

RE.
L GOODS.

ortment of Fancy and
S,
as follows:

unella, Calfskin and Morocco
lab, French and Indiana Mon-
shades and colors.
vment of Figured and Plain
Succinets and Persians.
ALSO,
Rich dark Winter Ribbons,
sord Winter Artificial Flow-
v description
of double breasted SHIRTS and
rs; Gents Italian Black Silk
Black Neck Ties—an article as
or to the aforesaid Italian Hils.
E Embroidered rain and Silk
and Indiarubber double stitched
up Beaver, Pilot and Superfine
Jackets, PANTALOONS & Vests,
in Suits.
sh Coats and Caps
d Silk HATS.
CLOTH CAPS
(Unlined)—silk and cotton.
ried CUTLERY,
Shoe BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
ACCUPIES,
sord Long Winter SLOPS,
bottom TUMBLERS,
BLACKING,
sord BRUSHES,
ng and Letter PAPER,
Wrapping do. different sizes,
IN HAND ALSO.
SORTMENT GROCERIES.
FIZ:
don, Liverpool, and Glenfield
SOAP.
g and Congon TEAS
Crushed—UGAR.
sauce, Mustard, Ginger, Pepper,
Blue
(LT); Bloom RAISINS,
Superfine FLOUR—Byrds.
AL.

the liberal patronage
ERY LARGE STOCK on
ket by an experienced
may favour him with
hem that they will find
at astonishing Low
e intends settling his
g on hands early in
ook Account standing

D. BRADLEY.

D FOR SALE.

LAND on PLEASANT RIDGE,
sord by J. W. McLean, Esq.
HOUSE & BARN, and 14 acres
cultivation; and the other by
s, with about 4 acres under ul-
Property lies on the Fenderie
be worthy the attention of any
operly not be disposed of previous
APRIL, 1842, it will on that day
the Auction at KELLY'S TAY-
SPRIN
lapply to Wm. McLean, Esq. St.
JOHN HERRINGTON,
St. John, N.B.

Fish and Oil.

IN MARKET WHARF,
ber offers for Sale at his usual
low prices.
sals Codfish,
sals Pollack Fish,
s of No. 1, fat Herrings,
saled No. 1 and 2, smoked Har-
sals Cod and Hake Oil,
B. K. FITZGERALD.
Sept. 15, 1841

THE
NDREWS STANDARD
SHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.

is in Saint Andrews, N.B.
TERMS,
delivered in town or called for
hen forwarded by mail,
continued until assent is paid
E R T I S E M E N T S,
ling to written directions,
bid if no written directions
of 12 lines, and under, 3s
of do.,
of all over 12 lines 3d per line,
over 12 lines 1d per line,
y the year as may be agreed on.

by individuals who have no an-
Office to be paid for in advance
sals, &c. struck off at the shortest
paid for on delivery.

AGENTS
Parish
Mr. John Couterell
W. Campbell Esq.
James Albee Esq.
Treat Moore Esq.
Jas Brown Esq.
Mr. J. Goddard
Mr. Clarke Hanson
Mr. Wm. Braaff
Mr. D. Gilmore
Mr. James Hunter
Wilford Fisher, Esq.
D. M. Niffan Esq.
W. J. Layton Esq.
Mr. Henry S. Beck
Jas. Cate Esq.

VOLUME 9

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 13

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1842.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail.

Extracts from Dr. Gesner's Fourth Report on the
Geology of New Brunswick.

SCHOODIC and CHEPUTNECTICOOK RIVERS [CONTINUED.]

Our next encampment was at the "Nar-
rows," between the first and second lakes.—
During the night, we were aroused from our
slumbers by the tramping of a large moose,
which had approached within four yards of
our camp-fire—from the bustle and confu-
sion of making the guns ready, the animal
escaped and bounded into the woods unhurt.
Between the second and third lakes, there
is a narrow and tortuous channel; and the
water, in escaping from the upper lake, is
broken by several falls and dangerous rapids.
By crossing a portage of about a quarter of
a mile, we ascended into the third or Grand
Lake—an expanded and beautiful sheet of
water. This lake, from being relieved from
the influx of any muddy streams, is remark-
ably clear; and the waters are so transpar-
ent, that the fish, which are abundant, may
be seen near the bottom at considerable
depths. At its narrow outlet, a kind of dam
has been erected, whereby the water can be
retained, and a vast reservoir formed. By
discharging a quantity of water from the lake
suddenly, the lumbermen are enabled to float
down the timber when the water in the river
has become too shallow for that purpose.

The traveller here will not fail to observe
the gloom and stillness reigning over these
lakes and the forest around them. In every
direction, so far as the eye can see, from the
tops of the highest hills, not the appearance
of a clearing, nor any marks of cultivation
can be observed. Not even the "log-road"
can be discovered far from the water; and
the traces of human beings are only to be
seen in the ancient trails of the Indians, and
the naked poles of the lumberman's deserted
camp.

The lake, ornamented with islands, and
branches with deep placid bays and inlets,
is stretched out before the adventurer, and
fantastically decorated with rocks of snowy
whiteness. Hill after hill, and mountain af-
ter mountain rise in the distance, where the
physical features of the country remain as
they were, when the aboriginal Indians were
Lords of the soil. But it is difficult not to
view these lakes as they will appear when the
hand of industry shall have removed the pri-
mæval forest; when market towns, manu-
factories, and rural inland retreats, shall be
seen in every direction; when steam-boats and
barges shall ply along this almost unknown
district, and when agriculture shall have cov-
ered each slope with green fields and mead-
ows. At present, these lakes are the sum-
mer resort of the eagle, goshawk, tern, several
species of ducks, and other birds, broods
of which were frequently disturbed by our
visit; and often the cariboo and deer were
seen to start from the shores, where they
plunge into the water to cool their heated
limbs, or to evade the incessant stings of the
black fly and mosquito. The shores are also
inhabited by large tortoise, whose eggs are
very delicious, and may be sometimes obtain-
ed in considerable quantities in the sand.

In the unfrequented forest, the wild ani-
mals of the country are very numerous.
Moose, cariboo, deer, wolves, and bears, are
frequently seen. In the new settlements on
the Cheputnecticook river, deer sometimes
enter the fields and graze with the calves
and other young cattle. Wolves are but re-
cent visitors to the Province; they have en-
tered our borders from the westward in pur-
suit of the cariboo and deer, which they
have driven over the line in great numbers.
In consequence of the high price of bear
skins, and the bounty offered for the destruc-
tion of those animals, they are pursued with
great diligence by the Indian hunters. The
lakes and rivers abound in the finest trout;
three varieties of which were taken at the
outlet of the lake. The white trout are called
"shiners," by the lumbermen; and each of
these varieties differs, in some particulars,
from European kinds: but equal them in
size and flavour. A species of salmon, called
"togue," is also taken in the Grand Lake.
This is the *salmo lucio* of Sir Humphrey Davy,
and weighs from fifteen to twenty pounds.

At the time of our reconnaissance, nets
were drawn across a narrow passage, between
the Grand Lake and the North Lake, and al-
so at Monument Brook, where several barrels
of white perch were taken daily by a party of
Americans.

As all our provisions, except salmon-trout,
had been consumed, it was found necessary
to proceed to the reputed American side of
the lake; we accordingly encamped, and pro-
cured provisions from the Baskabeagan Settle-
ment, situated on the road leading from Cal-
ais to Houlton. The Baskabeagan River is a
branch of the Penobscot, and some of its
tributaries approach the lake within a dis-
tance of three miles. We have to acknow-
ledge our obligations to the American in-
habitants of the above settlement, for their ready
aid, and hospitality.

The Cheputnecticook Lakes may be said
to be situated in the mountains. They are
much elevated above the Saint Croix and

Penobscot; and, on this account, they are
peculiarly favourable to the inland navigation
of the country.—I regret that my instruments
had become too much injured, during the ex-
ploration, to ascertain the height of these
lakes above the level of the sea, with any de-
gree of accuracy.

From the extremity of the Grand Lake,
there is a narrow but deep passage, called the
"thoroughfare"; it is a mile in length,
and communicates with the North Lake, ex-
tending, in a north-east direction, towards
Eel River Lakes, emptying into the Saint
John. On the north side of the North Lake,
there is a considerable stream flowing in from
the northward, called the Monument Brook;
its source being the site from which the due
north line was taken by the commissioners
appointed, under the treaty in 1814, to settle
the boundary between New Brunswick and
the United States. This stream is navigable
for canoes, about eight miles, and its source
is ten miles from the lake. The Monument,
of which so much has been said, is a cedar
tree, marked on the British side, and that
supposed to be on the side of the United States.
On this brook, the granite is met by the slate
group extending to Woodstock.

(To be continued.)

Account of Expenditure incurred by Great
Britain for the Military Protection, and in
aid of the Civil Establishment in New-
Brunswick.

COMMISSARIAT.

From 1st October, 1840, to 30th Sept. 1841.

Supplies, provision and forage	£11,328 12 8
Fuel and Light	2,956 6 5
Money allowances to the Ordnance	374 17 1
Ordnance Department	6,061 19 3
Regimental and Staff Pay, Money	
Allowances, Contingencies,	
Half Pay, Widows' Pensions,	
and Chelsea Pensions.	20,451 5 0
Commissariat Expenses, viz: Pay	
and half pay of officers, clerks,	
&c. Money Allowances, Con-	
tingencies, Transport and Mis-	
cellaneous Purchases.	3,749 2 9
Naval Widows' Pensions,	112 10 0
Extraordinary Expenses,	416 8 2
	£45,380 19 4

ORDNANCE.

From 1st October, 1840, to 30th Sept. 1841.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Military Branch	£	s	d
Royal Artillery,	22,508	11	8
Royal Engineers,	860	17	4
Engineer Depart'm't,	529	5	0
Civil Branch			
Storekeepers depart.	590	0	0
Barrack ditto,	434	5	0
	£4923	19	0

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.	£	s	d
Military Depart'm't,	242	16	9
Engineer Depart'm't,	22	16	1
Storekeeper's ditto,	626	13	10
Barrack ditto,	589	12	11
	£2,488	19	7

STORES PURCHASED ON THE SPOT.

Ordnance Stores,	£28	10	0
Engineer ditto,	612	5	8
Barrack Master's ditto	65	11	8

705 7 4

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION

AND REPAIRS OF	£	s	d
Works of Defence,	108	10	7
Barrack and Military			
Buildings,	1,279	4	2

1387 14 9

Total expenditure, 8,299 0 8

FREDERICTON, 21st March, 1842.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief
has been pleased to make the following pro-
motions, &c., in the 3d Battalion Charlotte
County Militia.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant Daniel Gatcomb, vice Fisher,
retired, dated 21st March.

Lieutenant B. Fitzgerald, vice William
McLean, who is permitted to retire with the
rank of Major, in consideration of advanced
age and long and faithful service, 22d March.

John M. Intosh, vice Cunningham, superce-
ded, 23d March.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign Charles A. Babcock, vice John
Calder, who is allowed to retire with his rank,
from age and infirmity, dated 21st March.

Nathaniel Dugget, Gent, vice Gatcomb,
promoted, 22d March.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Thomas Lewis Moses, Gent, 21st March.

Joseph Patch, Gent, 22d March.

John Fisher, Gent, 23d March.

The following Officers are superceded for
not having attended the trainings of the Bat-
talion, nor signified sufficient cause for their
absence, viz:—

Captain John Cunningham, Lieutenant
John Leonard, Lieutenant Samuel Cheney,
and Ensign Thomas Lord

By Command,
GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

POETRY.

THE WHITE POPPY.

BY MRS. ARDY.

Thou hast no power to charm our eye,
Or aid us in our need,
Disdainfully we pass thee by,
Thou pale and worthless weed!
Bright flowers are near thy dwelling-place,
And corn is waving round,
Thou dost but sadden and deface
This gay and fertile ground.

Yet hold—my censure I repress—
Thy wondrous juice contains
A spell to soothe in drowsiness
The weary sufferer's pains:
He sighs for sleep—in thought he shrinks
From night's long train of woes,
Till of thy lulling draught he drinks,
And sinks to soft repose.

What were to him the fragrant flowers
That lavish Nature yields?
What the rich vineyard's purple stores,
The harvest of the fields?
Scarce fruits improved by careful art,
Fair buds of varied dyes,
How would they mock his throbbing heart,
How cheat his aching eyes.

Let me no more with erring sense,
God's mystic works arraign,
The mighty hand of Providence
Hath nothing made in vain;
Nor need I quit this lonely mead,
His gracious love to scan,
Since, even in a simple weed
I trace his care for man.

BALLAD.

They bid me renounce thee,
And cease to deplore,
The love which I gave thee
Thou canst not restore;
But though the world blame me,
I cannot forget;
And I care not to own
My heart loves thee yet.

No! still I will love thee,
Remember thy truth,
And cherish more fondly
The dream of my youth:
In vain they would sever
Thy name from my heart,
I have loved thee too well,
We never can part.

London, January 24.

The only articles of domestic intelligence
are, the public meeting of the shipowners at
Newcastle; the conference of the Leeds de-
putation, with Sir R. Peel; and the approach-
ing ceremony of the Royal Christening.

The object of the Newcastle meeting was
to report to the government the state of the
large class of British shipowners, and how se-
riously that vast interest has been affected by
the Reciprocity Acts, and the other measures
impairing the integrity of our ancient Naviga-
tion Laws. It was stated by Mr. Anderson,
the principal speaker, that all these recipro-
city treaties had turned out complete failures,
and had amounted only to so much sacrifice
of the employment of British ships, without
any compensating return by an increase of
our trade. They had assisted foreigners and
depressed native shipping. From 1826, when
the treaties were first extensively acted upon,
down to 1841, there had been a gradual di-
minution in the rate of freights, as also in
the employment of British ships. In 1819,
the import tonnage of British ships was, in round
figures, 130,000 tons; the import tonnage of
foreign ships being at the same period 150,
000 tons. Now, in the year 1839 the import
tonnage of British ships was only 128,000
tons, whilst that of foreign ships had amount-
ed to 494,000 tons.

At the time these reciprocity treaties were
granted by the legislature they were conceded
to the urgent entreaties of the manufacturing
interests, as being necessary to extend the
foreign demand for British goods. But it is
now obvious that they have not answered this
purpose; our exports, instead of being increas-
ed, have been diminished, as well as our
tonnage; the account of such exports to Swe-
den, Denmark, Norway, Prussia and Germa-
ny being in 1820, (in round figures) £5,900,
000; whilst in the year 1839 our exports to
the same parts were only £5,200,000, being
a decrease of £600,000.

Such is the case, which Mr. Anderson makes
out for the grave consideration of the ensu-
ing session of Parliament. "For what," he
demands, "must be the condition of the British
shipowner in this competition with foreign
vessels, when the expense of manning and
victualling a British ship amounts to £4 18s.
a ton per month, whilst the cost of manning
and victualling a foreign ship is only £2 4s.?
If this competition is to be carried further, or
even continued, it must be followed by the
ruin of the British shipping interest.

Having stated the above facts, we must only
express our hearty sympathy in this condition
of our British shipowners, and our strong con-
currence in the opinion that their case re-
quires the most earnest attention of the gov-
ernment and parliament. Where a class of

men are compelled by positive laws, for the
sake of public interest, to employ their capi-
tal only in a certain specified way, and thus to
sacrifice that liberty and trade which are a
part of general liberty,—they are clearly cal-
led upon to make a sacrifice of their own per-
sonal interest for the public good, and it ap-
pears to be a duty that the public should in-
demnify them for their losses under this pecu-
liar sacrifice. It is, indeed, a sound and
just principle that individuals, when called
upon, must submit to any required sacrifice
of their own particular interest for the sake
of the paramount good of the community, and
therefore, where such sacrifice amounts only
to a considerable diminution of any rate of
profit which they would otherwise make, there
is no ground of objection against the State for
requiring it, nor any reasonable ground in
the parties concerned to demand compensa-
tion for a mere ordinary discharge of duty.
But where the amount of such sacrifice is
such as to endanger the ruin of the capitalist
it then becomes a clear case, both of policy
and justice, for the government to interfere,
and not to suffer this unequal pressure upon
any class of the subjects of the state.

If the reciprocity treaties had succeeded,
and we had received by an increase of trade
what we have lost by a diminution of tonnage,
the question would be altogether different;
we should then have paid a good price for
extending the market of our manufactures,
but we should have received what it was our
object to purchase. The gain of our manu-
facturers might then, perhaps, be fairly set
off against the loss of our shipowners, and,
according to the general principle, individuals
might be called upon patiently to endure their
own particular loss for the sake of the public
good. But, according to the case before us,
the public good is here totally wanting; the
reciprocity acts have failed, altogether failed.
They have been a useless and mischievous
concession to the mistaken principles of free-
trade, and therefore the whole matter requires
an instant attention and review.

From the Christian Lady's Magazine.

APPEAL.

It has pleased the Most High God, ever
mindful of his covenant, now in the fullness of
predicted time, to put it into the heart of His
Majesty the King of Prussia to step forward in
the high character of a nursing-father to the
long afflicted House of Israel.—It has further
pleased the Lord God to dispose our own be-
loved and honoured young Queen, to appear
as a nursing-mother to them. By a mutual
compact between the two Protestant Govern-
ments is this great task effected; and the es-
tablishment of a Christian Bishopric within
the walls of Zion being agreed upon, the
choice has fallen on an Israelite indeed; a
Jew by nature and descent, a Prussian by
birth and education, an Englishman by adop-
tion and naturalization, a regularly ordained
Pastor of the Church of England, a Professor
of the Hebrew Language; a man, the praise
of whose learning is in the Schools, as that
of his piety is in all the Churches; one whose
heart's desire and prayer for his brethren, af-
ter the flesh, is—that they may be saved, and
whose efforts for their conversion have been
incessant from the period of his own.—Such
is the man on whose brows the King and the
Queen of two powerful nations have con-
sented to place the *Mitre of Jerusalem*, and
the Gentile who does not bow down before
the Lord in a prayer of heartfelt thanksgiving,
knows alas! but little of the value of those
"oracles of God," which are his at this day
only through the faithful keeping of the Jew.
—Again is there opened after the lapse of
eighteen hundred years, a Treasury of the
House of the Lord in Jerusalem; into it the
rich may again cast their gifts and increase
by such scattering; into it the desolate
widow may drop her solitary mite and receive
the testimony of the Omnipotent eye that none
can escape.—The King of Prussia has munifi-
cently given a sum equal to one-half of the
requisite endowment.—The English people
are invited to furnish the other half—per-
mitted perhaps we would rather say; for surely,
most surely, every piece of money thus dedi-
cated shall bring in such an interest as the
Bank of Heaven allows its believing deposi-
tors.—We will not ask—let the offerings be
free-will offerings such as the Lord loves.—
We only desire to lay before our friends one
or two of the precious Scriptures that force
themselves upon the mind on this occasion,
and beseech the Lord Jehovah, the God of
Israel, to bring them home to every heart—
"Go up to the mountain and bring wood and
build the House: and I will take pleasure in
it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord."
Haggai, 1st ch. 8th verse.—"Bring ye all the
tithes unto the store-house, and prove me now here-
with, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not
open the windows of Heaven and pour you
out a blessing that there shall not be room
enough to receive it.—And I will rebuke the
devourer for your sakes, and he shall not des-
troy the fruits of your ground; neither shall
your vine cast her fruit before the time in the
field, saith the Lord of Hosts.—And all us-
tions shall call you blessed, for ye shall be a
delightful land, saith the Lord of Hosts."

At the time these reciprocity treaties were
granted by the legislature they were conceded
to the urgent entreaties of the manufacturing
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of our British shipowners, and our strong con-
currence in the opinion that their case re-
quires the most earnest attention of the gov-
ernment and parliament. Where a class of

Malachi, 3d ch. 10—12 verse.

Testimonial to the Rev. R. Archibald.

We understand that some time ago a deputa-
tion of the congregation of Saint Andrew's
Church, Chatham, waited upon their much
esteemed Pastor, the Rev. R. Archibald, to
request him and his Lady to sit for their
Portraits to A. Tracey, Esquire, an Ameri-
can Artist of distinguished merit,—the re-
quest of the deputation was readily complied
with, and we have now to congratulate Mr.
Tracey in having produced elegant and ex-
cellent likenesses. That of the Rev. Gentle-
man, is particularly striking. It represents
him in full Pulpit Costume, with Gown and
Bands on, his forefinger retaining the page
he had been perusing in Scott's Commentary
of the Bible.

That of Mrs. Archibald exhibits her look-
ing at, and listening to him, her right hand
resting on the cushion of the Sopha on which
she is seated.

This handsome testimonial to Mr. Archi-
bald is but one of the many proofs which his
people have given him of their respect for his
person and their attachment to his ministry,
and considered as such, we have no doubt it
will be highly appreciated by him.—*Miram-
chi Gleaner.*

The Bison.—A singular and affecting trait
is recorded of the bison when young. When-
ever a cow bison falls by the hand of the hun-
ter and happens to have a calf, the helpless
creature, instead of attempting to escape,
stays by its fallen dam, with many expressions
of strong affection. The mother being secured
the hunter makes no attempt on the calf,
because this is unnecessary, but proceeds to
cut up the carcass; and then, laying it on
the horse, he returns home, followed by the
young one, which thus instinctively accom-
panies the remains of its parent. A hunter
once rode into the town of Cincinnati, be-
tween the Miamies, followed in this manner
by three calves, all of which had just lost
their dams.

Farting.—It is too frequently the practice
of young ladies by way of teasing their lov-
ers, for fun, as they term it, to laugh and flirt
with other men. How many have parted
from circumstances like this?—Many who
were attached to each other, who could, and
in all probability would have made each other
happy; and for the gratification of an idle
and reprehensible whim many a female has lost
her position in the heart of him she really loved.
There is a species of amusement in
which boys in the country indulge; they in-
sert a pin through a cockchafer, to which
they have given the name of a spinner, and
watch its frantic and agonized gyrations with
the most exquisite enjoyment; they call it
fun, but let the ladies answer whether, if that
cockchafer could live after it had been sub-
jected to such torment, and had thoughts and
perceptions such as we have, it would regard
with eyes of admiration, or a heart disposed
to affection, those who had so tormented it;
or whether, having once suffered from the
inflictors, however kindly they might subse-
quently act; they have inflicted the pain
once; what security is there that they will
not again? And so do men feel towards wo-
men who have passed the bar through their
heart, and found pleasure, at least fun, in
perceiving the agony endured during the ex-
ercise of their plesantry. Did ever any wo-
man find a man who loved her enough to be
jealous, repose the same confidence in her
which he had previous to her attempts to
create doubts in him? Let woman under-
stand that it is for her worth while to have a man's
affections, there is no fun on earth worth
while to shake his entire faith in her.

Sophistry.—Never defend a good cause by
bad arguments. Avoid sophistry because it
is of itself hateful, abominable and of the de-
vil. The lie was never yet uttered that did
no harm. If its direct results could not be
traced it left its mark upon the heart that gave
it birth. And the spirit as well the letter of
truth be adhered to. There may be verbal
accuracy with substantial falsehood.

Johnson's Dictionary.—A Frenchman,
who visited England, was so afraid of being
at a loss for a word, that he always carried
Johnson's Dictionary about with him. One
day, having spent a pleasant evening with a
very merry old gentleman, he asked him who
he was. "I am a stock-jobber," said his com-
panion. This last word puzzled the for-
eigner, who consulted his Johnson, and re-
plied, "Vat, zare, you are den a low wretch
who gets money by buying and selling in the
funds," which is the explanation given by
the great Colossus of literature. It is need-
less to add that the Frenchman descended the
stairs quicker than he came up.

Try.—Gün Arabic, when held in the
mouth and allowed to desolve slowly, will allay
the irritation of tickling, which occasions
cough in catarrh and inflammation of the lungs.
To direct a wanderer in the right way, is
to light another man's candle by one's own,
which loses none of its light by what the other
gains.