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# The Standard.

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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1842.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail.

## THE SCOUT.

BY CHARLES E. HUSLEY,  
(Editor of the Portland Transcript.)  
[CONTINUED.]

The sun was getting low, and the forest was so dense, the fading light scarcely penetrated the thick foliage of the overhanging branches. So shrouded in gloom indeed had their way become, that it required the closest scrutiny of the quick-sighted Scout to detect the trail, which at first was broad and distinct, as if the savages had roved carelessly along, thinking pursuit out of question; but for some distance it appeared that they had grown more careful, for it was evident that pains had been taken, if not to conceal, at least to render their route as little marked as possible.

"It is getting too dark to travel farther to-night," said the Scout in a low tone, as he leaned his rifle against the trunk of a fallen pine and wiped the drops from his brow. "Something has occurred to make them more careful, for I have observed the last hour or two the trail has been growing more faint as we proceeded. You see by the prints on the leaves all around us that they made a halt here, probably for consultation. And here you see by the bent twigs that they have struck in this direction. If they were alarmed they had got over it from the broad trail they made again, or this may be some trick of the deceitful beasts. As there should be a spring near from the tricking of yonder water," continued the Scout, "we had better make a stop here for the night"—and he proceeded to disencumber himself of his accoutrements.

"But here is still daylight enough to follow their tracks," said the young man, impatient of delay. "Every moment is important—we have a broad trail before us, why not follow it?"

"Patience, patience, my boy!" said the old man, throwing down his hunting pouch. "Tis a hard lesson, but you must learn it. Make haste make waste, are words full of sound wisdom simple as they read, my young friend. I am as anxious to overtake the rascals as you are, but there is more in the signs about us than meets the eye, and I want broad daylight to pry into them. We have travelled a smart pace to-day, and a good night's rest will refresh us for an early start in the morning."

So saying the Scout set about those preparations for camping out, which a long acquaintance with a forest life had rendered familiar to him. In a short time his arrangements were completed—everything was disposed to guard against a sudden attack, and after partaking of a hearty meal of the humble fare they had brought with them, they sought their leafy couches—the evening breeze gently waving the tree tops and producing a lulling murmur among the leaves, occasionally swaying the branches aside and letting in the rays of the rising moon on the silent and apparently deserted spot.

### CHAPTER IV.

The sun was glistering on the tops of the tallest trees ere the young man awoke from a deep slumber, into which he had only fallen at a late hour. The mission he was on—the anxiety he felt in the fate of one so dear to his heart, had kept him restless and uneasy. He hardly thought of his own situation—of the dangers that surrounded him, although the occasional crack of the dry limbs around him, would for a moment recall him to a sense of his own peril. It was sometimes past midnight, and his perturbed mind was sufficiently composed to induce sleep. Even when, from their weariness, his senses were locked in slumber, his dreaming brain was busy with images connected with the maiden's captivity, plainly manifested by his murmured exclamations, frequent shiftings of position and sudden starts.

When he awoke he sprang upon his feet and turned to arouse his companion, but he found he had got the start of him. Another glance discovered to him the Scout seated on the mossy roots of a tall oak, with the provisions for the morning meal in waiting before him.

"Young limbs require more rest than aged ones," said the old man with a smile, after saluting his companion. "While you have been dreaming there I have been taking a look about us. One cannot pass through the woods as he would on the beaten highway. I told you last night," he continued, as he applied himself to the coarse viands before him, "that we wanted daylight to read the signs 'round about, and the event has proved that I was right. If we had followed on the route proposed by you last night, James, we should have had a pesky tramp of it and that is all our pains. Cunning varmints are these red skins, but they are not foxes enough to cheat the old Scout yet!"

"Surely, sir, that is their trail branching off to the right, over the hillock yonder!" asked the young man in a tone of surprise.

"Sartain true, there's no mistake about that boy. One with half an eye could follow a path marked as that. But see here just beyond that clump of bushes, there by that cedar to the left, and bring me what you find."

The young man did as he was bid, and after a brief search he returned, with a strip of calico, a mere shred, which he found attached to a thorn bush.

"There," continued the Scout, "the threads you hold came from the poor girl's dress, either left by design or accident. If the former, it proves that she is not frightened out of her wits at any rate; if the latter, I hold it as a sign that Providence is with us and will guide us aright, if we will only do our part by using a proper discretion. I calculate now, that the savages began to suspect that they might be followed, and a part of them were sent off this way, leaving a broad trail for fools to follow if they will—but no one so well learned in their devilries as the old hunter," added the hunter with a low chuckle.

"By observing the place," he continued, "where you found that piece of cloth, you will find, if you look sharp, Mabel's footprints—on one spot in particular, where she ground her heel into the turf, the brave girl! as if on purpose. Shoulder your pack, my good fellow, and let us be off. I reckon as how we shall be close on their heels by night fall."

It took but a short time to get ready, and they immediately started off on the new trail, the Scout leading the way with such a rapid walker, found it wise to keep up with him.

The trail on which they now struck was that of three persons only, as near as they could make out, the great body of the party having probably gone off in another direction to draw off the pursuit, should one be made, or perhaps on some other predatory expedition. Ere long the Scout found it necessary to slacken his speed, and to examine more carefully to ascertain the route of those they were pursuing. At times the trail would be lost altogether, but the quick eye of the old man, which seemed to take in every object, however minute, at a glance, would soon discover it again. Great precaution was observed as they proceeded, for they knew not how far distant they might be from the foe. At times the young man was directed to ascend some tall tree, which commanded a view of the surrounding country, in order to detect any sign of the fugitives; at other times the Scout would come to a stand and place his ear to the ground for the same purpose. But except the trail they had as yet discovered nothing.

### CHAPTER V.

It was now getting towards noon, and the two in pursuit were moving steadily though briskly forward, or of late the trail had grown at every step more and more fresh, giving assurance that the party they were seeking could not be a great distance in advance of them, when the Scout made a sudden halt.

"Hist!" said he in a low whisper to his companion, pointing at the same time to a clump of thick bushes that crowned a slight ascent a short distance in front of them. "Don't like the looks of things yonder. See to your arms, my lad, we may have a use for them presently."

The young man hastily reprimed his piece, and held it ready for immediate action.

"Wait here," continued the Scout, "while I take a peep about us. There may be mischief in the neighbourhood." So saying he plunged into the underbrush at his right and disappeared.

For some time the young man stood his ground, waiting in anxious expectation, with his eyes fixed steadfastly on the thicket. He could see nothing to cause the alarm exhibited by the Scout. Every thing at first appeared as usual, and he began to wonder at the movements of his companion. Presently, however, he discovered a slight movement among the branches in the centre of the clump, which under ordinary circumstances would not have attracted his notice. In a short time the bushes became more agitated, accompanied by a snapping of the dry twigs. A moment more and the young man was started by the sight of a large catamount which emerged from the overhanging trunk of a mossy tree, which had fallen into it, and stood crouched on the projecting butt immediately before him, lashing his tail and eyeing him with an angry, flashing glance, in the very attitude of pouncing upon him.

As quick as thought the young man brought his rifle to his shoulder, and was just on the point of drawing the trigger, when a warning from the Scout restrained him.

"Don't fire, youngster, don't fire. Get a tree between you if possible and leave him to me."

The sound of the Scout's voice seemed to divert the attention of the animal, for he turned his head in the direction whence it came, gnashing his fangs and impatiently clawing the decayed trunk with his catlike paws. The young man seized an opportunity and made a movement with the intention of securing the cover of a large tree a few feet from him. He had scarcely taken the first step, when, with the quickness of lightning the formidable beast turned and gathered himself for a spring, uttering at the same time the peculiar cry which always precedes, or rather accompanies the fatal leap. The young man gave himself up for lost; but at this instant the sharp report of a rifle rang through the woods, and the panther, bounding high in the air, fell struggling

within a few feet of where he stood spell bound with fear.

"There's an end of that varmint!" exclaimed the Scout bursting from a thick copse near by. "But take care of yourself, my lad," he shouted, "for the critter is terrible in his agonies, and hardly safe when the life is gone."

"I have made worse shots in my life than that," continued he, as he pointed to a dark spot in the forehead of the writhing animal, whence the warm blood was fast oozing. "He's a wicked thing when his rage is up, and bad as a red man every inch of him. But we have no time to waste over him. I was loath to fire, for the report may reach the ears of those who need but the falling of a leaf to rouse their suspicions." So saying the Scout carefully reloaded his piece and hastened a gain on the pursuit.

Casting a glance on the expiring panther, whose dying eye still gleamed ferociously on him as he passed, young Mayberry followed his companion, grateful for his late escape, yet fearful that the report of the gun might betray their approach to the savages and thus jeopardise the life of the captive, or at any rate put them on their guard and so prevent a surprise.

The same CHAPTER VI. account of the report of the gun that troubled the young man's mind seemed also to burden the thought of the Scout, for after travelling some time in silence, he remarked in a low tone—

"These woods are master places for carrying sound! I've heard 'fore now, when I've been out hunting, a report go echoing through the forest, just as if though each tree had a tongue of its own, and so caught up and repeated the sound to its neighbour, until it went clean thro' the whole tract. But I hope there are no such tell-tale trees in these parts, for if they should bear that pesky shout to the red skins we are in sarch of, it would be an evil report for us, I constate, though we raised it ourself."

"Tread softly, my boy," continued the old man, "and don't disturb the bushes more than you can help. We must be careful of our trail, for there's no telling how many of the varmint there may be prowling around us."

Every step was now taken with the greatest caution. Particular care was observed to prevent the least noise—even the snapping of a twig—and our two friends pressed forward so softly and stealthily that they scarcely disturbed the dry leaves in their path. From the signs around them the hunter knew that the Indians could not be far off. At one spot which they reached about two hours after their affair with the panther, the marks were so fresh, the Scout assured his companion that they could not have left it but a short time before. The savages had evidently set about preparing a hasty meal, and it was possible the report of the gun here reached them, for there were obvious marks of a hurried departure.

As the new-comers cast searching glances around them, the Scout prying into the neighboring bushes, as if fearful of an ambuscade, the quick eye of the young man caught sight of an object which sent the blood with a warmer flow through his veins. The place in which they found themselves was a small grove, nearly surrounded with lofty trees, whose overhanging branches cast a deep shade over it. On one side a mossy tree lay stretched along the ground, its extremities concealed by the underbrush into which it had fallen. In a slight crevice of this tree, which had doubtless been occupied as the maiden's seat, as if placed there to attract attention, the young man detected a bead bracelet, which he at once recognized as a gift of his to Mabel. It was a token to him that she anticipated a pursuit, and his heart was thrilled with a secret pleasure, for it assured him that she had confidence in him and relied on his exertion to rescue her from captivity. It showed also that she was not disheartened, but still retained her spirits unbroken.

As he eagerly directed the attention of his companion to the discovery, the Scout's eye brightened and a complacent smile lighted up his features as he remarked in a barely audible whisper—

"Ay, the gal has a quick wit and a courageous heart, though she is a darter of mine.—She is worth fighting for, boy, and when the time comes I hope your heart won't fail you."

"I hope you don't doubt me, sir!" said the youth, reddening slightly as he spoke.

"Distrust you, youngster!" replied the Scout in a tone of honest sincerity—"I never you think of it. I only thought I would give you a hint of what is before us."

There may have been some truth in this, for the blood split before we see the end of this business. One or both of us may lay our bones in this forest—there's no saying, for these red skins have a sure eye and seldom burn powder for nothing. If either of us fall I pray I may be the one, lad, for in course of nature, I can't last long, and an old tree can be better spared than the young. However, as long as I can raise my rusty old friend here—ha!" said he with a sudden start—"what is that?"

A slight rustling of the dry leaves was heard

a little distance off, as if some one were making their way cautiously through the thick underbrush which sprung up in every direction.

"To cover, James!" whispered the Scout, "to cover and lie close!" and he crept softly behind the huge pine against which he had been leaning. The young man followed his example, darting behind a dense thicket, whence he could observe the Scout's motions as well as reconnoitre the spot he had left.

He had barely secreted himself, when a tall savage was seen to advance with a snake-like motion into a little opening just beyond the small enclosure we have mentioned. He paused for a moment after emerging from the bushes, and then glancing furtively around, he bent down and applied his ear to the ground. The slightest sound—even the mere movement of a foot, so keen is the sense of hearing in the Indian, might have betrayed them. Scarcely drawing a full breath the concealed party watched with no little anxiety the motions of the war savage.

[To be continued.]

## POETRY.

### THE HARP AND THE POET.

BY THOMAS POWELL, ESQ.

The wind, before it woes the harp,  
Is but the wild and common air;  
Yet, as it passes o'er the chords,  
Changes to music rare.

And even so the poet's soul  
Converts the things that round him lie  
Into a gentle voice of song—  
Divinest harmony.

Sweet harp and poet, framed alike  
By God, as his interpreters,  
To breathe aloud the silent thought  
Of everything that stirs.

The Gentleman.—True gentlemen are to be found in every grade of society. The ploughman, with his broad sunburnt hand, his homely dress, and his open, honest, countenance, is often found to be possessed of the real attributes of a gentleman, than the emaciated man milliner, who is much more careful of his gloves than of his honor; whose shirt bosom must be pure as a virgin's faye; and who, if one curl of his glossy wool were displaced, would be thrown immediately into strong convulsions. It is a false, illiberal idea, that because a man cannot claim alliance with the proud and wealthy, his name should be stricken from the list of gentlemen. We are all created alike—our mothers suffer the same pangs; and shall the one who is ushered into life upon the sicken couch spurn him whose limbs were first laid on a cross of straw? Which class, from time immemorial, has shed honor and glory on the earth—the gentleman of fashion, or the gentleman of nature? Whose voices are most heard, and to most effect throughout the world? Why, those of men born in poverty, but clothed by truth with the jewelled robe of honor. Does the mere fact of a man's being able to make a bow with scrupulous exactness constitute him a gentleman? Shall the children of one mother be divided, because one portion are clothed with gracefulness of action and comeliness of countenance, while the others will not stoop to emerge at flattery's fawn or waste the hours given to heaven by to improve, in the useless study of the puerile forms of fashion? Oh, how glad it makes one's heart to see the "painted lizzards" trodden under foot by the gentlemen of nature! To see them shrink away at the approach of honest men, fearing that they may be called upon to acknowledge their inferiority!

Moral Greatness.—There are two points which test the moral greatness of men. The one, is high elevation in prosperity; the other deep depression in adversity. He, who when every thing is flourishing, can remain the same unassuming, unpretending man, humbly but firmly discharging the duties of his station, devoid of haughtiness or pride; and he, who when every thing is prostrate, can retain his self-respect, firmness, and resolve, perseveringly discharging present duty, without servility or meanness, is the great man. Such a one is centered in himself. Of such we have distinguished examples. The great Saladin and Napoleon are strikingly so.—The former had it proclaimed in his bearing every morning, that he was mortal and must soon die; while the latter, in the hopeless banishment of St. Helena, his empire and dominion of Europe forever blotted out, never disrespecting himself nor neglecting present duty and privilege. Let every one admire and imitate. By setting before us such examples—and there are thousands on historic record—we elevate our standard of moral worth and intellectual glory.—Investigator.

Temperance.—Upon consulting general experience, we shall learn that both the healthy and the sickly are to be found indifferently amongst the abstemious, the temperate, and the intemperate. But we must recollect, that men are so differently constituted, and their

constitutions so variously strengthened or weakened by education and circumstances, that some are far better able to resist the effects of bad habits than others, and that it yet remains to be ascertained whether those who have apparently continued to suffer the least from their excesses, might not have enjoyed more perfect health, both of mind and body, and had their life protracted many years if they would have subjected their several appetites and inclinations to the rules prescribed by temperance.

Affecting.—A gentleman passing by the jail of a country town, heard one of the prisoners through the gates of his cell, singing in the softest and most melodious tone, that favorite song—"Home, sweet home." His sympathies were very much excited in favour of the unfortunate tenant of the dungeon, and upon inquiring the cause of his incarceration, was informed that he was put in jail for beating his wife!

The Scotch mode of keeping a Carriage.—We have the particulars of a little potato war which "came off" last week between either the tiger or the cab driver of a Scotch editor and a respectable money changer of Wall st. which we shall cook with sauce piquante in a day or two. The parties had to go before the Mayor, where the Scotchman's tiger came off second best. We should not be surprised, indeed; if in consequence of our developments "the Scotch mode of keeping a carriage" was to become fashionable among all parvenue aristocrats both in Wall and Ann streets.

Anecdote of the Earl of Desmond.—In the reign of Elizabeth, Gerald Earl of Desmond, was defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner by his great rival, Butler, Earl of Ormond, with whom he was always at war. As the Ormondians were conveying him from the field, stretched upon a bier, his supporters, with a natural triumph, exclaimed "Where is now the Earl of Desmond?" "Where?" returned with energy the wounded chief—"Where, but in his proper place, on the necks of the Butlers."

Royal Punning.—The jubilee is generally addicted to the jocular; and it is not wonderful that a multitude of jests are sported upon a late happy event. Among the best we have heard is the revival of the worthy old quere, why the heir-apparent was born Duke of Cornwall?—Because he was a minor, and an entirely new bit—(for I could not be old, the circumstances never having happened before!)—Why, when made, his patent passed, the Prince of Wales would be like a twin?—Because, on this occasion, he would be the second creation of his mother!—Literary Gazette.

Physical and moral qualities.—Three are forces in all bodies, some of which cause them to unite, and others to separate. We call these attraction, affinity, adhesion, repulsion, reaction, resistance, but when applied to sentient beings, we vary the names, and denote the same qualities by the words love, friendship, sympathy, hatred, enmity, and antipathy; and we say in common language that the former belong to physical, and the latter to moral beings.

A Russian's Estimate of Authorship.—A popular Russian fable, by Krutloff, represents an author and a thief in hell. They are in two separate kettles, and the devil has lighted a huge fire under that belonging to the man of letters, while the light fingered hero is only enjoying a gentle degree of warmth.—The author reproaches Satan with his partiality, but the latter justifies himself thus:—"You are a much greater sinner than the thief; his sin had died with him, but your's will survive for centuries."

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### AGENTS.

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St. Andrews, James Allen Esq.

St. Andrews, John Brown Esq.

St. Andrews, Mr. J. Gledhill

St. Andrews, Mr. Charles Hume

St. Andrews, Mr. John Hume

St. Andrews, Mr. John Hume

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St. Andrews, Mr. John Hume

# SUMMARY

**Steam Fire Engine.**—A 10-horsepower steam fire engine, recently of one of those engines, threw water to the height of 175 feet, from a pipe whose orifice was an inch and a half in diameter.

**Piratical.** The Vera Cruz Captain of the 30th October gives the following:—The Captain of the English brig Victor states that on the 16th instant, being on the south coast of Cuba, opposite the river Motio, and short of water, he sent his boat, with five men, ashore for a supply. These sailors were immediately murdered by some pirates that sallied out from said river. Having observed this from the vessel, he immediately sent a sail from the coast to escape the same fate, and arrived at this port with only one seaman, a passenger and two boys. —*New Orleans Bulletin.*

**Terrible Earthquake.** The New York Courier says:—By a letter from Central America, we learn that the whole town of Cartago, C. A. of about 33,000 inhabitants, was, with the exception of two houses, destroyed by an earthquake, about the middle of September last.

**Mayor of Philadelphia.**—A number of the Philadelphia City Watchmen, presented the retiring Mayor, Col. John Swift, with a splendid vase, recently. Mr. Swift had served for a period of eight years, and then declined standing as a Candidate.

**Female Influence.**—The Washington Intelligence notices with pleasure the fact, that the present Session of Congress is distinguished, by members being accompanied by their families to a greater extent than ever before.

**CHILD ATTACKED BY A LEOPARD.**—On Saturday evening last, a Mr. David Watkins went, with his wife and child, to see the performance at the Bowers Amphitheatre, New York. On arriving there he found the public entrance so blocked up by the crowd, that he attempted to pass round through the back entrance, and had nearly approached the arena, when a young leopard, only fastened by a chain, spring upon the child, dragged it from his mother, crouched in a corner with it, and, as the New Era tells us, had its head in his mouth, when the shrieks of the mother called the keepers to the spot, and they succeeded in extricating it from its terrible condition. The audience was horrified, and most of the women left the house.

On surgical examination it appeared that the tetanus animal had lacerated the head of the child severely, and almost torn out one of his eyes. The child's recovery is hardly possible. The leopard had always been considered as perfectly docile, so much so, that no confinement beside the chain was thought necessary for it, but its native ferocity was aroused by the bright red dress of the child.

**Worse than Reputation.**—The Journal of Commerce gives us the following statement:

**A Hard Case.**—The Fund Commissioner of the State of Illinois, for the purpose of paying the interest on the debt of that State, borrowed \$300,000 of the very respectable house of McAllister & Stebbins, of that city, giving as collateral security the stock of the State at 40 cents on the dollar. Mr. Whiteside, the Fund Commissioner, is now in the city, but cannot refund the money, and to prevent McAllister & Stebbins from realizing what they can upon the stock in their hands, has procured an injunction from the Chancellor, whose business it seems to be to stop every thing. This very hard procedure has caused the failure of the house this morning.

**False Lights.**—Captain Loring, of packet ship, Mail, from New York, arrived 22nd inst. states that on Saturday night last, when off Cape Elizabeth Island, between Quia's Hole, and Catterburg light, he discovered a bright light and supposed it to be Tarpan Cove Light, stood accordingly, when suddenly the light disappeared, and he discovered that he was standing in among breakers. The wind was blowing freshly and he had barely time to go about in time to save his vessel. The ship, Benj. Bigelow, also from New York, passed the same place a few hours afterwards, and was deceived by the same light, and came near going ashore. —*Boston Courier.*

**From Central America.**—A late arrival from San Salvador furnished the Courier with some further particulars of the dreadful earthquake in the Department of Cartago, of which mention was made a short time since. A letter from the city of Heredia, states that the earthquake was so sudden that those persons who escaped had hardly time to get out of their houses before the falling of the wall. The destruction was so great that the site of any particular edifice was hardly to be distinguished among the ruins. In the city, the houses, even to the stone work, were thrown upwards of the shock, and fell down again in heaps of rubbish. The loss of life is very great among all classes. The inhabitants of those villages in the Department which suffered the least were assembled, by order of the Government, with spades and picks, to disinter the bodies. The writer adds:—"All our provisions are beneath the state of want, which is suffering a horrible fate, for the fences having been thrown down, the cattle are destroying all they can reach. In Turidab, Tres-ris, Carancho, Paraiso, Ujames, and even to the vicinity of Matina, there is not left a single vestige; and in every one of the valleys, and on the haciendas, we find proportionate destruction. From San Jose to this place, and to Alajuela, the ruin is considerable. In San Jose, a number of edifices were thrown down, and those houses that are standing are uninhabitable. We are hardly better off in this city—and Alajuela has fared worse than we have. The number of sufferers is very great. Bodies are disinterred that cannot be recognized—slapdash masses, and headless trunks—everything is in horrible confusion—

Up to the present moment there has been no eruption in the neighboring volcano—the shocks continue without cessation—and no one can tell how it will end." —*Express.*

**IRISH MINES.**

Copper Ores, the produce of Irish Mines, sold at Swansea, 10th November, 1841.

| Mines.     | 21 cwt. | Price.  | Produce. |
|------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Knockmahon | 104     | £6 10 0 | £676 0 0 |
| Corraheen  | 21      | 4 6 0   | 558 2 0  |
| Do. Precip | 18      | 25 10 0 | 364 9 0  |
| Althwa     | 37      | 9 17 0  | 364 9 0  |

180 21 cwt. £7,598 11 0

For Sale 1st December, 1841.

Althwa, 110; Knockmahon, 86; Lackamore, 75. Total, 271 21 cwt.

The copper vein of ore lately discovered on Lord Doneraile's estate in the county of Waterford, by Mr. St. Pierre Foley, Mining Engineer, alluded to in a former number of our paper, is opening and exhibiting most favorable indications of a rich mine at a moderate depth. A note left at our office by the discoverer, on his way to Limerick, states that the miners are at present working through a ledge of mundis, mixed with grey and yellow copper ore of six feet in breadth, the veins, stone quartz, and the rock in which the ore is found, grey wacke. A lead mine of promising return is opening at Anne-town, and two copper mines at Stradbally, by English companies, all in the county Waterford. Mr. Foley says, in his note, that there are mines in Waterford, and even in the neighborhood of our town, which, if properly developed, would give employment to one hundred thousand miners, with a certainty of a good return of interest to the adventurers who would embark in these concerns. Strong indications have appeared on part of the property of John Power, Esq., of Gurteen, and on Lady Osborne's in the same locality. —*Tipperary Press.*

**Temperance Movement in the County of Limerick.**—On Monday, the 22nd inst. 350 men of the parish of Knockaderry, comprising the united parishes of Clonacagh, Clonliffy, and Graunge, in the county of Limerick, marched, with their band, to the garden of John D. Arvey Evans, Esq., their vice president and secretary, and in a few hours dug out and planted four acres of potatoes, as a tribute of gratitude for his generosity and aid in the cause of temperance. At 10 o'clock an excellent dinner of beef and mutton was prepared, and the tables laid out in the court yard of Knockaderry House. After dinner, music was performed, and quadrilles, continued for a long time from the fineness of the day. On their departure three cheers were given for the very Rev. Theobald Mathew, the champion of temperance, three cheers for their president, the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, P. P., and three cheers for their committee, who acted as stewards. The finger of heaven is guiding the members of this society, by their firmness in keeping their pledge unsullied, in the third year of this praiseworthy association. —*(From a Correspondent.)*

**Milk and Green Sand.**—As the season has arrived when these restorers of worn out lands should be spread on the fields intended to be meliorated by them, it may not be amiss to remind our readers of the fact, in order they may set to work as soon as their small grain is seeded and corn secured, to put out the needed quantities of either.

**Stabling Milk Cows.**—We have been much surprised at the increased quantity of milk cows affording from being stabled in winter, which some recent experiments have proved. A year neighbour suffered his cows, from necessity, to run in the open air, during the early part of winter, and as usual, their milk greatly diminished in quantity, although they were well fed on hay, and mangel wurzel. He then stabled them, without changing their food, and taking care of course to give them plenty of clean litter. He lately informed us as to the result, that his cows now gave him just double the milk they did when exposed. A similar experiment by the writer, has proved nearly equally successful. —*New Gen. Farmer.*

**A Secret for a Farmer's Wife.**—While the milking of your cows is going on, let your pans so placed into a kettle of boiling water. Strain the milk into one of the pans taken hot from the kettle, and cover the same with another of the hot pans, and proceed in like manner with the whole mess of milk, and you will find that you will have double the quantity of good rich cream, that you will get double the quantity of sweet and delicious butter. Try it.

**Fire and Distressing Accident.**—An interesting boy, five years of age, and a beautiful girl two years younger, children of Mr. Peter McLaughlin, were severely burnt last night about 10 o'clock, in consequence of the curtains of the bed in which the little innocents lay asleep catching fire from the flame of a candle. Their mother having been out when one of the little ones retired to rest, went up with a lighted candle to see how they slept, and left the bedroom without perceiving that a spark had caught the curtains. In a few minutes the agonizing cries of the children were heard, and the apartment was found in a blaze. The children were rescued from instant death at the imminent peril of their parents, whose hands are also burnt, and the flames were suppressed with considerable difficulty. We have just seen the little sufferers, who are in great agony, but we hope not beyond recovery. The house narrowly escaped destruction. —*Pictou Observer, January 4.*

**The Weather.**—Since the year 1842 has set in, there has been a very great change in the weather. Saturday was as cold a day as we ever witnessed, the frost being very intense, with a strong wind from the northward Sunday and yesterday were also very cold days, particularly the latter—Some snow fell on Friday night, which materially improved the sleighing. —*Gleaner.*

A friend has just sent us a description of the beautiful Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Baites des Vents, with a short notice of the Re-opening of the same. We regret that the late period at which the communication was handed to us, precludes the probability of its being inserted in this day's No. of our journal. —*Ibid.*

## THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 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 Relief House.**  
Commissioner next week—Peter Smith.

**Active Assurance Association.**  
Director next week—R. M. Andrews.  
Office hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

**Saint Stephen's Bank.**  
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.  
Director next week—G. D. King.  
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,    | Dec. 3  | Montreal, | Jan. 5  |
| Edinburgh, | Dec. 4  | Quebec,   | Jan. 5  |
| Edinburgh, | Nov. 30 | Halifax,  | Jan. 6  |
| Paris,     | Nov. 30 | New York, | Jan. 8  |
| Toronto,   | Jan. 6  | Boston,   | Jan. 10 |

As our Provincial Legislature is about to commence its arduous and important duties, and as we are in the habit of seeing the introduction and regulation of those measures by which the prosperity of the Province may be promoted, we would fain, and as a matter of strict duty, holding the situation we do, direct the public attention, and especially that of the Provincial Legislature, to these measures by whose adoption we think that prosperity may be best promoted. Whether our present deprivation of those institutions and laws which we see possessed by our surrounding Colonies, and regulating their interests, be owing to a want of public spirit in our Province, or to the inability of our Provincial Legislature to grapple with such mighty measures, or to their indifference about such matters, certain it is, that in all these respects, we are far in the rear of our surrounding neighbours. Whilst we see others making respectable advances in every way by which human happiness is promoted, whether in placing the rights, immunities, and liberty of the subject, on a firm basis raised by wholesome laws, in the reformation of old abuses, or the restriction on the pretensions of the executive power in its various branches, whilst this is evidently the case with the neighbouring Colonies, we do not hesitate to assert, that our condition is not only stationary, but even retrogressive, that we have yet to complain of the same antiquated abuses, a legislature without popular control, a most unsatisfactory and injurious mode of expending the public money, giving some portion of the country seventy five per cent. whilst others do not receive one, and a most inefficient system of education. What other province, state, or country, senile and infirm as you wish, beside our own, which is indicted with the anomaly of having a Legislature the duration of whose session is seven years, and that too a Legislature composed of at most, some thirty or forty members, any of whom, would not, perhaps, even seek the honor, had it not been to serve some self-interested purpose. We are not inclined to be hard, or to say anything hurtful to the feelings of any man, or any body of men, but we cannot help observing, that the constitution of the House of Assembly, as it now is, we mean the duration of its legislative session is opposed to the interests of the Province, and that as long as it is allowed to remain what it is, its laws being stained by the incoherence of self interest, will never give public satisfaction, because it cannot promote the public good, that the same power and influence will remain with the same interested compact to the obstruction of every salutary reform, and that in fact, the resources of the country will never be properly and advantageously developed. We said we are not inclined to be hard, we shall not therefore, go more minutely, at least for the present, into the evils produced, and which must be ever produced by this long duration of our House of Assembly. We shall only say that it may affect materially both the morals of members and governors. But some may say that bad as this is we have no reason to complain, seeing that for this, we have a precedent in the present constitution of the Imperial Parliament, being of seven years duration. It may be, and is very proper to follow the wisdom and imitate the institutions of our wise ancestors in many things, but not in all; circumstances with them and us are very different, and what may be called and found with them wise legislation, would be found here to be very injurious. In the present case there is no parallel, the Imperial Legislature contains at least twelve times the number of "honorable" that our do, and every one of them possess such independent fortunes, that they would spurn at any offer made to them, of payment for their services. Besides, such

is the influence public opinion has on that body, august and imperial as it is, that it may be literally said to float on its breeze, that it lowers or elevates itself, strengthens and weakens, as this public opinion has itself, by which it is guided,—when all this can be said of our Provincial Legislature, we can well bear to have its continuance of seven years duration. Whatever be the causes or where ever they exist, that have given rise and continue this anomaly in legislation, and tend to lower New Brunswick so humbly, and make it as it were a scape goat amid her surrounding neighbours; it is full time their operations should be made cease, and those rights restored, which have been so long withheld contrary even to the intentions and wishes of the Imperial Government, to speak in plainer terms; it is time that the duration of the Legislature should be shortened, and that in imitation of our more fortunate and patriotic neighbouring Colonies, its continuance in future should not extend beyond a term of three or four years. It must appear strange and singular, now a days, and indeed, it is but anything worthy of the public spirit of the Province; that whilst the neighbouring Colonies, Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, Canada, both Provinces, and Newfoundland, until lately, possessed Assemblies of four years duration, and whilst even our proximate neighboring State of Maine possess her annual re-elections, that our Province of New Brunswick should be an exception, and thus, boasting as she does, of as much spirit, intelligence, commercial enterprise &c. she should be so far behind in the march of political improvement, and in the possession of those laws and institutions, which whilst they reflect so much credit upon the exertions and patriotism of her neighbors, contribute so much to their happiness and prosperity. If we look to the state and condition of our neighboring countries, whether Colonial or Republican, we will find that all their improvement in trade, agriculture, as well as their excellent system of education, took the origin from, and prospered under the fostering care of their Legislatures, and that since these changes have taken place in the course of our colonial dependencies, those several measures have been progressively advanced. Nothing can tend so much to promote peace and harmony among a people, as well as for their easy and impartial government, as a wise system of legislation, which can never be obtained where the organ of legislation is defective and that radically and essentially. When a Legislature is properly and wisely constituted, when it makes laws disinterestedly and for the public good, it is sure to win public confidence, its acts are honestly interpreted, reciprocal feelings of kindness exist between rulers and people, and thus whilst all parties are satisfied, legislatures honored, and the people properly treated, every interest, whether national or partial, is sure to receive proper attention, and as far as the disposable means of the country will afford, its resources are turned to the most advantageous account, and its general prosperity promoted. For the honor, then, of our Province, and the credit and reputation of the Province, for the more wise adjustment and regulation in future, of all those important measures connected with the advancement of the interests of the Province; we trust our House of Assembly will not allow its ensanguining session to close without wiping from their escutcheon, the stigma of irresponsibility arising from the fact of its septennial duration, and providing by wise alterations in the constitution of the House of Assembly, that its session in future be only of three or four years continuation. The public mind is already made up on the necessity of this change, and the sooner it is effected the better for the best interests of the Province. If necessity require it, we shall not fail to refer again, to the matter in proper season, when, we trust, by a more minute discussion of facts, to make it appear, that the views we have now hurriedly given to our readers, will be found just and reasonable.

The annual meeting of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, was held on Tuesday last, in Copeland's Hotel. The President Dr. Frye took the Chair at 12 o'clock, and the Secretary then read the report which is as follows:

### REPORT OF THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual duty of Reporting to the Society the proceedings of the past year, is embraced by the President and Directors, on the present anniversary, with more than ordinary satisfaction. Not only have the efforts of the Society been sanctioned by the general approbation of the reasonable and better informed portion of Agricultural friends; but the influence, they appear to be in progress of acquiring, must be gratifying to all, who feel an interest in the prosperity of the Country, and cannot fail to import a stimulus to improvement, and confidence in the promise of adequate returns, for both labor and capital, when judiciously and efficiently applied to the cultivation of the soil. Indeed it may be predicted, that in a few years the face of the Country will exhibit a manifest improvement, both of external appearance, and of actual condition, from the change of public sentiment in regard to rural prospects, and a conscientious and thorough mode of husbandry. Already the advantages arising from draining lands, begin to be developed and acknowledged, and it is to be hoped the system will soon be generally adopted, when the beneficial results of it must be apparent, and so decided as to constitute an actual revolution in the agricultural capabilities of the soil. Although the severe and continued drought, during the latter part of summer and the first part of Autumn, more or less affected all the

crops, with the exception of Hay, the general yield may be estimated at nearly a fair average, and the Board have much pleasure in stating, that in some instances, the wheat crops were good, and therefore augur favorably for its future cultivation under skillful management with the aid of experience, especially in regard to the selection of seed.

The Premiums, offered for the application of Lime as a manure, have induced several individuals to test its properties by experiment; but time and varied modes of application, alone, can determine its true value; to which end a continuance of the premiums is recommended, under such regulations as will secure the information sought for.

The grass seeds, imported from the State of Maine, in the spring, were of good quality, and have given the satisfaction, which the Society's importations from that quarter have always afforded, and it is contemplated that a further supply will be required.

The importation of several varieties of Oats and Barley from Scotland, is apprehended will prove highly beneficial; but owing to the lateness of the season when it arrived, a part of it remains on hand, as well as that of Wheat obtained from the St. John River.

The increasing demand for Walkies Plough mountings induced the Board to order a larger supply than usual, and they have come to hand in good order, and in season for the wants of the County.

The Cattle show, in the Autumn, was thought to have been well attended, and was of a character to enable the several Committees to award all the prizes, except two, which were withheld, on the ground, that the animals offered were not entitled to a premium of any description.

The Premiums for Crops, advertised for the ensuing year, with a view to excite a spirit of enterprise and competition, will be the Board trust, have a tendency to promote that important object.

The Agricultural publications which have been circulated, at the expense of the Society, there is every reason to hope, will effect the object intended, by imparting information of the practical improvements of the day, and the rapid advancement of our science of Agriculture, and at the same time, diffuse a spirit of inquiry and enterprise, which cannot fail to hasten that new and happy change in rural economy, which will be certain to advance the prosperity of the country, and secure the independence, comfort, and respectability of the farmers.

The liberal grants of the Legislature have enabled the Society to extend its operations, without exhausting its funds, and may, probably, authorize it to embrace further measures for the improvement of stock, especially sheep and swine, and should the same fostering care be continued, importations of live stock to forward that important object may be anticipated. The Board are the more encouraged, in entertaining this project, from the increasing disposition, among Agricultural followers, to co-operate with the Society.

It is with much satisfaction, that the Board have in their power, to advert to the recent formation of Agricultural Societies, in several parts of the Province, and to perceive in the rapid evidence of more devotedness to the great and paramount interests of Agriculture, than hitherto has been manifested, and which, eventually, must contribute to the permanent prosperity of the Country.

In conclusion, it may be inapposite to remark, that a review of the early and latter endowments of the Society to promote the interests of Agriculture, affords ample testimony to the usefulness of the Institution, and inducement, not only, to persevere in our efforts, but to redouble our zeal; to strive in every possible way to confine the incursions of their errors; to stimulate the lukewarm to action; to secure the co-operation of the willing; and to encourage all to put forth the strong arm of industry, guided by science, and sustained by the conviction, that the God of Nature will never withhold his bounty, whilst his immutable laws are duly obeyed.

Let us, therefore, not shrink from our labor of duty and benevolence; nor forget that Agriculture, aside from conventional distinctions, precedes all other avocations, in dignity and purpose, but ever remember, that it was the first, and must continue to be the last, occupation of fallen man.

S. FRYE, President.

DONALD D. MORISON, Secretary.  
On motion of Colin Campbell Esq. seconded by John Wilson Esq.

Resolved, That the report be accepted.  
On motion of J. Brown, Jr. Esq. M. P. P. seconded by John Wilson Esq.

Resolved, That fifty copies of the Report be published, together with the proceedings of this day, and that one copy be forwarded to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, one copy to the Hon. the Legislative Council, one copy to the Hon. the House of Assembly, and one copy to each Agricultural Society in the Province.

After the report of the Committee on Accounts had been read and accepted, several other documents were read, and amongst them the correspondence between George B. Young Esq. and the Central Agricultural Society of Nova Scotia, respecting the importation of Live Stock from Great Britain. A lengthy discussion then took place respecting the best means to be used in procuring stock, as well as the different varieties which it would be most desirable to obtain, in view of the much information was elicited, which could not fail to assist the Board in making their selections at a future period.

The President having relinquished the Chair, John Wilson Esq. was called to the same.

The Society then proceeded to the choice of Officers for the ensuing year. When Dr. Frye

lowing gentlemen were  
Dr. Samuel Frye,  
The Hon. Harris Hatch,  
The Hon. Thomas  
Wellington Bates,  
Mr. D. D. Morrison,  
Messrs. C. Campbell,  
John Walton,  
John Loeche,  
John M'Cur,  
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Jan. 14, 1842.

AGRICULTURAL AND  
Dr. F. BRIDGES,  
Pres. of the Socy.



