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ROMANTIC STORY.

[The Editor of Fraser's Magazine introduces the narrative from which the following incident is extracted in these words:—

"We have been favoured with the following romantic and graphic sketches from the pen of A. Aylmer Stantun, Esq., Royal Artillery, who accompanied Col. Chesney as one of the medical officers attached to the celebrated expedition up the Euphrates. The public doubtless recollects that, in the year 1835, the government resolved to send an expedition commanded by Col. Chesney, to the Euphrates, for the purpose of exploring that river, and ascertaining how far it was practicable to establish a regular steam communication by means of it and the Persian Gulf with India. Accordingly, two steam vessels of iron were constructed, with every care, at Liverpool by Laird & Co., and, in order to facilitate the means of transporting them, they were taken asunder and joined together at will. When arrived opposite Basra, on the Euphrates, the workmen, brought from England for the purpose, commenced building, or rather, joining together, two various pieces of the steamboats, which were intended to be launched there, and brought down the stream to the Persian Gulf. Whilst the work was in progress, the government expressed a wish that a few of Col. Chesney's officers should be sent to explore the country on the banks of the Euphrates, below the encampment formed by the Colonel at Basra, and to ascertain, also, what was the feeling of the Arab tribes towards the English, and whether they were likely to oppose any very effectual obstacles to the progress of the expedition. It is this journey through a country rarely visited by Europeans, and the adventures encountered amongst the wild children of the desert, which the following pages will soon detail."

I had seated myself on one of the massive fragments which old King Time had hurled from a battlement that overhung what I presumed to have been the chief court-yard of the castle, and was preparing to muse on the fleeting future of everything human, and the instability of greatness, when suddenly my meditations were broken in upon by the sound of a horn, and the half-suppressed murmurs of a few voices. I thought that, mingled with these sounds, I heard the strong, stern tones of a man's voice, as though in anger or reproach. Conjectures were soon excited by my seeing him towards whom my attention was drawn in the cave, and in whom I had fancied from a passage which I had not perceived, into the centre of the courtyard, whilst a young female clung passionately to his arm. Never shall I forget the half-smile, half-irresolute expression of his face, as the moonbeam fell, with a sickly gleam, on those noble features, now black with dust and fatigue, and which sought a vent for their violence, and upon pale and blanching, as the marble cheek of death. The moon shone full and clear on the spot where they stood; and I could see with painful distinctness every emotion, and hear every word they uttered. But how shall I describe the vision of beauty clinging to him, how echo the accents of her despair? It seemed as though I had never gazed on woman or experienced the might and power of beauty before. How I wondered at the heartlessness with which he strove to shake her from him; and, as I drank in the light of those full, dark upturned orbs, from which streamed the heart's rain, and glanced at the long raven tresses that floated wildly over her shoulders till they almost swept the ground, whilst her disordered garments exposed to the night a bosom that mocked the snow in its whiteness, I thought that he who could harm her must be more than a fiend. How I longed to know the history of her who had thus risen, as by enchantment before me. But their language was sealed to me; though, from the frequent repetition of the word Osmán, I gathered that such was the name of him who at once possessed and scorned what at the moment I thought I could have given worlds to cherish and protect, and, in a similar way, I discovered that so much loveliness and sorrow found a local habitation and a name in Zue.

As they spoke in Arabic, I could only understand a word here and there; but the immense gestures of Osmán sufficed, in a great measure, to explain the scene. It was evident that he accused Zue, whilst she seemed to defend herself, and implore forgiveness or mercy. At last I observed him lay his hand on the hilt of his dagger—I felt paralysed. Good Heavens! is he about to murder her? He draws forth the blade, gleaming bright as a toy in the hand of wilds it toys not with—no, one hand is twisted in her dark locks, the other is raised to strike. Osmán, Osmán! shrieks the terrified Zue, and his arm falls again powerless to his side; another moment his dagger is in its sheath, and he turns hastily to depart. Zue throws herself before him and clasps his knees, when, horrible! he strikes her to the earth with his clenched fist. For a moment she appears to gaze on her prostrate form, then, gathering his robe tighter

round him, darts through the passage which he had entered, and disappears.

Why was it that I had not rushed from my concealment and grappled with the fiend? I know not. Fear? Pshaw! Who would not be brave to madness that had looked for a moment upon Zue? I never remember, though often begirt with darkest perils, to have lost my presence of mind before. The suddenness of the whole, the reality of the scene, the strangeness of the place, the echoes that seemed like voices of the departed amidst the grim ruins, all conspired to take me by surprise; but when I saw him actually strike—strike with his clenched fist—the object that I could have worshipped, the horror of what I witnessed broke upon me; and, with a loud cry, I burst from the place of my concealment, but he was gone.

Long did I bend in that lonely spot over the inanimate form of the lovely Zue, and exert every effort of my art to recall the fleeting spirit; and when the colour at last re-appeared on her pale cheek, and the sigh which her bosom heaved at her soul being recalled to this world of woe, parted her expiring lips, I laughed loud and frantically, and almost unconscious of what I did, folded her to my breast. Slowly did her eyes open and look wildly round; but, when she breathed the hallowed name of Osmán, I felt as though I could have let her fall back to the earth from my arms.

When she had somewhat recovered, I was enabled to draw her to me, and to tell her that she expressed no terror at finding herself alone with me; but what was my amazement when, drawing herself up to her full height, she addressed me in pure French "Glorious," (such were her words,) "they say that in your country, though you believe not in Allah, yet that you worship the holy Virgin, and that if you swear by the blood of her Son, you may be trusted. I too, am a Christian. Will you swear to do me no injury, and to hearken to my story?" I exclaimed passionately that she had only to ask for that I was her slave. "Listen then, to my story—I trust you." With these words she led the way to the passages by which Osmán had departed; and, after a few minutes, we found ourselves outside the ruins at the base of the ramparts, in a spot which overlooked the plain, and from whence might be discerned the Arab tents that I have described. She sat down; and, fixing my eyes on that face whose look I fancied was not of earth, I listened.

"Stranger, feel that the Pangia, to whom from this moment, I consecrate myself, will protect me. Know then, that the blood of the Mussulman flows not in these veins, nor was I yet a daughter of the race whose dwelling place is the desert, though my home is your wild tents that dot the plain. My mother was, like yourself, a native of Frangistan, and often has she spoke to me of the sunny skies and blue seas of her own Italy, and taught me as we sat by the lonely wells in the desert, or in the retirement of the harem, to sing the wild music and impassioned strains of her native land. Early in life she married a Frenchman, a merchant of Marseilles; and when accompanying him in a voyage to Seville, had the misfortune to be captured by a privateer from Algiers during a calm. My father perished defending his vessel and cargo, and my mother's beauty fetched a high price from a slave merchant at Algiers, who finally brought her to Cairo, where I was born. Often has she told me of the tears she shed, and the sufferings which her barbarous master made her endure because she had the spirit to resist his wrong advances; till at last, to resist his wrong advances, he sold her to Mohammed Akbar, a chief of the Arab tribe, at that time in Cairo on business from the Pacha of Aleppo; but he was defeated in his object, for Mohammed introduced her to his tribe as his wife, and treated her with a kindness to which she has long been a stranger. I never saw her dwell upon the wild life of those who pitch their tent, and graze their camels, where choice or fancy directs. Suffice it to say, that from my mother I learned to speak my father's tongue and her own, and from the sons of Islam to fear no danger, but to trust in Allah and the spears of our horsemen. My mother died about two years ago; her dying request to me was to preserve unsullied the religion of my fathers; and at some future period, to escape from the Arabs and fly to her native country. She loved Mohammed, but the memory of her childhood clinging to her soul, and she yearned after the home and happiness she had left in Europe; and was afraid also that, that when gone to her final resting place, her husband's face might grow dark towards me; for she knew that his daughter, Fatima, by a former wife, had formed an eternal enemy against me, through jealousy of my beauty and hatred of the obstinacy with which I clung to the religion of the Holy Mary and her blessed Son. As long as my mother lived, her influence with the Sheikh, her husband, saved me from any gross insult; but since her death, though my father-in-law is still kind, he has not the power to protect me from the enmity of his daughter. But my time is short and I must

speed my tale.

"It is now about a year since a detachment of the great Haddjee caravan, which for many ages has paid a fixed tax for the protection of the Au Zai tribe of the Nejd, in passing that part of the route which leads to the Hedjaz, confiding in the protection of a strong escort furnished by the Pacha of Damascus. The consequence was, an attack by night on the caravan, made by a united force of the Anazeh and some other tribes, with which you are not acquainted. The attack was successful. The escort given by the Pacha either fled at the first onset, or remained to share in the plunder. There was, however, one who fought gallantly; and with his hand he despatched three of our best and bravest men, one of them a nephew of Mohammed Akbar. Overcome by numbers and covered with wounds, he at last fell, and would have perished, had not our Sheikh struck by the gallantry he exhibited, caused him to be brought to his tent; and though his life was despaired of, I visited every attention and care on him. I and Fatima had of course, been left behind at the tent, whilst the warriors sallied forth on their expedition. Their return was the signal for leaving and mourning; and when Mohammed bore back the wounded stranger, amidst the other trophies of his victory, I saw that from the first moment I gazed upon his pale and blood-stained face I felt a sympathy that afterwards grew, as I watched over him, into passionate love. The daughters of other climes would, perhaps, blush at such an avowal; but I gloried in it; and surely to love Osmán was an honour.

"But the time for Osmán's departure came. He went forth once more, but did not until he had solemnly pledged himself to return in ten months, and bear me with him to his beloved Greece, never to part again. I knew that he had secret business, I believe of a political and important nature, and I did not repine; though often I trembled lest the Moslems might discover that the green turban was profaned by one not descended from the daughter of the Prophet; but I feared not, I dreamed not that he could break the faith which he had pledged to me.

"Not long after his departure, a Bedouin Sheikh of great power, and with whom it was the interest of my father-in-law to connect himself as closely as possible, contracted with the latter to take me in marriage. The day was fixed, and the preparations for the ceremony in progress, when I was at last consulted. A refusal from the female is never dreamed of amongst the Arabs, when once the heads of the families have arranged such matters. The rage of Mohammed Akbar was, therefore, intense when I said that I would suffer death ere wed with one whom I could not love. I knew that my implacable rival, Fatima, had been the original instigator of the match, and she now endeavoured to kindle against me the wrath of her father. I was told that if I did not quietly submit, force would be used. Terrified, I saw nothing but misery, yet determined that I would fly into the desert, and there perish of hunger and thirst, or be devoured by vultures, sooner than to break my promise to Osmán. Whilst brooding over my intended flight, he whom they designed for my husband was suddenly summoned to appear before the Pacha of Haleb, and I was respected. The ten months passed by, but Osmán came not, and my sorrow returned. Mohammed Akbar, with a hundred of his followers, is now come to Orta, and has pitched his tent under the anacardium tree in the Pacha's to assist in enforcing an arrears of tribute from some refractory tribes; and the day before yesterday I received a note through a Turkish santon, from Osmán, informing me of his return, and that he was delayed by having first gone to the chief encampment of our tribe, from whence he had tricked us to Orta. We met on this spot last night, and to-morrow we were to have fled together to happiness and freedom. But Fatima had discovered all; and when we met again to-night, the roof of Osmán was darkened, his mind was filled with doubts, he taunted me with infidelity to him. I unfaithful! who had watched over him in sickness and health,—to whom his image was present like a shadow,—whose spirit had hovered round me, sleeping or waking! I unfaithful! Ghaour, it is Allah or the Virgin who has sent thee to this night. I know you for I have seen you riding with the ill-Frank near our encampment, and you are sent by the King of India and the far West, to make now swing on the waters of the great river. You have this night seen Osmán strike me down me—and spurn me from him. I now from henceforth and forever shake him from my heart, is the dust from my saddle. He shall know that the daughter of the Frank has not lost the fire of her fathers, and that she is not to be used as the minister to pleasures she cannot share, and buried in the prison they will all share with creatures to whom the profit of all others is sold; and finally either cast into the life of my head, he shall be stable me, life would have been saved! Had my bosom bled for him to strike, and he had not the courage,

Henceforth I belong to the Pangia. To her I consecrate myself. Let him go, I love him not!"

(To be concluded in our next.)

POETRY.

LOVE'S SEASONS.
BY THE REV. J. H. CLINCH.

Love hath its seasons like the year
As well defined as they;
Its Spring is when, 'mid hope and fear,
The heart first owns its potent sway;
And from the ice of apathy,
Freely by the genial beam,
Perls its warm tresses bright and free,
For into Love's young glowing dream

Entr'ed Love's summer tide,
When all is green and gay,
When not a cloud of doubt may hide
The splendour of the warm day;
Then Love's strong sun is high in heaven,
Immaculate and bright,
And in his glance new grace is given
To Hope's rich flow'rets by his light

Love's Autumn comes with holy prayer,
And mystic marriage ring,
When hopes dimmed may richly bear
The fruits unknown to early spring;
And still while youth or he remains,
Love's harvest hour will last,
Fruit with calm joy of pleasing pain,
And gratitude for blessings past.

Love's Water comes, then snowy hairs,
Their crown of grey born,
And mystic marriage ring,
A refuge from life's outer storm;
And Love's pure atmosphere is bright,
Alone its love be less,
And old affection in its light,
As happy in past happiness.

LINES TO A LADY.

Lady—I love, at even tide,
When stars as now are on the wave,
To stray in loneliness, and muse
Upon the dear form that gave
Its sunlight to my too fond life;
That same sweet form which still and soft
Upon my spirit, and appears
As lovely as in by gone years.

Ever low, faint wind is breathing now,
With deep and soul-like murmuring,
Thro' the far pines, and thy sweet words
Scen borne on its mysterious wing;
And oh, 'mid musings sad and lone,
At night's deep noon, that thrilling tone
Sweets in the wind, low, wild, and clear,
Lids music in the dreaming air.

Lady—adieu! to other climes
I from joy, and hope, and thee;
A weed on Time's dark waters thrown,
A wreck on Life's wild heaving sea.
I go, but oh, the past I the past!
Its spell is over my being cast—
And still to Love's remembered eyes,
With all but hope, my spirit cleaves.

Adieu—adieu! My farewell words
Are on my lyre, and their wild flow
Is faintly dying on the chords,
Broken and tuneless. Be it so!
Thy name—oh it may never swell
My strain again—yet long't will dwell
Sung in my heart—unbreathed, unspoken—
A treasured word—a cherished token.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Standard.
Sir, I had much pleasure in attending the General Inspection of the 4th Battalion of the Charlotte County Militia commanded by Lieutenant-Col. N. Marks, on Tuesday the 17th inst. The number of all ranks according to the Muster rolls and Field state, amounting to seven hundred and forty-one, and a fair body of men I never saw in New Brunswick. From the New Parish of Saint John which was in a wilderness state twenty-five years since, Captain J. Mitchell marched his Company of sixty men to the Parade completely untrained in Sealed Coats and white facings, where they were met by Captain Wm. McLeod's company of the same Parish more than eighty strong, and more than half in full uniform.

The old Light Infantry Company, lately commanded by Major Uppox, supported their well earned character for neatness of dress and precision in their movements. The Troop of Cavalry commanded by Captain W. Buchanan appeared to great advantage, and the Company of Militia Artillery well officered and appointed amounting to about thirty were, I am sorry to say "without guns," but with hearts and hands to use them if required.

It is a matter of deep regret to every person who has a spark of loyalty in his breast, to see the Militia of Charlotte without arms—

and the Government have an awful responsibility should a sudden outbreak take place either in McLeod's case or in appeal to defensive measures on the Boundary Question.

The Battalion I have spoken of do not possess more than two hundred stand of arms, and would if called into action suddenly, be led like "lambs to the slaughter" instead of "brave men to the battle field." Their late place of muster was within a musket shot of an insidious enemy fully armed and equipped, who could at a moment's notice cross the river, and seize upon the British depot if left unprotected as it now is. The men if thought worthy of carrying the arms on muster day, should have them in their own possession.

Captain Priestly the Staff Adjutant, declared in the most public and unqualified manner his approbation of the appearance and movements of the 4th Battalion.

Colonel Marks entertained the Inspecting Officer and a number of his friends at his own House, from whence by a preconcerted arrangement, they adjourned to a dinner party got up by the officers from the country at Mr. James Gillis's, where a number of excellent and appropriate toasts were given, and many good old-fashioned songs sung and applauded.

The evening concluded with a Ball, numerously and respectfully attended.

In closing my brief statement to you of the proceedings of the 7th inst., I cannot refrain from mentioning that I did not observe one case of intoxication.

I am Dear Sir,
Your Obedt. Servant,
An old Militia Man.
St. Andrews, Sept. 17, 1841.

Extensive Fires at Bathurst.—Captain Douglas, of the Unicorn, informs us that on his way down from Quebec, a passenger came on board at Gaspe, who reports the whole extent of the forest at Bay de Chaleur to be in flames—a great portion of Bathurst to be burnt down—and four or five of Mr. Cunard's new vessels to be consumed on the stocks.

On receiving this intelligence, we proceeded to the Long Ground, to enquire of Capt. Lucifield, of the schooner Eclipse, from Bathurst, whether there was any appearance of fire when he left that port. Capt. Lucifield informed us that he was in Bathurst on Wednesday before last,—that the woods were then in one mass of flame—and that the inhabitants were marshalled every night to protect the buildings, many of which were then in danger. Capt. Lucifield says that Mr. Cunard had six vessels on the stocks, in one of which he was to proceed to Britain in a few weeks. They were in a very exposed situation.—*Pictorial Mechanic and Furner.*

[From the Royal Gazette.]
The following copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been communicated by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the High Sheriff of the County of York, which we have much pleasure in publishing for the information of the Petitioners:—
Downing street, 8th August, 1841.

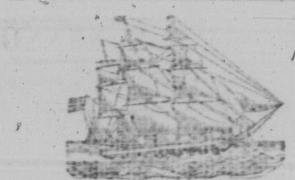
Sir,—With reference to your Despatches, Nos. 6 and 10, of the 21st and 29th May, transmitting various Petitions to the Queen deprecating the proposed alterations in the Duties on Baltic and Colonial Timber, and also with reference to your despatches, Nos. 17 and 24, of the 5th and 14th June,—I have now to state, that having referred these several Despatches to the Lords of the Privy Council for Trade, their Lordships have informed me that they will be taken into further consideration whenever the subject to which they relate shall be again brought forward in Parliament.

You will be pleased to communicate this answer to the several Petitioners.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.
Sir Wm. Colborne, &c. &c. &c.
A Vile Hoax.—The New York papers publish what purports to be a letter found in a bottle in the Atlantic, and written on an iceberg by one of the passengers in the steam-packet President. The letter was first published in the St. Thomas Times; it is evidently a hoax, perpetrated by some heartless scoundrel—and its republication can subserve no good purpose.—*Boston paper.*

Mark of Impudence.—An impudent trick was practiced yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, in High Holborn, by a "shabby gentleman" fellow who was loitering near a book-stall opposite Day and Martin's. A gentleman who had been looking for a time at a volume which was lying on the stall, marked 7s. 6d., at length took it up, and thinking that the individual alluded to belonged to the shop and to him,—I will give you 5s. for this if you like." "Why, Sir," said the man, with the most perfect nonchalance, "business is very bad, so I suppose I must take it." The shop-keeper, who had been busily engaged happened to perceive the gentleman walking away with the book, and stopped him, when an explanation took place, and the gentleman had the mortification to pay a second crown for his "bargain."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.



ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The Steamer *Caledonia* arrived at Halifax, early on Thursday morning the 10th instant, in 11 days and 22 hours from Liverpool—bringing 100 passengers.

Parliament met on the 19th August, the day on which the writs were made returnable, and proceeded to the election of a Speaker, when all parties being unanimous, Mr. C. S. LIVERMAN, the late Speaker, was again elected to that honourable office, which he may now be said to hold for life, since neither can in future oppose him. After swearing in the members and other routine business, the Queen having approved of the selection of the Speaker, both Houses adjourned to the 24th, when the following Speech from the Throne was delivered, by Commission, Dr. Locock the Court Physician, having recommended that her Majesty should not undergo any unnecessary fatigue and anxiety by appearing in public.

OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT. QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that her Majesty has availed herself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the last Parliament.

"Her Majesty continues to receive from foreign powers the gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with her Majesty the most friendly relations.

"Her Majesty has the satisfaction of informing you that the objects for which the treaty of the 15th of July, 1840, was concluded between her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the King of Saxony, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, have been fully accomplished, and it is gratifying to her Majesty to be enabled to testify that the temporary separation which the measures taken in the execution of that treaty created between the contracting parties and France has now ceased.

"Her Majesty trusts that the union of the principal powers upon all matters affecting the great interests of Europe will afford a firm security for the maintenance of peace.

"Her Majesty is glad to be able to inform you that in consequence of the evacuation of Ghazir by the Persian troops, her Majesty has ordered her minister to the court of Persia to return to Teheran.

"Her Majesty regrets that the negotiations between her plenipotentiaries in China and the Chinese government have not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and that it has been necessary to call into action the forces which her Majesty has sent to the China seas, but her Majesty still trusts that the Emperor of China will see the justice of the demand which her Majesty's plenipotentiaries have been instructed to make. Her Majesty is happy to inform you that the differences which had arisen between Spain and Portugal about the execution of a treaty concluded in 1839, for regulating the navigation of the Douro, have been adjusted amicably, and with honour to both parties, by the aid of her Majesty's mediation.

"The despatch by the legislature of Upper Canada for the purposes of public works is a serious article to further improvements, which are essential to the prosperity of the United Province. Her Majesty has authorized the governor-general to make a communication on the subject to the council and assembly of Canada. Her Majesty will direct the papers to be laid before you, and trusts that your earnest attention will be directed to matters so materially affecting the welfare of Canada and the strength of the empire.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
"We have to assure you that her Majesty relies with entire confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of sums granted by the last Parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"We are most especially commended to declare to you that the extraordinary expenses which the events in Canada, China, and the Mediterranean have occasioned, and the necessity of maintaining a force adequate to the protection of our extensive possessions, have made it necessary to consider the means of increasing the public revenue. Her Majesty is anxious that this object should be effected in the manner least burdensome to her people, and it has appeared to her Majesty, after full deliberation, that you may at this juncture properly direct your attention to the revision of duties affecting the productions of foreign countries. It will be for you to consider whether some of these duties are not so trifling in amount as to be unproductive to the revenue, while they are vexatious to commerce. You may further examine whether the principle of protection, upon which others of these duties are founded, be not carried to an extent injurious alike to the income of the state and the interests of the people.

"Her Majesty is desirous that you should consider the laws which regulate the coinage. I will be for you to determine whether the laws do not aggravate the natural fluctuations of supply; whether they do not embarrass trade, derange the currency, and by their operations diminish the comfort and increase the privations of the great body of the community.

"Her Majesty feeling the deepest sympathy

with those of her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, it is her earnest prayer that all your deliberations may be guided by wisdom, and may conduce to the happiness of her beloved people.

After Her Majesty's Speech had been read by the Lord Chancellor, the House adjourned.

The address of the Lords, as usual a mere echo of the Speech, was moved by the Earl Ripon, and seconded by the Marquis of Clanricarde. Lord Ripon moved an amendment that Ministers did not possess the confidence of the Country, which gave rise to a long and spirited debate, which terminated in the defeat of Ministers, and the triumph of the Tory party, by a majority of 72.

In the House of Commons, the Address was moved by Mr. Mark Phillips, and seconded by Mr. J. Dundas. The amendment by Mr. S. Wortley, seconded by Lord Bruce. The discussion extended over four nights, and Ministers were defeated by a majority of 91, viz. 271 to 362.

THE MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S ADMINISTRATION.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)—The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. Lord High Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst, Ld. Pres't of the Council—Lord Wharfedale.

Lord-Privy Seal—The Duke of Buckingham.

Secretary of State (Home Department)—The Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart.

Secretary of State (Foreign Department)—Earl of Aberdeen.

Secretary of State (Colonial Department)—Lord Stanley.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn.

First Lord of the Admiralty—The Earl of Haddington.

President of the Board of Control—Lord Elphinstone.

Paymaster of the Forces—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull.

President of the Board of Trade—Earl of Ripon.

Secretary of War—The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge.

The Duke of Wellington is the other member of the Cabinet, but does not hold office, although the illustrious Duke will be the leader of the ministerial party in the House of Lords.

In addition to the above, the following appointments may be relied on—

The Earl de Grey—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Elliot—Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart. Chief Secretary to the Admiralty.

The Right Hon. Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.—One of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Lord Ashley, ditto.

Sir Frederick Pollock—Attorney General.

Sir Wm. Follet—Solicitor General.

Sir Edward Sugden—Chancellor for Ireland.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward of the Queen's Household, The Earl of Liverpool.

Master of the Horse to Her Majesty—The Earl of Jersey.

Master of the Queen's Buck Hounds—The Earl of Rosslyn.

Among the rumours in the best informed circles is, that Lord Ingestre will be one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, and that the Earl of Lincoln, Viscount Sandon, and the Hon. Sydney Herbert are to be in the Treasury.

Viscount Powerscourt, who only arrived in town on Wednesday night from his seat in the County Wicklow, and Viscount Sydney, are both mentioned as Lords in Waiting to the Queen.

Mr. Edward Drummond has been appointed by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. his Private Secretary.

Last evening another despatch from the Right Hon. Premier was forwarded to Her Majesty at Claremont.

An express was sent yesterday to Sir Edward Sugden, at Thames Diton, Surrey.

The Right Hon. Baronet, notwithstanding his fatiguing duties since Sunday last, is, we are gratified to hear, in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.

From the Standard Sep. 2.

The following appointments have been mentioned this evening, we believe upon good authority, though we cannot say the best; at all events there is little doubt that, however noblemen and gentlemen may determine, the offices named have been tendered as follows:

Master General of the Ordnance—Sir George Murray, Lord Bessford having declined.

Woods and Forests—Lord Grenville Somerset.

Admiralty Chief Secretary—Sir G. Clerk.

Admiralty Lords—Sir George Cockburn (unless Sir George prefers the command in the Mediterranean) and Lord Ingestre.

Treasury Secretary—Sir Thomas Fremantle.

Governor of Canada—Sir Howard Douglas.

From the Times Sep. 4.

At the meeting of the principal members of the party yesterday, the appointments which yet remained to be filled up were taken into consideration, and although no answer had been received from the Duke of Rutland, to whom the post of Lord Chamberlain had been offered, his reply was hourly expected, and no doubt was entertained that, before the meeting of the Cabinet Council, which has been summoned, the list of the proposed administration would be prepared, which will be submitted to Her Majesty this afternoon.

It is understood that both Sir Henry Har-

dinge, as Secretary of War, and Sir Edward Knatchbull, as Paymaster of the Forces, will have seats in the Cabinet. Lord Ernest Bruce is appointed Vice-Chamberlain, and the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster will devolve upon Lord G. Somerset.

Lord Elliot and Mr. William Gladstone are to be made Privy Counsellors.

It is said that the household of his Royal Highness Prince Albert will undergo very trifling change, and we have reason to believe Mr. E. Anson will continue treasurer to His Royal Highness.

The Duchess of Bedford and the Marchioness of Normanby have resigned their places as Ladies in Waiting to Her Majesty, and Her Majesty has accepted their resignation.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th August, Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question from Mr. Roebuck, read a copy of instructions given by Mr. Webster to the American Attorney General, directing him to proceed to the State of New York, in order, at the trial of McLeod, to plead in law that the United States recognized the act of Mr. McLeod as an act of the British Government, and not as an act of the individual. The whole tenor of the instructions, he said, were quite consistent with international law, and with the grounds also upon which the British Government had demanded the liberation of Mr. McLeod.

Mr. McLeod's case has been taken up by the Colonial Society. At a meeting of that body of the 26th August, at which the Earl of Mountcashel presided, a series of resolutions was proposed by Sir Duncan McDougal, seconded by Sir Augustus D'Este, and unanimously passed. The following is a copy of the last resolution:—

"That as the allegiance of the subject and the protection of the monarch are reciprocal duties, this Society are assured, in the event of the commission of the atrocity contemplated towards Mr. McLeod by the State of New York, that their beloved and gracious Queen will direct the energies and the resources of the empire over which Her Majesty rules in vindication of a national wrong, which, if suffered with impunity, would leave our numerous and widely dispersed colonists at the mercy of every lawless and unprincipled aggressor, and thus endanger the safety, peace, welfare and honour of all Her Majesty's possessions."

A dinner was given to Capt. Ross, the Tory member for Westminster at Drury Lane on the 26th, there were about 1200 guests.

A dinner was given by the Radicals to O'Connell at Highbury Barn Tavern on the 30th ult. Lord Morpeth dined with the Liberals of Dublin on the 9th, and the Liberals of Middlesex gave a dinner to Mr. Byng at Brentford on the 8th.

The utmost activity now prevails in all naval arsenals, and many ships of large size have been ordered to have been commissioned. The Collingwood was launched near Pembroke and the Spartan frigate at Plymouth. Among other vessels which have recently hoisted the pendant are the Impregnable, and Malabar, 72 by Capt. Sartorius, the Warspite 59 by Capt. Lord John Hay, the Madagascar by Capt. John Pender, Captain 30 by Capt. Chads, 44 by Capt. Sir G. Marshall, and the Argyle 24 by Capt. Lord Clarence Paget.

The Figue sailed last evening from Portsmouth, with the new Admiral Sir G. Adam for Halifax and the West India station.

DEATHS IN HIGH LIFE.—Sir T. S. M. Stanley, Bart., Sir Henry Home, Bart. aged 74, Vice-Admiral Sir P. Campbell, Gen. Gaspar, Dowager Countess Carrick, Capt. H. Nars R. N., Theodore Hook, Esq.

REGIMENTS TO RETURN HOME, 8th and 37th, from North Scotia; 26th from New Brunswick; 11st, from India; 75th, from the Cape of Good Hope; 87th, from the Mauritius.

REGIMENTS TO PROCEED ABROAD, 20th, and 24th Rifle Brigade, to Bermuda, to relieve the 35th and 70th.

Interchange of Foreign Quarters, 16th, from Gibraltar, to the West Indies (to relieve the 52d); 52d, from the West Indies to New Brunswick (relieving the 36th); 39th and 70th, from Bermuda to Nova Scotia (relieving the 26th and 37th).

Vice-Admiral Sir Patrick Campbell, K. C. B., expired on the 30th of August, at his residence at Leamington, after a short illness.

One of the most eminent musicians in Europe, and who, on the instrument he had chosen, the violinello, has long been allowed to be the very first, was buried at Hamburg, on the 19th August—it is Bernhard Romberg who died on the 13th of that month, of water on the chest, in the 73rd year of his age.

A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced at Caceres on the night of the 4th of August.

The St. Petersburg journals record the death of a man named Macian Fedotoff, in the government of Vladimir, at the age of 120 retaining his intellectual faculties till the last.

The Charlotte Town Herald of the 4th instant States that Captain Huntley, R. N., has been appointed Lieut Governor of Prince Edward Island.

The Great Western sailed from Bristol on Wednesday, with 111 passengers, and a full cargo, consisting in a great measure of de-benture goods, principally silks. She has also £10,000 of specie on board, and a distinguished passenger in the person of the American Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, on his return home.

Just as we were going to press we had the satisfaction of ascertaining that Messrs. Anderson Garrow & Co. had resumed payment and that very little inconvenience has been sustained in any quarter by the temporary suspension.—European Sept. 4.

The ladies of Doncaster have presented Lord Morpeth with a splendid diamond ring.

A letter from Amsterdam, in the *Dusseldorfer Gazette*, states that preparations are in progress for the intended marriage of the princess Maria Sophia with the Prince de Joinville.

It is said that the rapid progress made within the last few days in the growth of the hop vines has not been equalled since the year 1818. The estimate duty for Kent is £191,000; Sussex, £43,000; Worcester, £29,000; Farnham, £30,000; the rest of the kingdom, £5000; total, \$181,000.

The Hon. Major Keppel, of her Majesty's household, narrowly escaped drowning a few days since, while bathing with Lord Alfred Paget, near Romney weir, in the river Thames. The accident was caused by the gallant major being drawn under water by the force of the current produced by the drawing off of the water from the weir. His life was saved by Cannon, a waterman.

Conservative Prospects.—The whole Tory camp of Ireland are up in arms at the Irish appointments, particularly the Secretary; and not one single Irishman, lord or commoner, selected for office. Splits are already beginning; so Sir Robert Peel will have no bed of roses.—Chron.

Sir C. E. Grey has been appointed Governor of Barbados, Saint Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia.

Lieut. General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., and Lieut. General Sir Lionel Smith, have been appointed K. G. C. of the Bath.

A correspondent writes us that there has been another shindy at Hounslow between Lord Cardigan and his officers. Another has sent in his papers to sell.—United Service Gazette.

We have heard that it is the intention of Lord Morpeth shortly to make a tour of the United States and Canada.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship *Acadia*, Capt. Ryrie, arrived on Saturday evening at three o'clock. She left by ton at a quarter past three o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, the 16th, and reached Halifax at a quarter to seven on the morning of the 15th, being only thirty-nine and a half hours. She left Halifax on the evening of the latter day, and thus came here in ten days, having to wait some time off the port for water. The passage from Boston to Liverpool thus occupied only twelve days, de-termined included, the shortest ever yet performed from America.—Liverpool European, Sept. 4.

The Great Western sailed from Bristol on Wednesday morning with 133 passengers, the largest number, we believe, she has ever had; of these there are not less than 45 ladies. G. C. Cambreling, the United States Ambassador at the Court of Russia, is among the passengers. She likewise takes out 6650 letters, and newspapers, and a full cargo of manufactured goods, principally silks, worsteds, and cottons, and was obliged to refuse several tons, being already full.—Lie. Chron. Sept. 4.

The "British Queen."—This fine vessel, which has been purchased by the Belgian government, sailed, on Wednesday, for Antwerp. She is intended to ply between Antwerp and New York, calling off Coves or Southampton, going and returning. By this means she will, it is anticipated, carry not only passengers to and from the Continent, but English passengers also. She is under the command of Mr. Keane, who has received a commission in the Belgian service.

Mr. Wells, the American banker in Paris, is dead. Baron D'Este, a well known gentleman in Paris, died of apoplexy the other day.

The London Morning Herald asserts that the fleet now fitting out at Constantinople is intended to act against the Bey of Tunis, with whom the Porte had just ground for complaint; that the French Government is not disposed to favour the object of this expedition, and that the fleet now at Toulon is destined for that part of the African coast.

STATE OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.—Business was less active in Liverpool during the preceding week, but more so than for some weeks previous to that. The sales of cotton amounted to 23,640, which is rather more than equal to the average weekly consumption up to the end of August in last year, and 4000 bales above the average weekly consumption of the present year. The average weekly consumption of this line, in 1840, was 23,450 bales, and in the present year not more than 18,381. There is a slight improvement in some of the manufacturing districts, occasioned no doubt, by the delightful weather of last week, and we are glad to say that the accounts from the U. States continue to be more favourable.—Liverpool Times.

The accounts from Ireland of the state of the weather and crops are very favourable.—The wheat crop is quite safe. Oats and Potatoes, the main dependence of the poor, are the finest, says our correspondent, "that I ever saw."

The accounts of the harvest received from the northern departments continued to be satisfactory. Purchases for the English market had been made at Bayonne and in Marseilles, wheat had fallen from 11 50c. to 2f. 50c. and according to the quality of the grain, in consequence of the advices from England and announcing the return of fine weather.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.—DISSOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN CABINET!

The steamer Britannia arrived at Halifax on Saturday last, bringing highly important intelligence from Washington. We subjoin the following particulars from an Extra-ordinary from the office of the Halifax Post:—

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 11th.

Cabinet Changes.—Messrs. Bell, Ewing, Crittenden and Badger, notified the President, last night that he would have their resignations this day. Accordingly at 12 o'clock to-day, the resignations of those gentlemen

were sent in and were accepted. It is said that some of those were accompanied with reasons.

At half past 3 o'clock to-day, C. Granger, also resigned.

Daniel Webster is the only one remaining of the Harrison Cabinet. How long he may remain is said to be uncertain. But it is said also that the President wished him to resign.

The New Cabinet.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—

Judge Upsher, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.

Justice McLean of the Supreme Court of the United States, Sec'y. of War.

Hugh Legare, of South Carolina, Attorney General.

Water Forward, of Pennsylvania, Sec'y. of the Treasury.

The joint resolution for the adjournment of Congress was passed to-day, and an amendment striking out 11 o'clock, and leaving Monday as the day for adjournment.

The House spent a whole day in debating a report of the Committee on the affray in the House, and finally recommended it.

Col. Todd, Minister to Russia, sailed from New York, on Tuesday, in the ship Stephen Whitney, for Liverpool.—Yankee Farmer.

North Eastern Boundary.—J. D. Graham, Esq. United States Commissioner in an official note to the Secretary of State, denies the report published in a Woodstock paper a few days ago, that there was much excitement on the boundary question among those with whom they were laboring. The party have met with nothing but civil treatment from the residents.—Ibid.

A correspondent writes us that there has been another shindy at Hounslow between Lord Cardigan and his officers. Another of his has sent in his papers to sell.—U. S. Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir,
It has long been a matter of regret that the populous and increasing Parish of Saint Stephen should be without a commodious and respectable Hotel or Boarding House; in as much that I have known parties of Ladies and Gentlemen from this place and elsewhere, obliged to cross the water to Calais, to find accommodation.

I was a few days since agreeably surprised at being shown through the excellent Establishment of Mrs. Armitage. It is a new building of three stories, situate within a hundred yards from the public landing, and well finished from the garret to the cellar.

The drawing-room, parlors and bed-rooms, are excellent, and well provided with Franklin and other Stoves. Mrs. Armitage's attention to the comforts of her guests and her neatness in managing a house of very inferior pretensions to the present are well known, and when we take into consideration that she is the immediate descendant of one of the oldest and most respectable settlers of the County, and early in life left a widow with a young family, dependent for support upon her exertions, I trust she will meet with liberal patronage from a discerning public.

The Stables annexed to the Hotel are good, and the attention to the horses will be well looked after.

I am, Sir,
Your most Obedt. Servant,
An Inhabitant of Saint Andrews.

St. Andrews, Sept. 22, 1841.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1841.

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.

Atlas and World House.

Commissioner next week—J. W. Chandler.

Marine Assurance Association.

Director next week—R. M. Andrew.

Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President.

Director next week—V. 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, —Sept. 3 Montreal, —Sept. 14

Liverpool, —Sept. 4 Quebec, —Sept. 14

Paris, —Sept. 1 Halifax, —Sept. 17

Edinburgh, —Sept. 1 New-York, —Sept. 19

Toronto, —Sept. 14 Boston, —Sept. 21

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

By reference to our columns it will be seen that the Royal Mail Steam Ship *Caledonia* arrived at Halifax on the 16th inst.

The intelligence from England is highly important. The state of the crops is more encouraging than by our last accounts. We regret to observe that a number of failures had continued to take place, which had a very discouraging effect upon trade.

At

W. C.

McK.

Mr. J.

Sau.

jun.

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On

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At 2

It was accepted. It is said
were accompanied with
to clock today, C. Granger,

ter is the only one remaining
Cabinet. How long he may
be uncertain. But it is said
resident wished him to re-

about.—The President sent
ominations to the Senate to-

of the Supreme Court of
s, Sec'y. of War.
of South Carolina, Attor-

ard, of Pennsylvania, Sec'y.

olution for the adjournment
of today, and an amend-
at 11 o'clock, and leaving
day for adjournment.

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COMMUNICATION.
Editor of the Standard.

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the water to Calais, to find ac-

days since agreeably surprised
through the excellent Estab-
lishment. It is a new

stories, situated within a hun-
in the public landing, and well
to get to the cellar.

room, parlors and bed-rooms,
and well provided with Frank-
Stores. Mrs. Atherton's atten-

ing a house of very inferior
the present are well known,
ake into consideration that she
descendant of one of the old-

respectable settlers of the Com-
life left a widow with a young
ent for support upon her exer-

will meet with liberal patron-
serving public.
annexed to the Hotel are good,
ion to the horses will be well

I am, Sir,
Your most Obedt. Servant,
Inhabitant of Saint Andrews.
Sept. 22, 1841.

STANDARD.
ews, Friday, Sept. 24, 1841.

lotte County Bank.
ARIES HATCH, President.
xt week—W. Street.

NT DAY—TUESDAY.
of business, from 10 to 3
nd Notes for Discount must be

the Cashier, on or before Mon-
wise they must lie over until

and Clock House.
xt week—J. W. Chandler.

Assurance Association.
xt week—R. M. Andree.
ours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every

nt Stephens Bank.
a Porter, Esq., President.
or next week—V. Marks.

NT DAY—SATURDAY.
of business, from 10 to 3
nd Notes for Discount must be

the Cashier, on or before Mon-
wise they must lie over until

ATEST DATES.
Sept. 3 Montreal, Sept. 14
Sept. 4 Quebec, Sept. 14
Sept. 1 Halifax, Sept. 17

Sept. 1 New-York, Sept. 19
Sept. 14 Boston, Sept. 21

AL OF THE CALEDONIA.
nce to our columns it will be seen
ral Mail Steam Ship Caledonia

lifax on the 16th inst.
lidence from England is highly
than by our last accounts. We

Flour is selling in New York and Phila-
delphia at \$6 25 to \$6 50 and a further de-
cline in the price of this article is daily ex-
pected. Some of the U. S. papers say that
it is very generally admitted that before Oc-
tober it will be sold at \$5.

The steamer Great Western, arrived at
New York on the 16th inst. in 15 days and
12 hours from Bristol which port she left on
the 1st inst. The news by this arrival has
been anticipated by the Halifax Steamship
Caledonia, which brings four days later dates
and arrived on the same day.

Launched at the Ocean Head, St. Patrick,
on Friday last, a very handsome ship of 429
tons, and copper fastened, which on entering
her future element was called the *Huron*, built
by Mr. Cummins for Lachlan Cameron, Esq.
of this Town. This vessel is pronounced by
competent judges to be without exception a
fine specimen of naval architecture, combin-
ing beauty of model with strength of build.
We wish her enterprising owner success.

On Saturday last, at Chamcook, from the
building yard of Messrs. John Townsend &
Sons, a splendid ship of 749 tons, called the
John Moore, built for a firm, in Liverpool.—
She is without doubt as fine a vessel as ever
built in this County, and adds another laurel
to the brow of those ingenious men the Messrs.
TOWNSEND, whose well earned fame has
made them known in Great Britain as first
class ship builders.

Confirmation.—The nomination of Edward
Everett, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the
Court of St. James, has, at last, been confir-
med by the United States Senate.

CHARLOTTE COMMON PLEAS.
The September Sessions were commenced
on Tuesday last. His Honor Mr. Justice
Wyer addressed the Grand Jury, as follows:
GENTLEMEN: Your duties as Grand Jury-
men have been so frequently pointed out to
you from this Bench, that I shall say but few
words to you on that subject. The law which
has just been read to you respecting Tavern-
keepers and retailers of Liquors, the Court
give you particularly in charge. You are
likewise Gentlemen to take notice of all
breaches of the Peace, where the good order
of society is disturbed, as well as all persons
keeping disorderly houses, selling Liquor
on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday,
nuisances of all kinds whether injurious to
the Public health or otherwise.

You gentlemen are the guardians of the
liberty and property of the community in gen-
eral, I am satisfied that you will not only dis-
charge that trust by taking notice of all things
recommended to you by the Court that come
to your knowledge, but that you will likewise
give countenance and encouragement to every
thing that is praiseworthy, whereby the spir-
it of industry and sobriety is encouraged as
nothing promotes more to the good of society.

I shall now gentlemen call your attention
to a subject of great importance to the Pro-
vince, I allude to the formation of Emigrant
societies in the different Counties. His Ex-
cellency the Lieut. Governor has manifested
much interest and zeal in this matter, and it
is to be hoped that his praiseworthy exertions
may be crowned with success.

This Province must soon in a great mea-
sure, depend on Agriculture for support, no
doubt we have plenty of excellent soil, but
what is particularly wanted, is cheap labour
judiciously applied to the cultivation of the
soil, to enable us to raise our bread; and the
object of the Emigrant Society is not only to
bring among us an industrious set of men to
settle on our waste lands, but to supply our
farms with cheap labour.

I am happy to inform you that by the Sher-
iff's calendar, there is no criminal confined
in our goal, and from the great good which
temperance societies have done, not only in
Great Britain, but in other parts of the world,
I trust that crime will soon be exploded
among us, as the origin of most crimes, is
caused by intemperance.

A small assessment was made last April
Court for some repairs and improvements to
our Goal which were required for the health
and comfort of any unfortunate person who
might be confined there, all of which were
recommended by the Grand Jury at that
session. I am happy to add that the Sheriff
has paid great attention, in carrying into ef-
fect these recommendations, in making the
prisoners as comfortable as their situation
will allow. In consequence of our not having
a bill passed at the meeting of the Legisla-
ture last year, to pay off the County debt, we
are still in debt nearly a thousand pound.—
Steps will be taken this year to have a bill
passed so as to enable us to get out of debt,
and I trust gentlemen after this year, as our
County expenses will be comparatively light.

A Constable will attend you and you can
go to your room when you please.

EMIGRANT SOCIETY.—A postponed meet-
ing of this Society took place at the Court
House on Tuesday last at 2 o'clock, by pre-
vious notice, when several addresses were
made and the Officers of the Society for the
ensuing year chosen. Circumstances over
which we have no control prevented our at-
tendance, but a copy of the proceedings will
be prepared for our next paper.

MARRIED.
At St. Stephen, on the 5th inst by the Rev.
W. C. Beals, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. J.
McKenzie, to Catharine, eldest daughter of
Mr. Michael Young.

Same place, by the same, Mr. Jacob Young
jun., to Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Arch-
bald McKenzie, all of Saint David.

On the 16th inst. by the same, Mr. Hiram
Williams, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. J. Brown
both of St. Stephen.

At St. John on the 16th inst by the Rev. Dr.

Gray, Charles Johnston, Esq., Barrister, to
Sarah Eliza, daughter of the late James Hen-
dricks, Esq.

DIED.
On Friday, the 17th inst. of consumption,
ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of ROBERT PEACOCK,
aged 24 years, a native of Ballentree,
Ayrshire, Scotland.

In St. Stephen, at her grandfather's resi-
dence, (Samuel Abbot, Esq.) on the 8th inst.
Anna Maria Abbot Bridges, infant daughter
of Otis L. Bridges, Esq. of Calais, Maine.—
Aged 3 months.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.
PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—
Sept. 18, Brig Mariner, Hemeon, Yarmouth,
ballast, E. & J. Wilson.
20, brig Curlew, Beckwith, Halifax,
ballast, Wm. Babcock & Son.

20, brig Steamship, Flint, Yar-
mouth, Ballast, Wm. Kay.
20, scho. Wm. Walker, Thomas, Bos-
ton, Flour, &c. J. Allanshaw & Co. &
others.

20, scho. Resolution, Hogg, Aberdeen,
Ballast, John Wilson.
22, scho. Fair Lady, Trefry, Yarmouth,
Port, Earthenware, Fish, K. Walton.

CLEARED.—
Sept. 17, brig Volant, Smith, Berberice, Lum-
ber, J. W. Street.
20, scho. Jane Christie, Weymans, Hull,
Deals, Timber, J. Wilson.

21, scho. Midas, Wilson, St. John; Mo-
lasses, J. Boyd.
21, scho. Mary Jane, McMaster, East-
port, ballast.

Arrived at Liverpool, Aug. 20, Fenella,
Stubbs, St. Andrews; Gloucester, 18th,
Nancy, Atkinson, St. Andrews—Gravesend
24th, Cornwall, Vivian, St. Andrews; Hull
25th, Queen of the Isles, Madgwick, for this
port.

Sailed from Liverpool, Aug. 18th, Maria,
Morrell, St. Stephen; Joseph Porter, Wilson,
do; Birkenhead, Brown, St. Andrews.

POST OFFICE.
ST. ANDREWS, 22d SEPT., 1841.

THE Mail to meet the sailing of Her Ma-
jesty's Steam Packet CALEDONIA, from
Halifax on 4th proximo, will be closed at this
Office on Tuesday 14th inst. at 6 P. M.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster.

Please Take Notice.
THE QUARTERLY MEETING
of the Board of DIRECTORS of the
CHARLOTTE COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
will be held at the Record Office, on Tues-
day, the 12th of October next, at 4 o'clock
p. m. A punctual attendance is particularly
requested.

Per Order,
D. D. MORRISON,
Sec'y.

21st Sept. 1841

THE
CHARLOTTE COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

WILL hold a CATTLE SHOW and
FAIR, on FRIDAY, the 22nd of
OCTOBER next, near the residence of Mr.
JOHN MURPHY, in the Parish of Saint
Andrews, when the following prizes will be
awarded, viz:—

For the best Bull not less than one nor
over five years old £2 0 0
Second Ditto 1 0 0
Third Ditto 1 0 0

For the best Cow, not over 7 years old 1 0 0
For the best Heifer from 1 to 3 years old 1 0 0
For the best Veal of Steers from 2 to 4
years old 2 0 0

For the best Ram 1 0 0
Second best Ditto 0 15 0
Third best Ditto 0 10 0

For the best Ewe 1 0 0
Second Ditto 0 10 0
For the best Lamb 1 0 0
For the best Sow 2 0 0

For the best Entire Horse 3 0 0
Second Ditto 2 0 0
For the best Brood Mare 2 0 0
For the best Colt from 1 to 3 years old 1 0 0

The whole of the animals for which a Pre-
mium is claimed must be the produce of this
County, and be considered by the judges ap-
pointed to award Prizes, as deserving a Pre-
mium; otherwise none will be given. The
whole of the animals must be entered before
12 o'clock and the Premiums will be paid
over at 2 o'clock p. m.

The following Premiums will likewise be
awarded for the Crop of 1842, viz:—
For the greatest quantity of merchantable
Wheat raised on any one Farm £3 0 0
Second Ditto 2 0 0
Third Ditto 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Oats not less
than 28 lbs. to the Bushel raised on
one Farm 3 0 0
Second Ditto 2 0 0
Third Ditto 1 0 0

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

For the greatest quantity of Turneps 2 0 0
Second Ditto 1 0 0
Third Ditto 1 0 0

The affidavit of the Applicant and one res-
pectable 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 Pre-
miums paid.

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

St. Andrews, Sept. 22, 1841—37v

Hay, Oats, Wheat and
POTATOES.

THE whole Crops of the above will be sold
by Auction on the 5th day of OCTOBER
next, at 3 o'clock, on the farm of the Subscri-
ber, J. McLACHLAN.
Chamcook, 23d Sept. 1841.

Dry Fish and Oil.
NUMBER 8, MARKET WHARF.
The Subscriber offers for Sale at his usual
low prices.

100 Quantals Codfish,
150 Quantals Pollock Fish,
100 Barrels of No. 1, for Herrings,
250 Boxes scaled No. 1 and 2, smoked Her-
rings
10 Barrels Cod and Hake Oil,
B. & C. FITZGERALD.
St. Andrews, Sept. 15, 1841.

Run Away.
FROM the service of the subscriber JOHN
LAMBERT, an indentured Apprentice. This
is to caution all persons against entertaining or em-
ploying the said apprentice, as any person so doing
shall be prosecuted according to Law.

THOS. CAMPBELL,
Saint Andrews, September 15th, 1841—xxxxvjd

Valuable Leasehold Property.
For Sale or to Let.

That valuable stand for Business
now in the occupation of the Sub-
scriber, on the street leading from
Mr. John Bailey's to the Salt Wa-
ter, comprising a Dwelling House, adapted
for two families, with superior Out-houses
and Stable. The whole of the buildings are
new, and well adapted for a Boarding House.
Terms liberal. Further particulars made
known on application to
Sept. 14. P. O'NEIL.

Canvas, Paint, &c.

EX PLUTUS, MATCHLESS, AND INTHIA,
A FROM LIVERPOOL.

232 BOLTS GORROCK CANVAS
110 Coils CODRAGE
SPRINGS, BUSHING, MARLINE SAILTWINE &c.
& Canvas PAINT OIL.

JOHN S. JARVIS.
September 9, 1841

NOTICE.
THE First Annual Meeting of the Saint
Andrews Marine Assurance Associa-
tion, will be held at the Assurance Rooms,
in St. Andrews, on Monday the 27th inst., at
5 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing
Directors for the ensuing year, and attending
to other business connected with the Institution.

By order of the Board,
J. MCKEAN,
Secretary.

September 8, 1841.

NEW-BRUNSWICK
CLOTH
AND
FANCY STORE.

THE Subscriber has received the remain-
der of his SUMMER GOODS, among
which will be found a choice selection of
FASHIONABLE
AND
STAPLE ARTICLES,
Viz:—

Silks, Satins, Persians, and Ribbons,
Plain and Figured Saxony CLOTHS,
Orleans de Flora,
Mouline de Lanes,
Sphrogrenis, (a new article for ladies
dresses.)

BROADCLOTHS,
BEAVER CLOTHS,
PILOT CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
DOCKINGS,
BUCKSKINS, and KERSEYS.

MUSLINS and Printed CALICOES,
Grey and White COTTONS,
Regattas and twilled Shirting Stripes,
Irish LINENS.

Scotch Cambrics for Gents Shirts,
BED-TICKS,
COUNTERPANES and BLANKETS,
Red and White FLANNELS,
SERGES and HOMESPUNS.

HOSIERY and GLOVES in variety,
SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
SILK and BEAVER HATS.

Ladies and Gents BOOTS and SHOES,
With a general assortment of
Ready made CLOTHING and SLOPS,
ALSO.

An Assortment of
GROCERIES.
With a Variety of
Small WARES, too numerous to mention.
Which together with his former STOCK, he
will sell at unusually low prices to make room
for his FAIR, GOODS.

JOHN IRWIN.
August 29th, 1841—34vjd

Notice.
ALL PERSONS having any D-demands against
the Estate of the late ALEXANDER Mc-
DOUALL, of the Parish of Saint Andrews, Coun-
ty of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to pre-
sent the same duly attested within THREE MONTHS
from this date; and all those indebted will make
immediate Payment to
MARGARET McDOUALL, Admrx.
JOHN McDOUALL, Administrator.
Saint Andrews, August 30th, 1841—35vjd

A Journeyman
BOATBUILDER is wanted by the Subscri-
ber. Also—An APPRENTICE apply to
J. S. ROBERTS,
St. Cyprian's House,
St. Andrews, August 17, 1841.

E. STENTIFORD

Begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has for sale,
LIGHT CARRIAGES and GIGS,
[on elliptic springs and turned axels, with one or two seats.]
Waggons and Sulkeys of various Patterns.
LUMBER WAGGONS.

The above articles will be sold for Cash, Cedar boards, Shingles, Cordwood, Hard or
Softwood Lumber, Country Produce, or other satisfactory payment.
New and second-hand SLEIGHS sold low for Cash.
All persons having any demands against E. S. will please present them on or before the
first day of November next as he intends leaving the Province.

SEPTEMBER 1841.

The Subscribers have received the following
Supplies of British Goods from
Liverpool, &c.
PLUTUS.

103 PEICES Black, Blue, Rifle, bottle
Green, Oxford mix'd, Mulberry,
Dahlia, and Olive, West of England
BROAD CLOTHS.

60 Peices Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
Buckskins and Duckskins, Plain and
Fancy Tweeds,
15 Peices Cassinets,
35 do Plain and Printed Satinets,
46 do do do Moleskins,
350 do PRINTS.

245 do Bleach'd & unbleach'd Shirtings
and Sheetings,
55 do Cotton Handkerchiefs,
62 do Checks and Stripes,
10 Cases London HATS,
12 Gbss best Sewing Cotton on reels,
Worsted Table Cloths, Sewing Silk,
Twist, Black and coloured Thread,
Mets and Youths Caps, Umbrellas.

CUTLERY & HARDWARE,
consisting of

Table Knives and Forks, Shire and
Butchers Knives, Sutors Knives and
Sheaths; Jack, Pocket and Pen knives,
Scissors, Buck Faws and Hand Saws,
Cast and German steel Drawing Knives,
Sauce Pans and Stew Pans, Fish knives,
Tinned and untinned Tea Kettles, Trace
Ox, and Log Chains, Hooks & Hinges,
H and H Hinges, Tinned Frying pans,
Shoe, Keut, and Carpenters Hammers,
Trunk, Chest and Cupboard Locks, Rim
Locks, Britannia and tinned Iron Tea &
Table Spoons, Steelyards, Fire Irons,
Wood Screws, Door bolts, Square and
Long Latches, Shingling Hatchets, Ships
Scrapers, Mason Trowels, Sail
and Roping Needles, Plain & fluted Percus-
sion Caps, Snufflers and Trays, German
Silver Goods viz. Tea and Table spoons,
Table and Dessert Forks, Salt Spoons,
Mustard do. Cadec do. Butter Knives &
Fish Sluces, Curry Combs, Jockey and
Gig Whips, Tinned and plated Spurs,
Steel Spectacles and cases, Horn and
Tin Laueterns, Coal Hods and Scoops,
Coal rakes and serrers, Cinder sifters,
Dust pans, Furnace hole shovels,
Britannia tea and coffee Pots, Japaned

The above will be sold low for

approved Payments.

WILLIAM BABCOCK & SON.

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. P. PERKINS, SURGEON
DENTIST, would inform the Inhab-
itants of Saint Andrews and Vicinity, that he
has taken rooms at Mr. Henderson's, cor-
ner of William and Queen Streets, where he
is ready to attend to the various branches of
his profession.

Mineral Teeth inserted on Gold Plate or
Pivot, on the most reasonable terms. De-
cayed Teeth filled with Gold (or Silver Fuly)
so as to entirely stop the progress of decay,
and render them firm and serviceable. Par-
ticular attention paid to scaling and cleaning
the teeth, (such as removing the tartar &c.)
Also to the diseases of the mouth and gums
where they are suffering from scarcy, can-
ker, &c.

Dr. P. would remind Parents of the im-
portance of having their children's teeth ex-
amined when they are irregular or crowded,
if attended to in season they can always be ob-
tivated and reduced to symmetry. Teeth ex-
tracted with the most approved instruments
(the Forceps) and with as little pain as pos-
sible.

Dr. P. has a new article for filling
teeth that are too far decayed or too tender
to be filled with gold—teeth that are much
decayed or broken away, may be filled so as
to render them serviceable for many years;
and as it can be applied to the cavity of the
tooth with tender without producing any
pain; it is (in many instances) preferable to
gold, and when the cavity is very large it
comes much cheaper. (Price from 2s 6d to
5s.) Dr. P. will visit persons at their resi-
dences if requested.

Persons wishing his services, are requested
to call immediately, as his stay in Town is
limited to two weeks.

All operations warranted. Charges
reasonable. (Price of setting Porcelain teeth
from 5s to 10s.)

Dr. P. has permission to refer to the follow-
ing gentlemen, Dr. Frye, Dr. Gove, Dr. Mc
Stay, Dr. Fletcher,
September 10, 1841.

Notice.
ALL Persons having demands against the Estate
of the late BEATRICE MILLER of the Parish
of Saint Andrews, deceased, are requested to pre-
sent the same duly attested within Three Months
from this date; and all those indebted are request-
ed to make immediate payment to
CHRISTIANA G. STEVENSON,
Executrix
Saint Andrews August 25, 1841—xxxxvjd

SEPTEMBER 1841.

The Subscribers have received the following
Supplies of British Goods from
Liverpool, &c.
PLUTUS.

Laups, Curran bands, Table Bells,
Percussion GUNS and MUSKETS,
Shoe, scrubbing, tar, and horse Brushes,
Grid Irons, Cast Iron Pots and Bake
Pans, Dutch Stoves, Smoothing and
Faiors Irons, Ballast Shovels,
25 doz. 10, 12, 14, 15 & 16 inch Mill
Saw Files,
30 doz. X Cut and Handsaw ditto.

SPIKES & NAILS.
Bage 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 inch Spikes,
Kegs 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20dy Rose Nails,
Do do do do Cut do
Do Ox and Horse do
Er Elizabeth via St. John.

150 Bolls CANVAS No. 1 to No. 8,
Bar and Bolt Iron assorted sizes,
White Lead, Green, Black, Yellow, Red,
and Blue Paints,
Baled and unbailed Paint Oil.

Er Homer and Adamant From
Sunderland.

180 Coils well ass'd Rope, Hawser, &c.,
2 Bales hand Lead Lines,
10 do deep sea do,
2 do Log do,
1 do Hambroline,
3 do Houseline and Marlin,
2 do Sewing and Roping Twines,
50 Barrels Coal Tar,
26 Boxes Pipes,
18 Crates Earthenware assorted for the
Trade.

300 Chaldrons best House Coal,
100 do do Blacksmith do.

Remaining in Store from previous
Stock

160 Barrels Pitch and Tar,
80 do PORK,
50 do BEEF,
20 Bolls MOLASSES,
10 do SUGAR,
30 Boxes Mould Candles,
50 do SOAP,
100 do Window Glass,
50 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
70 Casks Seal Oil,
Navy and Pilot Bread, FLOUR,
Gorn and Meal, Beans.

The above will be sold low for

approved Payments.

WILLIAM BABCOCK & SON.

NEW GROCERY
ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMES K. BOYD,
Would respectfully intimate to his Friends
and the Public in Town and Country,
that he has commenced business in
the above line, in the Store occu-
pied by his Father, near Happy
Corner, Water-Street, with
a varied assortment
of

BEST GROCERIES.
among which are:

TEAS & COFFEE; Brown and double
refined Sugar, in Loaves of from 3 to
13 lbs, Barley, Rice, Oatmeal, Pepper, All-
spice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs and other Spices,
Split Peas, Liquid and Past Blacking, Cook-
ing and other Raisins; Figs and Currants,
Prime Cheese; Sperm, Mould, and Dipt
Candles of the first quality. Indigo, Blue &
Staroh, Crane's Genuine Black Lead, in 1
lb. papers; Soap in Boxes and half Boxes,
Pipes, Mustard in Kegs, Chocolate; La-
zenby & Son's, celebrated Pickles, and
Sauces in pints and half pints, best Durham
Mustard in 1 lb. and 1-2 lbs, fresh Salad
Oil, prime Havana Cigars, Herring, best
PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE,
SHERRY and Marsala WINES, Prime
BRANDY and Holland's GIN, Jamaica
and Demerara RUM, Liquors and Cordials,
Vinegar &c. GLASSWARE, and a great
variety of other articles.</

