalent, degrade a large portion of the human family into the deepest misery, and almost fill the earth with one loud and united cry of lamentation and distress.

But, aside from those causes of sorrow, which are nearly, if not all, brought upon the sufferers by their own, or the vicious conduct of others, for

"Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn."

there is another, and prolific source, whence springs, alike, the grief of the openly profane, the morally honest, and the truly pious. True they do not all sorrow to the same degree, or is their grief exactly to the same nature, although produced by the same cause. While on sorrows without any alleviation, and ceases not to give full vent to the bitterness of his soul, "another sorrows not as those who have no hope," but under the keenest pangs that flesh is capable of enduring, can say, and feel the consolation the thought imparts, from having a well grounded assurance of its reality.

"My suffering time will soon be o'er,
Then I shall sigh and weep no more."

Death, insatiate, unspurring death, is the cause of this universal amount of grief and pain. The husband is robbed of the partner of his bosom; the wife of her only earthly comfort; children, mother orphans; friends separated; the fondest earthly ties cut asunder; the liveliest expectation disappointed; the fairest prospects blasted; and the most mature plans frustrated, by this un conquering enemy to human happiness. To-day we may be basking in the mild sunshine of pleasure, with the light of joyful anticipations playing upon our brow, and surrounded by those who are interested and anxious for our welfare; to-morrow we may be shrouded in all the gloom and melancholy of one bereaved of his nearest relative, or oneself encircled in the cold embrace of death. No situation in life, neither friends nor fortune, honor nor fame, love nor hatred, can shield us from his matchless power. The young and the aged, the freeman and the slave, the learned and illiterate, all of whatever character or influence, in society, all must yield implicit obedience, when called upon to hear their final and eternal doom. In view of these impressive and all-important truths, and the conduct of men in general in reference to this subject, how forcible is the sentiment that "all men think all men mortal but themselves."

POETRY. THE VOICE WITHIN.

You ask the dearest place on earth,
Whose simple joys can never die;
'Tis the holy pale of the happy hearth,
Where love doth light each beaming eye.

With snowy shroud
Let tempests loud
Around my old tower raise their din;
What boots the shout
Of storms without,
While voices sweet resound within;
O! dearer sound
For the tempest round.
The voices sweet within!

I ask not wealth, I ask not power;
But, gracious Heaven, oh, grant to me
That, when the storms of Fate may lower,
My heart just like my home may be!

When in the gale
Poor Hope's white sail
No haven can for shelter win,
Fate's darkest skies
The heart defies

Whose still small voice is sweet within!
Oh heavenly sound!
'Mid the tempest round,
That voice so sweet within!

DEATH OF A CHILD.

Go to thy Saviour, child—
'Twas meet that thou should'st die,
By sin and sorrow undefiled,
To blossom in the sky.

We miss thee—but our prayer
Is not for thy return;
To meet thee and thy bliss to share
Our broken spirits yearn.

A moment—and the dream
Of fulfil life is o'er;
And where Heaven's glories brightly beam
We'll meet to part no more.

Water versus Rum.—In a lecture recently delivered by Professor Maffit the following beautiful apostrophe to water was introduced:

"The strength of rum! Give me only the pure water, which nature brews down in the bright crystal alembics of her cloud-crested mountains. Give me when I would assail with strained nerves and the arduous outlay of bones and sinews some amount of opposition, reared full and impassable in my path—give me only that pure flow which followed the stroke of the Prophet's rod—give me that gush cool and clear that bubbled up before Hagar and Ishmael in the desert. Give me

only that fluid which trickles down the bright sides of our own American mountains—gathers into rills in the woody uplands, then rolls into broad, beautiful, transparent rivers—spreads into lakes, the mirrors to reflect all that is dark, or soft, or bright, or deep in the unfathomed firmament above. Give me these crystal streams—these cool, fever allaying waves, in health or sickness, when the thirst of the last fatal fever shall assail my vitals—give me these waters, untortured and free, until that moment when I shall drink the waters of eternal life!"

A beautiful Extract.—However dark and misconsolate the path of life may seem to any and, there is an hour of deep and undisturbed repose at hand, when the body may sink into a dreamless slumber. Let not the imagination be startled, if this resting place, instead of being a bed of down, shall be a bed of gravel, or the rocky bed of the tomb. No matter where the poor remains of a man may be the repose is deep and undisturbed, the sorrowful bosom heaves no more, the tears are dried up in their fountains, the aching head is at rest, and the stormy waves of earthly tribulation roll unheeded over the place of graves. Let armies engage in fearful conflict over the very bosom of the dead, not one of the sleepers heeds the spirits of striving triumph, or responds to the rending shouts of victory. How quiet those countless millions sleep in the arms of their mother earth! The voice of thunder shall not awaken them—the loud cry of the elements, the winds, the waves, nor even the giant tread of the earthquake, shall not be able to cause an inquietude in the chamber of death. They shall rest and pass away—the last great battle shall be fought; and then a small voice at first not heard, shall rise to a tempest, and penetrate the voiceless grave. For a trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall hear His voice.

A vigilant justice of the peace, who resides in a borough on the banks of the Tees, has a vigilant Newfoundland dog, no less renowned for sagacity than his master. The other day, a lady was on a visit to the worthy justice's house, and the dog observing her talking her departure in the evening, he rushed after her and seized her garments to arrest her steps. She endeavored to release herself—it was a fruitless effort. The dog would not allow her to walk in any direction excepting that which led her once more to the door of the magistrate's residence; and even a woman's will (proverbially tenacious) was compelled to yield to a dog's. The lady complied with his wish that she should return to the house. He was then delighted and wagged his tail with great glee, as he conducted her into the presence of his master, a minister. The secret of the arrest was then explained; the lady being unprovided against the coldness of the night, had borrowed a shawl from one of the inmates, and the watchful brute had apprehended her for felony!

Smoking.—All physicians agree in pronouncing the use of tobacco to be injurious. There is no people among whom it is used intemperately as it is among the Germans. And their most eminent physicians have declared that the practice of smoking is one of the most efficient causes of the tendency of that nation to the diseases of the lungs. It is estimated that one half the men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, who die, are killed by the practice of smoking. Let smokers think of this.—*Lowell Ad.*

A handsome donation.

We understand that a most gratifying tribute of affection and esteem has been made to Mrs. Noble, wife of the Rev. James Noble, minister of the Gaelic Chapel in Edinburgh, by the females of her husband's congregation. It consists of a tray, with an uncommonly handsome silver tea service, each piece of which is engraved with an appropriate inscription. This token of heartfelt regard cannot but afford the highest degree of pleasure to Mr. Noble and his amiable wife.—*Witness*

The old town clock in the steeple of the 1st Presbyterian church in Newark, N. J., appears to have been seized with the spirit of the age, says the Newark Daily Advertiser, and is going ahead of its contemporaries about half an hour.

The Crescent City has given vent to the following ominous paragraph.—A Question.—The emigration from England into this country, is greater than has ever been known, and our affairs, it has been said, are getting critical again with that country. Are these pauper emigrants soldiers in disguise, or ready to be made such on a declaration of hostilities? We only ask for information.

Below Par.—The Detroit Advertiser states that the state of Michigan is in pressing want of Rail Road iron to complete thirty or forty miles of rail road, to enable her to use her public works; but her credit has fallen so low that nobody will guarantee payment.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ANTIGUA.

The Weather which has been exceedingly dry was slightly improved by the fall on Wednesday last, of several refreshing showers; which although inadequate to the full relief of our necessities would seem to afford an earnest of copious succeeding showers; in the protracted absence of which the most serious distress to man and beast may be apprehended—to say nothing of the deterioration of the Sugar crop in which a continuance of dry weather must inevitably result.

We understand the Cattle in some parts of the Island have been so injuriously affected by the want of rain that they have been rendered unable to labour. In such cases the planters have been reduced to the necessity of hiring Stock from their more fortunate neighbours to carry their produce to market and to the shipping places. We have been told of an Estate where the people were obliged to drink water as thick as lemonade from the same pond in which their cane plants were soaking—indeed on some Estates the ponds are all together without water. The recollection of the showers of Wednesday will be long remembered.

From the Jamaica Royal Gazette.

Of domestic and internal matters, nothing out of the usual course has happened. The crops will be considerably larger than those of last year; but, as exorbitant wages continue to be exacted, much profit will not be gained, it is apprehended, even by such circumstance; indeed, considerable loss, if the prices fall.

The country is tranquil, and the seasons favourable; and matters thus far are much better in appearance than they have been these two years past; but, we are sorry to add, that commercial difficulties have not abated; that all business is of a very contracted and limited extent, and we fear it will so remain, until the measures which are in consideration to be applied to the West Indies, have been settled.

There are two Copper-mines in the vicinity of Kingston is now in operation; and we learn that very sanguine expectations are anticipated that both will prove successful. Mount Vernon, the first commenced, is daily giving two tons of very rich ore, and that at Plantstead is progressing with similar advantage. The competition will be the means of effectually proving whether these mines have a continuous existence, in comparison with others of long standing, which have improved as the shafts have been sunk deeper in the earth.

The labouring population do not improve either in mind or manners; and never will, we are afraid, until some principle is discovered that can act so as to drive away their idleness and propensity to begging and robbing rather than pursuing an industrious course to obtain their livelihood. About 400 emigrants have arrived since our last summary of occurrences, which it is to be hoped, as the numbers are augmented, will give a stimulus to our lately emancipated slaves. The Island throughout is tolerably healthy.

UNITED STATES.

The Wheat Crop.—The Wheeling Times says of the Crops in Western Virginia: "We were out on the Cross Creek hills the other day, where our visual orb could embrace an expanse of country scarcely less than 60 miles in circumference, in Ohio, Virginia, and a little in Pennsylvania, and the whole country appeared almost a wilderness of wheat stacks. We query whether there ever was so much raised on the same ground."

Latest from Rhode Island.—The Providence Chronicle, seems to think that there is more trouble brewing. It says:

"We believe there exists an organized plan to fire our city. If the truth were known there scarcely has been a night during the past week, but some attempt at incendiarism has been discovered, and perhaps, awful consequences arrested by the timely aid of our patrol, whose services by the way, cannot be too highly appreciated."

The Rice Crop.—From all quarters the accounts indicate a large and early crop of this staple.—*Savannah Republican.*

Price of Wheat.—The Zanesville (Ohio) Republican of the 6th inst. says: Wheat is coming to market rapidly and in large quantities. It is yet selling at 60 cents per bushel, specie paying paper.

The Name of the New State.—The Floridians are knocking at the door of the Union for admission, and as the name is not yet fixed upon, the St. Augustine News suggests the "State of Bankruptcy" as a very proper one.—It may be proper enough, but so many States have a just claim to the cognomen, that we think it might create confusion if adopted.

Great Robbery in Philadelphia.—The office of J. Marsh, No. 46 North fifth st., was robbed on Friday of a small Japanese box, containing various notes of hand, amounting to about \$40,000. Some money lying within reach of the robber, was not touched. One hundred dollars is offered for the recovery of the papers.

A Washington paper of the 10th inst. says—M. de Bacourt, Minister of France, left this city on Sunday last, to embark, on a visit of leave for his own country, induced by continued ill-health.

The Chevalier Adrian Martini, for the last ten years Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of Holland, having been appointed by his Sovereign to reside at the Court of Denmark, has left the city on his return to Europe.

The Newsink sinking.—The singular fact mentioned in a paragraph, a few days since, in the New York Sun is confirmed by the United States Gazette. That paper states on the authority of a gentleman from New Jersey, that a large quantity of the upland, (say two hundred acres,) has settled perpen-

dicularly, so that there is a precipice of ten or fifteen feet round the sunken portion. Standing on the firm land, one looks down upon the tops of stunted cedars, that had settled in the earth; while the roots of trees, growing in the quiet ground, at the edge of the precipice, are seen, and stretch out into the air as if about to form a set of lower branches. A foot-path extended from a house in the neighborhood across the whole upland; but now, following the track to the edge of the break, one looks down upon the sunken earth and sees the path far below, continued on, indeed, but not easily reached. It is said that the sand between the sinking earth and the sea is rising, so that what is lost in the upland is likely to be gained on shore. But people will not have much confidence in property which is liable to such fluctuations.

Steamer Saint George.—The above vessel, which is to ply between Pictou, Prince Edward Island, and Miramichi, cleared from Liverpool for Charlotte Town on the 19th ult. touching on her way out at Cork, and at St. John's N. F.; and is expected to reach Charlotte Town about Thursday the 21st inst. She is represented as a very superior vessel, copper and copper fastened, with two engines of fifty horse power each.

The Steamer Bangor, of 500 tons burthen, is advertised in the Boston papers, to leave on the 9th August, for Gibraltar and Constantinople, touching at Fayal, Malta, and Smyrna.—Price of passage, without wines, to Fayal, \$50; Gibraltar, \$80; Malta, \$100; Constantinople, \$125.

Duty on Wood.—We are gratified to learn that the Revenue Bill as it passed the House, imposed a duty of 20 per cent. on Cord Wood and Spiling Timber. The Eastern interests are much indebted to Mr. Fessenden, for the protection gained thus far. The provision was adopted on his motion, with perseverance against considerable opposition, and after some ineffectual attempts.—*Kennebec Journal.*

Worms in a Human Head.—On Thursday a colored child, about 5 years old, was taken to Dr. Cooke's office, No. 89 North Fifth street, in Philadelphia, as we learn from the Ledger, who for some eight or ten days had complained of a pain in the head in the vicinity of the ear. The ear of the child was bleeding at the time. The Doctor supposing that some foreign substance might be the cause, put a small quantity of the tincture of lobelia and sweetbriar into the ear. A short time afterwards a white worm made its appearance at the cavity of the outer ear, when the Doctor, by introducing a silver probe took out seven midling sized worms of the maggot species. Five of them lived for five hours afterwards in alcohol. The child has since been doing very well.

Later from Rio Janeiro.—The Ohio scholar, Capt. Smiley, at New York, from Rio the 22nd ult. brings accounts of an insurrection having broken out at St. Paul's, 300 or 400 miles from Rio, the inhabitants of which were much excited at the accounts.

It was reported that a large body of troops, from 1800 to 2200 were within 50 miles of Rio. The Government had sent a force against them, and some skirmishing had taken place. Several persons supposed to be favorable to the rebels had been arrested. A great number of houses of suspected persons had been searched, and all the arms found taken possession of by the Government. The cause of the revolt is supposed to be the dislike the people have for the Prime Minister.

The Lexington. The divers have found the remains of this ill-fated steamer, and have thoroughly examined the after part of the hold. The centre was covered by a part of the bow, which had broken off near the engine and fallen over it. The men say there is no sand in the ship, and nothing to prevent her being raised, though she lies in one hundred and twenty feet water. It will be recollected that the iron chest on board the Lexington contained a large sum of money in specie and bank notes. So far, no bodies have been discovered, and it is not probable that any remained on board when she went down. Arrangements are now making to raise her immediately. [N. Y. Jour. Com.]

Latest from Texas. By an arrival at New Orleans, the Bulletin and Crescent City have received Galveston papers to the 17th ult. President Houston has vetoed an act of the Texas Congress, "to authorize offensive war against Mexico." The veto message is dated on the 22d ult., and takes the ground that the republic has not in possession the means to carry on such a war, and that Congress has no authority under the constitution for such purpose.

By a late letter received in Boston, it appears that Mr. Webster is so unwell that he is confined to his lodgings.

A Theatre Burnt. The new American Theatre at New Orleans was burnt down on the 30th ult.

Funeral Ceremonies for the Duke of Orleans.—The funeral ceremonies at the Church of the Holy Cross in Franklin street, yesterday, were of the most solemn and impressive character. A procession (which was formed at half past 9, at the Mayor and Aldermen's Room, consisting of natives of France, Foreign consuls, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, Judges of the United States and State Courts, officers of the army, navy, and revenue, collector of the port, and government officers, the Rev. Clergy of all denominations, and many of our most distinguished merchants and citizens) moved to the Church, which was most appropriately shrouded in the habiliments of mourning, suited to the occasion.

Disgraceful.—It appears by the New Bedford Bulletin, that an abolition meeting in that town was broken up on Tuesday night last, by the violent interference of a mob. Such conduct cannot be too severely reprehended, let it come from whatever quarter it may. Mob assaults have done more to build up the abolition party in this section of the

country, than all the exertions of its advocates. Persecution will always enlist many men in support of almost any cause; because it arouses their feelings, which blind the reason, and commit them in support of measures which their cooler judgment would condemn.

Heavy Damages.—The Earl of Kinnoul presented the Rev. Robert Young to the living of Auchterarder, in Scotland, and demanded of the Presbytery to give him a trial. This was refused. An appeal was had to the Synod which body ordered the Presbytery to conform to the wish of the patron. It refused, and the General Assembly sustained the refusal. An appeal was had to the House of Lords, when the judgment of the Synod was confirmed. The Synod refused to conform, and legal proceedings being had, the Presbytery was ordered to pay £500 to the Earl of Kinnoul, and £80,000 to the Rev. Mr. Young, as damages.

Mr. Renwick, one of the United States Commissioners of Survey on the northeastern boundary question, arrived in this city yesterday, on his way to New York, the party having been recalled.—*Quebec paper 3rd August.*

Halifax, Aug. 9.—Post Office Department.—William Page, Esq. has been sent out by the Home Government to inspect and report on the Post Office establishments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Mr. Page is now inspecting the Post Office in Halifax, and making enquiries into the mail arrangements, and the amount of compensation received by the clerks of the department, as well as the perquisites of the Deputy Post Master General, with a view to making improvements. We understand that several alterations have been suggested, and agreed to by Mr. Howe—such as fitting up letter boxes for the business men of the city—substituting fixed salaries for perquisites; and other improvements which will be hailed with much satisfaction by every person in the Province, in the habit of sending letters, and to whom their rapid transmission is of the utmost importance.—*Post.*

PROVINCIAL.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!—SUSPECTED TO HAVE BEEN THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY!!

Our City has again been visited by Fire! Scarcely had the traces of the disastrous conflagration of the last November been obliterated, and that part of the city resumed its former business-like appearance, when it was once more visited by the destroying element. Provisionally we have not the painful task of recording so terrible a destruction of property as on the former occasion—the present fire being confined to the two story wooden buildings, on the South Market Wharf, below Ward street, but most of those now burnt out suffered by the former fires, and their loss at the present time will be severely felt.

The fire broke out about 10 o'clock on Thursday night, and when first discovered, the flames were ascending from the upper part of the buildings occupied by Messrs. Purdy & Co., John Bowes, and G. F. Gove, which soon communicated to the building below, occupied by Messrs. G & J Salter. Several of the adjoining stores were cleared of their contents, but those in which the fire was first discovered, were destroyed with the greater part of their contents. It was at one time feared, that the fire would sweep all the buildings on the wharf, below where it originated, and also cross into Ward street; but through the exertions of the Engine Companies, and the Military, who were early on the spot, the flames were confined to the building where first seen on the upper side, and finally stopped at the building owned by Mr. Jesse Haycock, on the lower side. The walls of the house were built of brick, and the roof covered with sheet iron, which materially assisted in confining the flames, and it is doubtless owing to this precaution that they were confined to this spot; otherwise, notwithstanding all exertion, the loss would have been much greater.

The following is a list of the houses destroyed and their occupants:—

Building owned by Joshua Hughson, Esquire, and occupied by W. D. Pickup, and J. D. Purdy & Co., flour dealers. Mr. Pickup was insured, but we understand that Messrs. Purdy & Co. had no insurance. The building was insured.

Building owned by Mr. William Flaherty, and occupied by Messrs. John Bowes, and George F. Gove. Building partially insured.

Building owned by Mr. Jesse Haycock: lower flat occupied by Messrs. G. & J. Salter—insured; second flat by Mr. Thomas Hanford, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant; third story Sail Loft, occupied by Mr. John Hardenbrooke, who lost everything. Building insured.

Building owned by Mr. Jesse Haycock, and occupied by Mr. James R. Sweet; second flat by Mr. Henry Hawkins, Auctioneer; third story occupied by Messrs. Fought & Brundage, Sail-makers. Building insured.

The schooner *Ion*, lying at the wharf in front of the burning houses, had just arrived from Halifax with a cargo of rum, and fears were entertained for her safety. Her masts took fire but were cut away in time to save the vessel, the tide being low at the time.

The corps of Royal Artillery, under command of Major Locke, with their Engine, and Mr. Pollock, with the Portland Engine, arrived with the Citizens in their meritorious exertions. The Officers and Men of the 30th Regiment deserve the gratitude of the inhabitants for their endeavours to subdue the flames, and in guarding property rescued from destruction.

There seems to be no doubt that the fire was the work of incendiaries, and what

strongly corroborates this opinion, is the circumstance that the Hose leading from the Plugs of the Water Company, were cut in several places during the fire. The Hose in the Market Square and Dock-street were found to contain cuts from one to two feet in length; it being the design of the miscreants to prevent a supply of water from reaching the burning buildings, in order that the fire might extend its ravages, and thus secure to them an ample field for plunder. The Hose of the Coffee House corner were so much injured by the miscreants, that the Engines had to stop working for a time, in consequence of a deficiency of water, and before new Hose could be procured and the Engines again set to work, the fire gained such ascendancy that one building was destroyed, which, had this mischief not been committed, could easily have been saved.

It is well known, even to our Civic Authorities, that there is in this City a most daring gang of villains, whose sole object is to destroy the property of the inhabitants. Yet notwithstanding the frequent fearful warnings that we have had, Rulers have not only neglected, but continue to neglect their duty. They look on with indifference while the most daring and savage acts are perpetrated among us—not alone under cover of night, but in broad day; and even when the guilty parties are detected and brought to justice, they lack the moral courage to administer impartially the laws of the land. It is with shame and indignation we make this admission, but it is not less melancholy than true. Our City is at this moment at the mercy of the robber and incendiary—without Police—without an efficient Night Watch—or any means necessary for the preservation of life and property. Is it any wonder then that fires are so frequent occurrence? We are verging to a state of barbarism—and unless our Authorities soon arouse from their slumbers, and put the City in something like defence, all that will remain of it will be a heap of smouldering ruins. The neighboring Colonies, and even the people of our own Province, have long ceased to wonder at the evils which afflict our City—but there is a remedy, and an effectual one, at hand—let it be obtained and peace and security will no longer be unknown within our Civic boundaries.—*Nova-Brasiliensis.*

The Market House.—The present state of the ruins of the Market House, in the Market Square, has for some time been a subject of general complaint in the City—the stench in their neighbourhood, arising from the filth which is nightly deposited within the walls; at times being almost intolerable. It was therefore with much satisfaction that we learned, a few days since, that a proposal had been made by our townsman, Mr. W. F. Smith, to rebuild the Market House, on a reduced scale, (nearly five feet by six, we believe) for the sum of £2150—taking the rents, as they might be realised therefrom, in payment of the amount.—*Courier.*

On the 25th ult. a Meeting was held in the Session House of Saint Andrew's Church, to take into consideration the propriety of obtaining and employing a City Missionary, in connection with the Presbyterian Church, when a committee of twelve individuals was appointed to obtain Subscribers for that object, and to draw up Rules for the government of the Society.

At a subsequent Meeting, held at the same place, on Monday evening last, the 2d instant, at which the Rev. W. T. Wishart presided, the Committee reported that they had obtained subscriptions to the amount of £20, and confidently anticipated that a much larger amount would readily be raised after a little more exertion, and when the contemplated object should be more generally known to the members of the Presbyterian Churches in this City.

The Meeting having then decided, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee to form a Society to carry into effect this very desirable object, Submitted and adopted a set of Rules as the constitution of the society, which is to be called *The Saint John Presbyterian Missionary Society.*

Benefit of Advertising.—We understand from a source that may be relied on, that Mr. Robert Sears, of New-York, has expended, alone, for advertising his *Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible*, during eighteen months, the snug little sum of five thousand dollars! The fruits of this heavy outlay, and apparent waste of money, were made manifest in the sale during that period, of upwards of Thirty Thousand Volumes!! Papers, to the number of one thousand, throughout the whole United States and British Provinces, contained the advertisement. Many of them were of the most costly kind. For one page of the Mammoth New World, published in March, 1841, Mr. Sears paid the small sum of One Hundred Dollars for a single insertion. Such a generous patronage of the press is worthy of all imitation—and persons of all trades would do well to think often of Mr. Sears, follow his example, and thus reap the reward of well directed and judicious advertising. Newspapers, generally, would do well to copy and comment on this article.—*Herald.*

Woodstock, Aug. 13. Some infamous scoundrels attempted to burn the County Gaol on the night of Tuesday last. The attempt most fortunately did not succeed. We hope the miscreants were brought to justice. Our Magistrates promptly held a special session on the following morning, when they authorised the Sheriff to offer £25 of a reward for such information as would lead to the conviction of the perpetrators.—*Telegraph.*

James A. McLaughlin Esq. arrived here on Tuesday last, on his way from Washington, and proceeded en route the next morning for Fredericton. We understand he does not bring any further intelligence from that

quarter, than we had previously received by the papers.—*Id.*

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week.—J. W. Street.
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.—Thomas Berry.

SAINT ANDREWS
Marine Assurance Association
Office open every day, (Sunday excepted) from 10 till 4 o'clock.
Hon. JAMES ALLANSHAW, President.
JOHN McKEAN, Esq. Secretary.
Director next week.—Wm. Babcock.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President.
Director next week.—John 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, July 18 Montreal, Aug. 10
Liverpool, July 19 Quebec, Aug. 10
Edinburgh, July 15 Halifax, Aug. 10
Paris, July 15 New York, Aug. 13
Toronto, Aug. 4 Boston, Aug. 15

THE BOUNDARY.
We have copied the following article from the New York Express, on the conditions of the Treaty on this interesting question.—Some of the American papers state that Lord Ashburton's Treaty has been ratified by the Senate of the United States; the N. Y. Tribune of the 13th inst. a paper which can be relied upon, as it generally touches for the correctness of its reports, does not confirm these statements, but says that the Treaty as signed by Lord Ashburton and the American Secretary of State, was transmitted to England by the Great Western in charge of Mr. Wright the Queen's Messenger on the 11th instant.—*From the New York Express.*

THE POINTS OF THE TREATY.—As we learn from Washington, the following are the points of the Treaty agreed upon.

The Boundary line of Maine meets the Great Falls of St. John on the North, follows the course of that river North-West to the junction of the Madawaska, then comes South-West on the line of the same river to its confluence with the St. Francis, where it again starts North-West, and near midway between the high lands, and the St. John, again branches to the South-West, till it reaches the old undisturbed line. We have nearly the line marked out by the King of the Netherlands, except a small strip at the small base of the North-Westernmost Highlands, which the British Negotiation insisted upon having, to keep us from being too near the St. Lawrence territory being good for nothing, and not of the least possible importance for us.

For this and a quiet claim to the North-Easternmost angle of Maine, (under the line we claim,) Roule's Point, an island in Lake Superior, and some other islands in the Lakes and the right and benefit of the use of the St. John.

Whatever lumber or produce (unmanufactured) comes from the St. John, or the tributaries of the St. John is to be subjected to no more duties than provincial lumber or produce in British ports, and is to have the same benefits and privileges. There is, we suspect, something left indefinite as to what shall be deemed the tributaries of the St. John; for it might be a question whether Maine would not be checked in concentrating large amounts of produce upon the Saint John.

There are now two tributaries of the Saint John on which a good lumber business is done—the Aroostook and the Meduxnekeag. The valley of the Aroostook is fertile, and is now undisputedly ours. The French population at Madawaska, south of the St. John is surrendered to us. No American citizens are given up, but all settled portions of the territory are given to us. Houlton is on the Meduxnekeag, and its lumber will run down the St. John.

The Port of St. John, being a free port, American vessels can enter there and take lumber to the United States, or Lumber brought there can go to the British West India Islands or to England, in British vessels, having the benefit of the British rate of duties.

It will be remembered that a great deal of lumber taken by the squatters on the disputed territory has been held subject to a Treaty, or to agreement. This has been sold, and Maine is to have the benefit of the proceeds, if there are any.

The accounts already given of what the Federal Government is to pay Maine and Massachusetts are correct. This is a matter with which the British Government have nothing to do.—It is a matter of agreement between Mr. Webster on behalf of the Federal Government, and the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts.

For the attack and burning of the steamboat Caroline there is to be, as is believed an indemnity, if not apology.

The case of the Creole has created a great deal of discussion. Great Britain will pay



SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of JULY next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand, of the ACADIAN COMPANY, of and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and hereditaments of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being and standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, and appertaining. Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements, are particularly mentioned and described, or intended so to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley, and Neal D. Shaw the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

The above sale is Postponed until SATURDAY the 27th day of August, when it will positively take place, at one o'clock p. m.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
August 15 1842.

To be sold at public auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

THAT piece of parcel of Land situated on GRAND MANAN and containing about TWO ACRES, and lying at or near Sprague's Cove, being a part of Lot No. 15, conveyed by one John Sprague to John Cunningham, the present occupier, with the House, Sluice, Wharf, and other improvements thereon. The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy Wm. Douglas, Assignee of Colin Campbell, Esq. in a debt of £16 18s 10d, recovered by him against John Cunningham et al, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 13th March, 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 26th day of NOVEMBER next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Claim, and Demand of JOHN McLACHLAN, Esquire, of, in, and to, those certain Lots of Tracts of Land, situated at Chamcock, so called, in the Parish of St. Andrews, known and distinguished as Lots No. 10, 11, and 15, containing 233 Acres more or less, together with all and singular the Buildings and Improvements thereon. The same having been taken under, and by virtue of, several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS JONES,
SHERIFF OF CHARLOTTE.

St. Andrews, 17th May, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 17th day of DECEMBER next, at the Court House, in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of Gordon McKay, to all that Lot of Land, situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, on the east side of the Digdegash River, known as Lot No. 39, formerly granted to John McKay, containing about 112 acres. And also to that other Lot of Land situate in the same Parish on the East side of the River known as Lot No. 10, granted to John Johnson, containing 112 acres, and purchased by the said Gordon McKay, from the heirs of the said John Johnson. The same having been seized to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court for £32 19s 6d, at the suit of the Hon. James Allenshaw.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, June 8, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY the 17th day of DECEMBER next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand, which Angus Daniel McMaster had, on the 11th day of December last, or now has, as Heir at Law of the late John McMaster, deceased; of and to all the Real Estate, within the County of Charlotte, owned by the said John McMaster, at the time of his decease, comprising among others, the following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz:—A Tract of Land in the Parish of St. Patrick, on the North-east side of Passmorequoddy Bay, formerly granted to Capt. Farrell, with the Mills, Houses, and erections thereon, commonly known as the "Digdegash Property" now in the occupation of the Hon. James Allenshaw.

Also—Lots Nos. 2 and 3, at the Rolling Dam in the said Parish of St. Patrick, with the Mills and Mill Privileges thereon.

Also—A Tract of Land at the Lower Falls, in the Parish of St. George, on the West side of the Maguadavie River, purchased by the late John McMaster, from one Joseph Gunnison, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Dams, and other erections thereon, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court for £145, &c. at the suit of Wm. Smith, Alexander Smith and John Smith.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
June 9, 1842.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the Ninth day of JANUARY, 1843, at the Court House in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of James Pratt, jun., to that certain piece, parcel, or tract of Land, containing two acres more or less, situate lying, and being on the Western side of the Maguadavie River, near the Second Falls thereof, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the South-east corner of a Lot of Land owned by Daniel Gilmore, and bounded North by the said Gilmore lot, West by the road on Highway, South by Land owned by George D. Gilmore, and East by the Maguadavie River, with all and singular the appurtenances, &c. The same having been seized to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John P. McKay, endorsed to levy £57 19s 3d with Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
June 14, 1842.

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

HEADACHE.

CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, which has been used in families every member of which has had such headache from indigestion, as a constitutional family complaint, and has been effectually in every instance yet known, amounting to many hundreds. It is not a new remedy, but a cure in fact, and the only one of the kind, and does not prevent the daily recurrence of one taking it. It must be persevered in, and the cure is gradual, but certain and permanent. Instances are constantly multiplying where the distressing complaints completely relieved and cured, although of years standing. The use of Dr. Jones's celebrated remedy. One decided preference is in the pleasantness, having none of the nauseating effect of common drugs.

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given directions for its use, and has secured by law to any one who is not pleased with, and cured by it. He hopes also that this may secure its great benefits to the distressed sufferer who is labouring under headache.

Dr. Jones, M.D., Inventor and Proprietor,
COXSTOCK & CO.,
71 Maiden Lane, New York.

From the New York Herald.
MYSTERIOUS,

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1816 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquiries his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty, so that any one doubting may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted colds & aches. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the Indian Vegetable Elixer internally, and Heile's Nerve and Bone Liment externally. Sold only by COXSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

\$100 REWARD.

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

(Internally) in the following complaints: For the Piles, For all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores however obstinate or long standing, Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some scoundrels have counterfeited this article and put it up with various names. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COXSTOCK & CO.: that name must always be on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take the direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it, for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine. Sold by Coxstock & Co., 17, Maiden Lane, New York.

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

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

The greatest Secret discovered!

PURGE—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. There has been effectually used, and yet sufferers have multiplied—and died and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done—without the tonic

to follow, and sustain the system. Purge, you must! The sickly humours of the blood must be carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humours.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age?—Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood-Pill is called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—the standard remedy—These pills will do it, and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humours which sicken the blood, and which only increase by purges as the bitters are taken. Buy, then, these pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills and daily the bitters, and if you are or have been invalid for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humours driven off, and prevented from a return, and the salutary glow of health & youthful buoyancy.

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS will be accepted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have any name—O. C. L. M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:—“Entered according to Act of Congress, A.D. 1841 by Thomas Jones, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.” Warned the only genuine.

Messrs. Coxstock & Co. New York, are the sole wholesale agents for the United States and all neighbouring countries.

DOCTOR O. CLIN.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HOT YE RED HEADS & GREY!

PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the Hair, and will not wash out.

THIS dye is in form of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black, with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the hair, will not wash out. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, or in all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test.

These facts are warranted by the proprietor, and manufacturers of who is the celebrated chemist, Dr. Comstock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

This dye is sold only by COXSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

OLDRIE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

THIS article was first introduced into New York market about twenty years since, and from its superior virtues in repelling hair, and from its being made of the best and most delicate ingredients, it has become a household name.

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given directions for its use, and has secured by law to any one who is not pleased with, and cured by it. He hopes also that this may secure its great benefits to the distressed sufferer who is labouring under headache.

Dr. Jones, M.D., Inventor and Proprietor,
COXSTOCK & CO.,
71 Maiden Lane, New York.

From the New York Herald.
MYSTERIOUS,

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1816 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquiries his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty, so that any one doubting may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted colds & aches. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the Indian Vegetable Elixer internally, and Heile's Nerve and Bone Liment externally. Sold only by COXSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,

FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

COUGHS; Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Papillation of the Heart, Oppression and Stenosis of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Difficulty or Prolonged Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietors, or 375 Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth sts, New York, Geo. Taylor, M.D., and by Coxstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, New York; and by every Druggist in New Brunswick.

GINGER BEER FOUNTAIN,

AND

Temperance Boarding House.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage which he has received in his line since he commenced business, and respectfully informs them that he has taken that commodious and central House No. 2 King street, owned by Mr. R. Ketchum, which is being fitted up for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders, and trusts by attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage.

A few steady Boarders can be taken immediately.

Ginger and Spruce Beers will be supplied to Innkeepers in the Town and Country at a very liberal discount.

18th May 1842

RUSSELL MOTT.

22ND OCTOBER, 1841.

WILLIAM BARCOCK & SON,

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

FALL & WINTER GOODS:

Pilot Coats, Peterbams, Beaver Coats; White, Red, Green and Blue Flannels, Blankets, Merinoes, Fries, Fingering, Oblong and Saxons, Shackets, Flats and Beaver Cloth Over Coats; Winter Slop Clothing, with many other articles suitable for the season—all of which are offered for sale on their usual terms.

TO BE LEASED.

THE STORE, WARE & PREMISES lately occupied by James Ray, Esq., Enquire of

S. WATT,

at 7, Thomas Wall,

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000.

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

During this period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured in any instance to report to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, fully to maintain the high reputation of the Company. It insures on the most favorable terms, every description of property against Loss or Damage by Fire but takes no marine risks.

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

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Elephat Terry, Samuel Williams,
James H. Wells, Y. J. Huntington,
S. H. Huntington, Eliza Colt,
H. Huntington, E. B. Ward,
and Albert Day.

James G. Bolles, Sec'y.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against Loss or Damage by Fire.

THOMAS SIME.

St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1842.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

WM. GARNETT, OF SAINT ANDREWS.

AGENT OF THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, offers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and their contents and all other descriptions of insurable property, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

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

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

WM. CONNER, Secretary.

Hartford, Connecticut, July, 1841.

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

St. Andrews, 5th Nov. 1841.

TO SELL OR LEASE.

THAT well improved and advantageously situated FARM & ISLAND, with Dwelling House and two Barns at Oak Bay, five miles from Saint Stephens, lately owned by Thomas Dunn, now occupied by David Woodcock.

Apply to J. H. Whitlock, Esq. Saint Stephens, or

JOHN DUNN, Saint Andrews, Feb. 1, 1842.

10 COPIES A YEAR FOR \$10!

Every Youth's Gazette.

Illustrated by Elegant Engravings.

TO BE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

ON Saturday the 22d day of January, will be commenced the editing and publishing of a new weekly paper, which will be called "EVERY YOUTH'S GAZETTE." It will be of the quarto form, containing eight pages similar to the New York Mirror. Every number will be embellished with BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

of an instructive and pleasing character. The contents will be for the most part original, and adapted to the tastes and capacities of youthful readers. Not only will the exclusive services of an accomplished Editor be given to the work, but the talents of many popular writers will be enlisted in its support.

All the new popular works for children which appear in England will be obtained; and from these the best articles will be chosen and published entire in the columns of the Gazette, together with the engravings by which they may be illustrated. Thus, in our catalogue of contributors, there will be many names, dear and familiar to the young.

Miss Eggeforth, Mrs. Holland, Mary Howitt, Miss Martineau, Mrs. Barwell, Miss Milford, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Joanna Baillie, Miss Southey, Miss Coleridge, and others. Thus, the price for less than that for which such works could be reprinted in the shape of books in this country, will the most excellent treatise and stories for the young be presented.

Arrangements will also be made to obtain original articles by favorite American authors.

A pure moral tone will pervade every sentence of the new periodical. Every thing like sectional, sectarian, or political bias will be sedulously avoided. In fine, the Journal will be adapted to the tastes and capacities of all children, and thus merit its name.

EVERY YOUTH'S GAZETTE, will, on and after the 22d of January, be issued on Saturday mornings, at the office of the New World 36 Ann street, New York.

Terms.—To place Every Youth's Gazette within the means of all the girls and boys in the country, it will be sold to subscribers at the following low rates:—For one copy, sent to any part of North America, \$2 a year, or 2 copies \$3, for four copies \$5, for ten copies \$10—always to be paid in advance. When 4 copies for \$5, or 10 copies for \$10 are ordered, the remittance must be made in current money, of New York or New England—and the papers directed to one address.

Letters on business, and all communications to be addressed to "The Editor of the Youth's Gazette, 36 Ann street, New York," blanked on post paid.

BANK STOCK.

ONE SHARE Charlotte County Bank Stock for sale.

Apply at the Express and Office.

THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
Offer the following Premiums for the Crop of 1842, viz:—

For the greatest quantity of merchantable Wheat raised on any one Acre £3 0 0
Second Ditto Ditto 2 0 0
Third Ditto Ditto 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Oats not less than 35lbs. to the Bushel raised on one Acre Ditto 3 0 0
Second Ditto Ditto 2 0 0
Third Ditto Ditto 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Barley not less than 35lbs. to the Bushel raised on one Acre Ditto 2 0 0
Second Ditto Ditto 1 0 0
Third Ditto Ditto 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Potatoes Do 3 0 0
Second Ditto Do 2 0 0
Third Ditto Do 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Turnip Do 3 0 0
Second Ditto Do 2 0 0
Third Ditto Do 1 0 0

The affidavit of the Applicant and one respectable witness will be required as proof of the quantity of each description of Grain and Roots. Further notice will be given as to where samples will be received and the Premiums paid.

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

April 1, 1842—37

SELLING OFF!

AT REDUCED PRICES!

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

Black, black, invisible green and claret Broad Cloths, plaid and duffles do, blue, black and dark Cassimeres, Barkens, Sattinets, Molesters, Tweeds and Fustians—30 pieces of white and red Flannels—Woolly, 24 heavy and Seawoolen—twilled blue and heavy Kerseys do—24 pieces Blankets assorted, from 14 to 24—4 corners, and Coverlets—Carpeting of different colors—44 pieces brown cotton from 9 to 24, great bleached white cotton, Linen do—44 pieces of Orlons & Satinets of different shades and patterns, Orlons de France and Merinos all colors—50 pieces of prime quality for winter and spring—lustrous cotton, cloths and homespuns, twisted yarn and living cottons, cotton stripes and flues—Kerseys—table covers, blue and crimson, white and brown cloths do—Ladies' plain Shawls & Handkerchiefs, silk Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Stay white and brown do—silkies &c. we and Yarns all colors—cotton Wares white and blue, Ladies' winter Boots and Shoes, carpet & Kid Slippers, prunella and muscours walking Shoes—last Gloves, lined Berlin do—Lambrood Hose, Hosiery and worsted do, Bobbinets and Laces, jennet, hank and mill Wastings, Eschopians and cambricks, Insertion Bobbinets, Quilnets and Edgings—Gent's beaver and silk Hats, for and Irish Caps, Southey's, red cloth and covered hats, &c. large assortment of ready made clothing, 50 pairs of pantaloons of different qualities, frock coats and evening jackets, peak coats, gaiter frocks, red and striped shirts, with a variety of other articles in the list.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Knives and forks, St. James' large and small, of an excellent quality, Robert pocket and pen knives, ivory combs, pocketed bone pens and covers, Button, Italian do, fine shavers and razors, lung blades and shovels, shovels and scrubbing brushes.

GROCERIES.

10 Boxes of Belton white Soap,
do
15 Boxes of Glasgow
20 Boxes London and Liverpool duties,
10 Boxes London stout and stout Candles,
1 Case of double refined Lard Sugar, from 4 to 10 lbs, for family use.

Syrup and green Tea,
Ground and unground Coffee,
Nutmegs, Cheese, Currants, Peppercorn, Allspice, and Sassafras,
A few cases of Gin
Indigo and Blueing.

A quantity of Black Lead,
A lot of iron brooms, Lamp Oil,
A few boxes window Glass 72 78 81 10 12.
A quantity of Flour and corn meal, pork & fish.

P.S. Those indebted to the subscriber either by note or book account, are requested to call and arrange the same forthwith and save expense.

C. BRADLEY.

St. Andrews, 6th February, 1842.

Salt and Coals,

Per Barque "Brunswick"

Daily expected from Liverpool.

3000 bushels Liverpool SALT

will be sold on reasonable terms for prompt payment if taken from the vessel.

J. W. STREET
ROBERT WALTON } Committee
W. WHITLOCK }
St. Andrews, June 4 1842.

THE SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

A. W. Smith.

At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS.

15s. per annum, delivered in town or 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 ordered to be discontinued.

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.