

The Standard.

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

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LATE NEWS. IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The Chinese Question settled—The war in Cabool terminated—And Mehemet Ali is thoroughly and effectually subdued.

By the packet ship North America, in a very short passage from Liverpool to New York, London papers to January 6th, and Liverpool to the 7th have been received. The news which is of unusual importance, we hasten to lay before our readers.

The news from China is to October 1. London, Jan. 6—Money Market. Two o'clock. The very important news from China has of course given a lift to the funds, which have been very buoyant. Bank stock has advanced again 1 per cent., being marked 160 to 161, and East India Stock has risen from the previous nominal price of 135 1/2 to 242 ex dividend. Exchange bills are 7s to 8s premium. Consol's 89 1/4 1-2 ex dividend and for time 89 3/4 1/2.

CHINA, INDIA, AND EGYPT.

LONDON, Wednesday evening Jan 6. The Chinese question is settled—the war in Cabool is terminated—and Mehemet Ali is thoroughly subdued.

The intelligence from China is as gratifying as it is important, and it is especially satisfactory because it bears this great zest, it was unexpected; so little importance had been attached to the progress announced by the last overland mail to have been made by the Chinese expedition: It appears, however, that the Chinese question is thoroughly settled—that the occupation of Chusan, and the proceedings of Admiral Elliot have brought the Emperor of China to his senses, and that he has offered to send plenipotentiaries to Canton or Nipoo, for the arrangement of all matters in difference with Great Britain.

Shortly after the capture of Chusan, Admiral Elliot, in proceeding to the Pechoo River, was met by a mandarin of the third rank of the Chinese Empire, through some accounts say by the Emperor himself, while others affirm that Admiral Elliot had arrived at Peking, and had an audience of the Emperor.

The Emperor has agreed to pay 3,000,000 for the expenses incurred by the British in making war; other authorities state 2,000,000 sterling as indemnity for the opium seized, and 2,000,000 for the expenses of the war. The Emperor, either himself or through his officers has expressed pacific intentions to the Admiral, and he dismisses the actions of his commissioner Lin. The latter, indeed, has fallen into disgrace, and the Emperor offers to surrender him into the hands of the British, to be dealt with as they may think proper.

Chusan is not to be given up until the treaty is signed.

It is stated (and certainly there is nothing miraculous in the fact that his Celestial Majesty should be so influenced) that the Emperor is greatly annoyed at our occupation of Chusan, and his Minister limited "that the Admiral's visit had prevented the march of fierce soldiers to retake the island."

We are sorry to add that dysentery prevailed among our troops at Chusan, and that the climate was very unhealthy.

The news from India is also of the utmost importance. The Cabool and Afghanistan war has been terminated. By our advice, we learn that Dost Mohammed, after sustaining another defeat, found it necessary to throw himself upon the mercy of the British, and accompanied by only a single follower, had placed himself under the protection of Sir W. M'Naghten. From Scinde we also learn that the happiest results had followed the steps taken. The Beloches had sustained further defeats, with considerable loss on their part, and a comparatively trifling sacrifice on ours, and had been reduced to submission. They had recently plundered the country in every direction, but the greater portion of the pillage had fallen into our hands. Kheilat was on the 4th of November occupied without resistance by the troops under the command of General Nott.

The following extract is from a Bombay letter:

"Now all these professions are regarded as mere pretence on the part of the Emperor to get rid of our force which is in unpleasant proximity to his capital. The general opinion appears to be that no good can be done till the Bogies Forts are destroyed, and that the Admiral and Captain Elliot have allowed themselves to be completely overreached by the Chinese, and that an indefinite period will be consumed in negotiations."

There has been a great decrease in the revenue, and principally in the two departments of the Customs and the Post Office.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.
Morning Post Office.
Wednesday Morning, 10 o'clock.
Our ordinary express from the French capital, with the papers of Monday, has just reached us.

Louis Phillipe's assurance of peace.

New Year's Day continues to act favourably on capitalists, but very unfavorably on the temper of the Opposition journals, which continue to prognosticate dire events to Europe.

The anger of the Divan against Napier's Treaty leads to the fear that it will even hesitate to accept Stopford's also, a hesitation that would much complicate matters.

All fears of hostilities from the Sikhs are also at an end; for we are informed that Curuck Singh, King of Lahore, died on the 5th of Nov. and that during the funeral ceremony his successor, Non-Nehal Singh, was killed by accident. Here Single has ascended the throne. With the two former, who were considered to be especially adverse to G. Britain, all dread of threatened hostility has vanished.

Our intelligence from Alexandria states, that the trip of the Great Liverpool, from Falmouth to that place, with the mills, had been made in 14 days and one hour, for only 12 days and one hour of which time she was at sea.

The plague had made its appearance at Alexandria, but few deaths as yet.

The effect of the recent news in England was almost instantaneous. Tea fell 7d per pound, whilst East India coffee rose.

From France and Spain there is no news of importance.

Ibrahim Pacha was still with his army at Damascus, to which he had returned in very ill health and beset by the mountaineers, hoping (it was believed) to avail himself of the Napier convention to retake Egypt peaceably and by sea. Mehemet Ali had again written to Admiral Stopford on the 21st ult. and proposed to send another message to expedite the return of Ibrahim and his army.

New-Brunswick, PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, Jan. 23th.

The Hon. Mr. Hatch, presented the following Petitions:—

A Petition from Thomas Jones, William Garnett, and a great number of inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass granting compensation to persons serving as Grand and Petit Jurors at the Courts in that County:

A Petition from James W. Street, Colin Campbell and Wm. Garnett, and 175 other persons, praying measures may be taken to cause the Act of the Imperial Parliament imposing duties on Wheat Flour to be altered:

A Petition from the Board of Health of the County of Charlotte, praying Legislative aid respecting their establishment on Hardwood Island, for reasons set out in the Petition:

A Petition from Dennis Leary, a School-master in Charlotte, praying a sum of money for his services:

A Petition from the Justices of the Peace of Charlotte County, in General Session, praying the sum of £500 may be granted to enable them to pay for the new Court House:

A Petition from Margaret Morrison, praying an allowance for teaching a School in the Parish of St. Patrick:

A Petition from William White and Wm. Simpson, Ferryman at Oak Point, in Charlotte County, praying a grant similar to that made to them last year may be approved of:

A Petition from the Commissioners of Buoy and Beacons in Charlotte, praying a grant of money to enable them to remove obstructions in the Harbour of St. Andrews, and for other objects of improvement:

A Petition from a Grand Jury of Charlotte County, regarding compensation to Grand and Petit Jurors, for their services and attendance on the Courts:

A Petition from Samuel Bobot, praying an allowance for teaching a School in Charlotte County:

A Petition from James Curran, Mail Carrier between St. Andrews and Robinsons, praying a grant of money for past services: and A Petition from Margaret Heney, of W. Isles, praying an allowance for teaching a School.

ORDERED, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

The Hon. Mr. Wier, by leave presented the following Petitions:—

A Petition from the Commissioners of the Saint Andrews Almshouse and Work House and Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of St. Andrews, in Charlotte County, praying a sum of money be bestowed them for supporting transient poor: and A Petition from Timothy Connors, an old Soldier, desiring aid from the Provincial funds.

ORDERED, That the said Petitions be received, and lie on the Table.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, Jan. 23th.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston, by command of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, laid before the House:

Copies of various Despatches from the R. Hon. Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the enclosures. From among which we select the following viz:—

Conveying the decision of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, relative to the Act of Parliament, prohibiting the carrying of Deck Loads by Timber Vessels.

VESSELS WITH DECK LOADS.

Downing Street, 18th June 1839.

Sir,—With reference to my despatches Nos. 47 and 48, of the 6th May, I have to inform you that the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade having taken the subject into consideration, have reported their opinion that the prohibition of carrying Deck Loads by timber vessels imposed by the Imperial Act 2nd and 3rd Vic. c. 44, should be coincident to voyages across the Atlantic to Ports of the United Kingdom; and that in the case of such voyages the prohibition should extend to Deck Loads of any description of Wood. A Bill for the renewal of the above Act, is about to be introduced into Parliament which has been framed in conformity with this opinion.

You will communicate this Despatch to the Legislature of New Brunswick for their information, and the substance of it to the Chamber of Commerce at St. John and Saint Andrews.

I have the honor, &c.
J. RUSSELL.

Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. &c.

Friday, 23th Jan.

Mr. Hill presented the following petitions:—

A petition from John Sabattis and Peter Joseph, of Saint Stephens, in the County of Charlotte, on behalf of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians, praying that a grant may pass to enable them to purchase a tract of land at or near the River Saint Croix, for the benefit of that tribe; which was received, and referred to the committee of supply.

A petition from Cyrus C. Manger, of the United States, setting forth, that he had paid both the Parliamentary and Provincial duties on a Kamera Obscura or Magic Lantern, as well as on certain Diagrams or Views brought into the Province in the month of May last, for the purpose of assisting in the illustration of a course of Lectures delivered by him, and that at the close of the Lectures they were exported to the United States, and praying that the said duties may be refunded to him, which was received, and referred to the committee of supply.

A petition from William Parker, a licensed Teacher, praying to be remunerated for keeping a School at the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, in 1839; which was received, and referred to the committee on school petitions, to report thereon.

A petition from John McLaughlin, complaining of the manner in which the Ferry is now kept at Oak Point, in the County of Charlotte, and praying that the right to keep the said Ferry may be confirmed to him; which was received, and referred to the committee on internal communication, to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from Thomas Sime and others, commissioners of the Almshouse at Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, praying to be reimbursed a sum of expenses incurred in the support of transient Poor during the past year; which was received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from Margaret Morrison, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to her for teaching a school at the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of six months, ending 5th November last; which was received, and referred to the committee on school petitions, to report thereon.

Mr. Hill brought in a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, to assess the Parish of Saint Stephens, in the said County, for the erection of a Wharf on the Public Landing at Salt Water, in the said Parish, which was read a first time.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from the Hon.ble James Allshead, on behalf of the Board of Health for the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the purchase of a piece of Land for the erection of an Hospital, and that the present establishment at Little Hardwood Island be sold, and the proceeds appropriated towards such purchase; and further that a sum of money be granted towards defraying the expense of the completion of the new establishment; which was received, and lie on the table.

Mr. Hill brought in a bill to provide for more effectually repairing the streets and bridges in a part of the Parish of Saint Stephens, which was read a first time.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from James W. Street, Colin Campbell, William Garnett, and 175 others, of the County of Charlotte, praying that measures may be taken to obtain a repeal of the duty imposed by the Act of the Imperial Parliament on foreign Wheat Flour imported into the Province; which was received.

Mr. Hill presented a petition from S. P. Frank and William Campbell, Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Saint Andrew, in the County of Charlotte, praying that the

bursed expenses incurred in support of transient paupers at that place during the past year; which was received, and referred to the committee of supply.

We request our friends to read the following and bear it in mind:—

Printers' Gratuities.—No class of mechanics, perhaps, suffer more from the predatory and beggarly habits of individuals than printers. They work so hard, invest so much, and furnish their papers so low, that people really seem to think they actually are worth nothing but to be given away, or taken without leave. Accordingly, nothing is more common than for people, who have the curiosity to read something that happens to be particularly interesting, or who wish to send a paper to a friend as a token of remembrance to run into a printing office, and ask for or take a paper just out from the press; and if the printer should think of taxing him anything for it, the customer would think himself quite insulted by the niggardliness of the stingy printer! With what other mechanics or business men would people think of taking the same liberties? Go into a grocery and ask the retailer to give you a four-pence ha-penny's worth of tea, coffee or sugar, and unless you were really an object of charity he would probably think himself the one imposed upon. Or visit a Lookstore and make off with half a dozen sheets of writing paper, and most likely the proprietor will pursue his customer with a writ of petit larceny. Go into a joiners shop and ask him to give you four pence worth of his wares, and you would feel as if you were engaged in a cheap business. And yet people will enter a printing office, and really think it one of those sort of things which should be given away—because the paper is printed. A clean white sheet he would think too valuable to abstract without pay, and yet it costs a printer 825 every week to set up the types that are impressed upon the sheet to make it worthless. No—no—this is not the way to do business. If you want a paper and will not subscribe for it—as all honourable men do—just step into the office and laying down a silver bit say—"Sir, if you please, let me have one of your papers and take that in pay for it," you will be readily accommodated, and then, be seated, (not looking over the shoulder of the compositor to read his manuscript,) or retire and read your own paper like a man of good conscience and of honorable principles.—*Maitre Cultivateur.*

Moral Evil Man's own Creation.—Man brings upon himself a thousand calamities, as consequences of his artifices, and pride, and then overlooking his follies, gravely investigates the origin of what he calls evil.

He complains every natural pleasure to acquire fame among transient beings; and seeks to render his name celebrated among posterity, though it has no identity with his person, and though posterity and himself can have no contemporaneous feeling.

He deprives himself and all around him of every passing enjoyment to accumulate wealth that he may purchase other men's labour, in the vain hope of adding happiness to his own.

He attempts to make collective laws to protect the poor against the oppressions of the rich, and then wears out his existence under the fear of becoming poor, and being the victim of his own neglect and injustice.

He arms himself with murderous weapons; and on the slightest instigation practises murder as a science, following his science as a regular profession, and honours its chiefs above benefactors and philosophers, in proportion to the quantity of blood they have perpetrated.

He disquiets the most worthless set of the people in shabby liveries, and then excites them to murder men whom they never saw, by the fear of being killed if they did not kill.

He revels in luxury and gluttony, and then complains of the diseases which result from repletion.

He tries in all things to counteract or improve the provisions of nature, and then afflicts himself at his disappointments.

He multiplies the chances against his own life and health by his numerous artifices, and then wonders at their fatal results.

He shuts his eyes against the volume of truth as presented by nature, and vainly considering that all was made for him, founds on this assumption, various doubts in regard to the justice of eternal reprobation.

He interdicts the enjoyment of all other creatures, and regarding the world as his property, in mere wantonness destroys myriads on whom having been bestowed beauties and perfections.

He forgets that to live and let live, is a maxim of universal justice, extending not only to his fellow creatures, but inferior ones, to whom his moral obligations are greater, because they are more in his power.

OPINIONS OF THE "TIMES."
By Hal Willis.

The colder declares the times want "meed,"—his "little owl" is insufficient to support him, although he is the "last" to complain.

The watchmakers say their watches "don't" and they shall be "wound up" if the

"spring" does not prodge a "movement." Even the undertakers complain that their trade is "dead"; and the little ale-brewers, that everything in their line is "flat, stale, and unprofitable." Cabinet-makers are compelled to return their bills to their "drawers," and chair-manufacturers vow they have not a "leg to stand on."

Bed-manufacturers say these are not times for "feathering their nests," and they are obliged to "bolster up" their business by getting "tick" wherever they can.

The trunk-makers when others talk of distress, hold up their hands and cry, "they never see such a deal," and that they daily see more cases of distress than packing cases!

The little wine-merchant declares, like the "cabin boy," that he is "wrecked in sight of port!"

The poultryer, that purchasing stock is really making "ducks and drakes" of his money, for all his customers are "on the wing."

The rope-maker finds "spinning a long yarn" as unprofitable as an author's writing "wonderful tales" without the prospect of a publisher, and thinks seriously of making a rope for himself!

The hackney-coachman says that the omnibuses have run away with his customers, and that his vocation is all at a stand!

Ask the market-gardener "How are turnips?" or "How are potatoes?" and he answers that they are "Flat—very flat."

And thus it is with every calling and profession. Some have recourse to emigration, and of course, many journey-men become travellers from necessity.

The philosophers say there is no such thing as colour, yet the times certainly look black, and everybody looks blue.

The want of money is undoubtedly universal, and the smallest change would be acceptable.

Interesting Anecdote.—An officer in the United States Navy relates the following interesting anecdote, in a volume just published:

One of our lieutenants told me a story of a sailor attached to a ship, that interested me much. He was an excellent seaman, and so religious and peaceful, that he was called, *par excellence*, the Quaker. He was religious in all his doings, and, with few companions, seemed to stand apart from the majority of his shipmates, as one who had little sympathy with them; but every officer and sailor respected him, for he was intelligent and faithful—as brave as he was religious, as generous as he was reserved. He devoted his leisure time to mental improvement, and the Bible; but if a driving duty was to be done—a deed of danger and skill—there was none so prompt and firm as the Quaker to undertake it. Once a storm arose suddenly at night, and (tho' I have forgotten the peculiar nautical circumstances), it carried away a mast, the ship broached to, and a heavy sea broke over the quarter deck; when as she heeled and the decks filled, it was discovered that all the life boats had been closed, and the scuppers were not enough to release the accumulating flood. The flapping of the loose sails against the rigging—the moaning of the winds and waters, quite drowned the voice of the trumpet, and there was great danger of the ship's going suddenly down in the trough of the billows. Then, as the lurid lightnings for a moment illuminated the deck, confusion and consternation were revealed in every direction—the men were rushing for the boats, the binnacle lights were out, and the weather helmman had deserted his post: when, at the critical moment, the voice of one, touching his hat at the time, said firmly to the officer of the deck, "Sir, shall I take the helm? no one is there."

"Who speaks?" said the officer.

"It is the Quaker, sir."

"Yes, take the helm, my good lad, and be quick, but first knock out a lee port, while I hold the helm, and let out the water. The ship lays like a log, while these cursed fools are crazy."

The Quaker sprang with prompt alacrity down the half-sunken deck, up to his waist in water—a vent was soon made, and the whirling currents hurrying to escape, almost took the dauntless mariner with them; but in a moment he was at the helm. Silence and obedience were restored among the crew, and the broken mast was cut away. The Quaker fixed his steady eye upon the breaking sea, headed the filtering prow to the wave, and the ship, once more buoyed up, soon righted—the sails secured were soon reefed, and safely re-assured.

But had not the Quaker been there, where might have been the ship and its trembling spirits? And what was it that armed this man with such fearless self-possession in the midst of peril? It was surely more than natural courage—yes, it was a firm reliance on the Providence of God, a submission to the decrees of duty, whatever or wherever they might be: it was the courage of a religious faith—a faith that "enetheth out all fear."

A school-boy being asked by his teacher how he should fly him, replied "If you please, sir, I should like to have it upon the Italian system of penmanship, the heavy strokes upwards, and the down ones light."

STANDARD, FRIDAY, BY Smith. Print Andrew SWICK. 18. Town or called for paid by mail. 21. Orders, or continued in directions ad under, 22. 12 lines 3d per line, 2 lines 1d per line. 23. may be agreed on. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 7

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC - The schooner Capote, Galt, arrived at Baltimore in the very short passage of 69 days from the port of Ilay, in Peru, near Africa. The Republic of Bolivia was in a very disturbed state, and the opinion was very general that a revolution would break out shortly. In expectation of the event, the Peruvians were about to declare war against Bolivia, and were concentrating their forces, preparatory to joining one of the revolting parties in the latter.

The editors of the American were favored with the following extract of a letter received by the Coquette.

A tornado was experienced on the Pacific coast of Mexico early in November, which is represented to have been nearly as violent as that which visited Natchez, and to have been far more extensive. They had already learned of its ravages for a length of 70 or 80 miles, by 12 or 15 miles in width, prostrating most everything in its course. At Acapulco, more than 200 houses are said to have been blown down; while at Cayuco the number destroyed is stated at 350. Consternation and distress were universal among the surviving inhabitants.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13 1849. We have rumours of a war between Bolivia and Peru, and the event is weekly expected to take place. I have seen letters from the capital of Peru, in which Bolivia is threatened with invasion, and I find there is much dissatisfaction among the higher orders of people in Bolivia, opposed to the present Administration of Government.

Those who have a large interest in that province fear a revolution will soon take place, and the Peruvians are ready to join one party or the other, which will involve fearful consequences.

UNITED STATES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

A destructive fire broke out this morning about 2 o'clock in the umbrella establishment of Messrs. Wright & Brothers, in Market St. above Third. The fire communicated to the store of Messrs. Wood & Abbott, and raged with great violence. The firemen were soon on the spot, and in active service. The loss will be very considerable. [United States Gazette.]

The Philadelphia Gazette estimates Messrs. Wright & Brothers' loss in goods alone, by fire and water, at \$100,000. Within the last few days some \$10,000 of silk had been added to the stock. Insurance to about half the amount lost. Several of the adjoining stores suffered severely, particularly that of Messrs. Wood & Abbott, dry good dealers, whose loss is estimated at near \$30,000; insured. But the most melancholy part of the story remains to be told.

At half past 10 o'clock the walls of the near building Wright's store, in which the fire caught, fell with a tremendous crash. Two persons, both young men, one a member of the Diligent Engine Company, named Mark S. Bank, and the other a member of the Pennsylvania Engine Company, named Oscar Douglas, were buried beneath the ruins, and were instantly killed. Another fireman named David Gerrick, secretary of the DeLaure Engine, was also buried under the falling wall, and taken out so badly hurt, that it is thought he will not survive. One of his legs was fractured in addition to his other injuries.

A young man named Boley, narrowly escaped with his life, and a member of the Southwark Engine had his cape dragged off his shoulder by a portion of the wall, as it came down. The bodies of Bank and Douglas each presented a dreadful and frightful spectacle, when removed from under the rubbish. They were horribly mangled and blackened, and their backs literally flayed. Both of the deceased were highly esteemed, and have left many friends to mourn their untimely fate.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have heard that another young man has been extricated from the ruins, the name said to be Redman.

WAR IN EUROPE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial, opens his letter with the following paragraph:—"That war is inevitable in the spring, is generally asserted by the higher classes among the English residents in this city, who, by their connections with the embassy and the English Government at home, are in the best position to know what is likely to occur. All engagements for a later period than April are scrupulously avoided." The Commercial noticing the letter enters its entire dissent to the conclusions to which its correspondent has arrived. One thing is certain, Europe is convulsed to its very centre, and no one can speculate upon what a year may bring forth.

Northeastern Boundary.—Resolves of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio. Be it resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we view with united approbation, the prompt and energetic action of the authorities of Maine, to protect the rights and honor, not only of their own State, but of the whole Union.

Resolved, that the Act of Congress, conferring upon the President of the U. States ample power and means to protect this nation from foreign invasion, has our full and warm hearty assent.

Resolved, that while we highly approve the efforts made by the President of the United States, to avert from this country the calamities of war, and earnestly hope that they may be, as they heretofore have been, successful; yet, should a collision take place between this government and Great Britain, in the settlement of the pending dispute, Ohio tender her whole means and resources to the authorities of this Union, in sustaining our rights and honor.

Resolves of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana.

Be it resolved, that we fully concur in, and heartily approve of the resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

Resolved, that while we cherish the hope that, in the adjustment of the question of our national boundary, the integrity of our soil and the national honor may be preserved inviolate, without an appeal to arms, yet we will ever prefer honorable war to dishonorable peace.

Resolved, That should a collision take place between this government and Great Britain, in the settlement of the pending dispute, Indiana tender her whole means and resources to the authorities of the Union, in sustaining our rights and honor.

A Notice Comes from Washington.—On Friday last, says a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, a very interesting looking Chinese was in the House and Senate, and appeared to be much noticed by the members. He was dressed in his native costume, in a simple and pleasing manner, and apparently about twenty years old. His name, they say, is Chin-Lin, and his dignity that of a washer, or writer. His father is said to be a distinguished literary character, having written several Chinese pamphlets. He had in his pocket a letter sheet, indicating, probably, the highness of his rank and importance. Luckily, he is not well skilled in our tongue, or he would carry home no very favorable account of our public men and public policy, as they are daily portrayed in Congress.—Yankee Nation.

The editor of the Richmond Star says he has come to the determination to forgive all his enemies. He will find it much easier, we apprehend, than to persuade his enemies to forgive him.

Some one has stolen a shoe from the editor of the Philadelphia Times. He must be hard pushed indeed, to wish to walk in an editor's shoes.

The political papers gravely tell us that Gen. Harrison has already paid over a hundred dollars in postage on letters addressed to him begging for office under his administration. The old gentleman ought certainly to "pull in the string."

Large Dividend.—The Firemen's Insurance Company of Cleveland, Ohio, have declared a dividend of 25 per cent. for the past year, besides adding a large amount to the contingent fund. The company was chartered in 1837, with a capital of \$250,000.

Green Corn and green Peas for dinner on New Year's in St. Augustine, says the editor of the News. Will the editor be kind enough to send us an ear of his corn in exchange for a snowball?

Explosion and Loss of Life.—On Friday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, the India Rubber Factory, in Front street, opposite Holme's brewery, the property of L. M. Ware and others, was destroyed by the bursting of the boiler of the steam engine. The boiler weighed 550 pounds, and was 26 feet long, and 36 inches in diameter. It was thrown directly over the brewery, and lodged upon the hill opposite, a distance of 300 feet. There were 19 persons employed in the Factory, 14 females, three men and two boys. At the time of the explosion, there were 13 in the building, the women, with one of the partners, in the second story; the men and boys in the first. The roof fell in instantly, and several of the persons found themselves upon it. All made their escape but one, Cordelia N. Buxton, whose body was taken from the ruins, so dreadfully injured as to be scarcely recognized. Mrs. Bangs was badly burnt. Maria Cuddehl was also badly burnt, and several others more or less injured by the flames and the falling timbers. The building was totally destroyed, and the brewery opposite, somewhat injured. Loss, from \$50,000 to \$100,000. There was no insurance.

Prudence Journal.—A report of the Treasurer of Maine gives the following particulars. Debt of the State, 1,678,367 dollars; unfunded debt, 37,348 dollars; the balance payable in 3, 5, 8, 15 and 20 years. Interest for 1840, 95,590 dollars. To meet these demands an available sum, from various sources, is stated, to the amount of 795,954 dollars. The estimate of probable receipts for 1841, is 458,894 dollars, and of expenditures 300,027 dollars.

Martyrdom in Madagascar.—A recent London Evangelical Magazine gives interesting notice that 16 of the persecuted Christians of Madagascar, who for a long time succeeded in concealing themselves from their persecutors, had been apprehended, and that nine of their number were speared to death on the 7th of July.

The French papers mention that a carrier pigeon being let loose at the time of the late ceremonies in Paris, bearing a small tri-colored flag, with crowns of immortelles suspended, flew forward and alighted upon Napoleon's coffin. The Prince de Joinville took possession of the bird.

Roman Catholic Statistics.—An estimate published in the Catholic Almanac makes the Catholic population of the United States, 1,300,000; Clergymen, 545; Churches, 512; Churches building, 27; other stations, 304; ecclesiastical institutions, 17; religious institutions for females, 31; academies for females, 49; for young men, 24; Bishops, 47; accessions to priestly offices, in 1840, 85.

Temperance.—Father Matthew.—This most successful apostle of Temperance, has lists of his disciples—who have taken the pledge, and hold tickets, or medals—the number of nearly two millions,—besides lists kept by other provincial towns. He has gained by his immense labours, and self-satisfaction, the mental reward which springs from noble exertions in a good cause, the delight in feeling that he has been instrumental in performing vast good for his country and his species; but as regards pecuniary emolument

—attains so many, and by which they measure all reward—as if the value of gold were eternal,—he has nothing to show. His clerical pittance is made sufficient for his wants while he wields an influence which emperors might well envy. His early exertions were found to be mimical to the worldly prospects of some of his relatives, who renounced with him, that his course would "cause their ruin." But he was not blinded by that sophistry which looks around the circle only,—he did not shrink from general good but partial evil might follow,—but persevered until he had the satisfaction of seeing large establishments for the production of ardent spirits, in which his family were deeply interested, idle and crumbling to ruins, or turned to some other purpose, at a loss of thousands of pounds sterling. This perseverance was really a performance of duty; but it was heroic, considering the circumstances, and the commonly received notions on such subjects. If one extraordinary man exacted only one penny from each of his pledge-takers, supposing the number to be 2,000,000, the proceeds would be above 280,000,—but in stead of this he has only made pecuniary sacrifices, and has been a large contributor to the temperance fund; he causes the saving of millions of money yearly to his countrymen, without any of the golden shower descending on himself. If like Gideon's place, he alone is unwatered, in this respect, he will partake of that precious dew which makes glad the garden of the Lord.

Father Matthew has not been eulogized in prose only, the muse has already placed chaplets on his brow. Among others of such tributes, a young lady of Halifax, we perceive, has woven some fitting lines. In the "Eden's Visit," a literary sheet issued from the Herald Office, during the first week in January, are some lines signed Sarah, entitled "Laud of my brother," in which after an enumeration of some sources of Irish exultation, the following passage occurs:—"Yet amongst them all, to none can fame With greater justice give a name, Matthew! than unto thee, who first The chain of vile Intemperance burst; And piety brought to many a hearth, That lately knew the drunkard's death. Still onward, onward, be thy course, Let Temperance speed with all her force, And may the God of righteousness, Thy life preserve, thine efforts bless!" It is very pleasing to see such intellectual efforts as those from which these lines are taken—particularly when a genuine patriotism gives a glow to the young mind, and moral improvement gets the rank which it should ever hold.

Since writing the above, we perceive that the Temperance pledge-takers, in Ireland, are estimated at the vast number of 3,391,000; a number which we may be better judge, by recollecting that it is equal to about one-third of the men, women and children in British North America.

Temperance in Halifax.—We heard the pleasing announcement, this week, that Father Matthew had come to Halifax; meaning that a portion of his spirit had appeared among us, and was producing its beneficial operations. In St. Mary's Church, on Sunday last, Rev. Mr. Longman, and Rev. Mr. Deane administered the Temperance pledge and medals, to 530 persons. This is a good beginning, and with other similar improvements, forms one of the best features of the opening of 1841, in Nova Scotia. It would be difficult to overrate the beneficial effects, to public prosperity and to individuals of those eminently benevolent exertions.—Vancouverian.

Fortunate Rescue.—On last Wednesday night Mr. John Reid, Pilot, and Capt. Morison, in company near Reid's Point, when their attention was aroused by the most remarkable cries of a man, apparently in distress. They soon discovered that the cries proceeded from the direction of the water;—they immediately got a small boat and pulled off, and near the centre of the harbour they found a man upon a raft of timber, drifting fast down towards the ocean, with his feet severely frost-bitten; while the sea was making fearful surges over him. Thus, by the humanity and daring of these two gentlemen a human being has been rescued from a watery grave. They placed their own lives in jeopardy to rescue a fellow being from an awful death.—St. John News.

Small Pox.—This dreadful disease is again prevalent in the Town, and of a bad type. Every precaution should be taken by families against its introduction into their abodes.—Vaccination, if not an entire preventive, mitigates the horrors of this loathsome distemper, and should be resorted to in all cases where it has not previously been tried, or the disorder been communicated by inoculation or taken naturally.—Halifax Times.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, Jan. 30th.

Mr. Hill, presented a Petition from Orissa Robinson, praying a remuneration for teaching a School at Saint Stephens, in the County of Charlotte, for the period of one year ending on the 1st day of May last; which was received, and referred to the Committee on School Petitions.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from Edward and Joseph Wilson, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Verchan, praying for a return of Head Money paid on Passengers brought into St. Andrews by the Brig Thomas Hanford, in the year 1842; which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from the Charlotte County Bank, on behalf of the said Bank, praying an increase of the Capital Stock, and an amendment as well as an extension of the Act of Incorporation; which was received.

Monday, Feb. 1.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from Cochran Craig, Wm. McIntosh, and 127 others, inhabitants of the Island of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, praying that measures may be adopted for opening and securing a Passage into Duck Harbour, in that Island; which was received.

Mr. Hill, presented a Petition from Thomas Armstrong, James Frink, Tristram Moore, David A. Rose, Nehemiah Marks, and Robert Lindsay, Esq., together with 250 others, Justices of the Peace and inhabitants of the Parishes of Saint Stephens, St. David, and St. James, in the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass, erecting those Parishes into a separate and distinct County; which was received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from Elizabeth Gibb, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late Wm. Gibb, setting forth, that her husband lost his life in consequence of an injury received whilst repairing the Lumps at Seal Island and Head Harbour Light Houses, and praying pecuniary aid in her destitute circumstances; which was decided in the negative.

Mr. Brown, presented a Petition from Sarah Wallace, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Widow of the late Jonathan Wallace, formerly a Soldier in the Revolutionary War, praying pecuniary aid in her present destitute circumstances; which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Bill to impose a Tax on Dogs in the Parish of Campo Bello, in the County of Charlotte, passed the House.

Tuesday, 21 Feb.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from the Rev Samuel Thompson, Charlotte Thompson and Angus D. M'Master, of the Parish of Saint Andrews and Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, heirs of the late John M'Master, deceased, praying to be relieved from certain suits instituted against them by Her Majesty's Attorney General; which was received.

Mr. Boyd presented a petition from Hugh McKay and Patrick Cluch, Esquires, and 54 others, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, praying that measures may be adopted to obtain a repeal of the existing duty imposed by Act of the Imperial Parliament, on foreign wheat flour imported into the Province; which was received.

Wednesday, Feb. 2d.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from Geo. D. Morrison, a licenced Teacher, praying that the Provincial allowance may be granted to him for teaching a School at the Parish of Saint James, in the County of Charlotte, for the period of one year, ending on the 1st of Sept. 1837; which was received, and referred to the Committee on School Petitions.

On motion of Mr. Hill, The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace, for the County of Charlotte, to assess the Parish of St. Stephens, in the said County, for the erection of a Wharf on the Public Landing at Salt Water, in the said Parish.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

On motion of Mr. Hill, The House went into a Committee of the whole, on a Bill to provide for more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of St. Stephens.

The Chairman reported that the Committee had the Bill referred to them under their consideration, and agreed to the same.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from William McIntosh, Esq., and 66 other inhabitants of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass, in aid of individual subscription, towards building a Break-water at Flag's Beach, on the said Island; which was received, and referred to the Committee on Internal Communication, to report thereon.

The Hon. Mr. Johnston, by command of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, delivered the following Message:—"NEW BRUNSWICK. Message to the House of Assembly, 3d February, 1841. "J. HARVEY, Lt. Governor."

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"J. H."

The Despatch communicated by the foregoing Message being read at the Clerk's Table, is as follows:—

(Extract.)

Downing Street, 20th April 1840. I have received your Despatch of the 28th March, No. 13, communicating to me the copy of an Address to yourself from the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, of the 9th month, respecting the application of the Surplus of the Civil List Fund for the Salary of the Master of the Rolls of the Province.

In declining to acquiesce in this application you will employ the most courteous and conciliatory style, which the occasion admits of for the language of the House on the present occasion, and their habitual course of proceeding on all occasions, are such as to entitle them to the respect and confidence of Her Majesty's Government, and it is right that those feelings should be distinctly indicated, in the terms selected, to convey a refusal of the present application, which they have perhaps made unadvisedly.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. & c.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday 29th Jan.

The Hon. Mr. Wier presented the following petition:—

A petition from Cyrus C. Munger, praying a return of duties on Goods exported to the United States:—

A petition from the Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying certain expenses incurred by them for transient Poor may be repaid from the Provincial funds:—

A petition from John Sabattis and Peter Joseph, in behalf of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians, praying a grant of money to enable them to purchase Land in Charlotte County, for camping, and other purposes:—

A petition from William Parker, praying an allowance for teaching a school in the Parish of Saint Patrick:—

A petition from John M'Laughlin, relating to the Ferry at Oak Point, in the County of Charlotte; which were received.

The Hon. Mr. Hatch presented petitions from Edward and Joseph Wilson, praying a return of head money paid by them on passengers in the brig Thomas Hanford, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine and one thousand eight hundred and forty; and in the brig Sarah and Nancy, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty; which were received.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the County of Charlotte to hold the lot of Land on which the old Court House stood for the benefit of the town of Saint Andrews, was read a second time. Ordered, That the House be put into a committee of the whole on Monday next, to take the said Bill into consideration.

Monday, 1st Feb. The Hon. Mr. Hatch presented a petition from Elizabeth Gibb, of the Town of Saint Andrews, praying relief to herself and family, her husband having, in the execution of his duty in the Light House at Head Harbor, received an injury which caused his death; which was received.

The Hon. Mr. Wier presented the following petition:—

A petition from Sarah Wallace, widow of the late Jonathan Wallace, an old soldier, praying legislative assistance.

A petition from Orissa Robinson, of Saint Stephens Parish, in Charlotte County, praying an allowance for teaching a school:—

A petition from Thomas Armstrong, Jas. Frink, Nehemiah Marks, Robert Hitchings, and two hundred and sixty-five other persons inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Stephens, Saint James and Saint David in Charlotte County, praying the before named Parish may by law be declared to be and established a County separate from the County of Charlotte, for reasons set forth in their petition; which were received.

We have much pleasure in noticing the successful commencement of the York Agricultural Society. The meeting on the 26th ult. produced upwards of £53; although several lists had not been received from distant parts of the county. We are heartily glad that our Farmers are bestirring themselves, and that so much interest is already excited; and as we believe new subscribers are coming in almost every day. We hope to see the subscriptions doubled ere long. It may be as well to mention that it was decided at the last meeting, that all persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of membership for this year, must subscribe on or before the 15th April next. We shall soon publish a scale of premiums to be awarded, on the second Tuesday in October next; when a Cattle show will be held in Fredericton.—Fredericton Sentinel.

We are pleased to learn that the Rev. Mr. Dunphy, of the Catholic Church, in this city, intends forming a Temperance Society, in his parish, on Sunday next. As intemperance is the cause of more than half of the crimes which disgrace our city, we think that the Reverend gentleman's laudable efforts, will be the means of doing a vast deal of good in the community.—Morning News.

The Madawaska Affair.—A story has been going the rounds of the Provincial as well as the American papers—the latter with whom it originated—that three American gentlemen while proceeding on their way from Bangor to Canada, were stopped in Madawaska by a party of British armed soldiers, who, without the least provocation, whatever, most grossly assaulted and abused them. One of the travellers it is stated, was knocked down with a blow from a musket, another received a bayonet wound in the shoulder, and a third in trying to escape, received a bullet in his thigh. Disbelieving the story, we never have noticed it up to the present time, but on making inquiries of several gentlemen who reside in different sections of the Madawaska settlement, and who arrived here the past week on Court business, we are informed by them that there is not a shadow of truth in the report, and that a circumstance of the kind could not occur without their knowledge.—Woodstock Times.

St. John, Feb. 5.—MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—Mr. SMITH on the Fine Arts.—On Friday evening last, Mr. Geo. N. Smith delivered his first lecture this season, before the Mechanics' Institute. He commenced by showing the estimation in which the Fine Arts

have been held in every age, and the moral and political consequences of their neglect. He then proceeded to show that the Fine Arts are not only a source of pleasure and refinement, but also a source of wealth and power. He concluded by showing that the Fine Arts are a source of national glory and honor.

Mr. Smith's lecture was well attended, and he received much applause. He is expected to deliver several more lectures during the season.

The N. B. M. E. M. bill has been passed by the Legislature. It is a bill to amend the laws relating to the mechanics' lien, and to provide for the enforcement of the same.

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A petition from

Petrified Trees in Texas.—A Texas paper gives an account of petrified trees which are found in some parts of that country. They are to be found scattered in huge logs or blocks, or in small detached masses over a large extent of country, generally at the distance of eighty or a hundred miles from the coast. One of the largest of these specimens is said to be seven feet in diameter. It is completely silicified, throughout, and so hard that the chips readily strike fire with steel. The fibres of the wood are so distinct, that the rings denoting the annual growth may be distinguished. All the specimens that have been found belong to one species of tree—probably different from any now existing on the globe. It resembles the pine more than any other trees.

In many parts of the west, particularly in Kentucky, petrification may be seen at every step. They are not in such large masses as those spoken of above—but mostly consist of shells imbedded in stone, with twigs and other ligneous particles. The manner in which these formations took place is a matter of speculation. The existence of marine shells so far in the interior is the strangest part of the phenomenon.

Our Opinion too.—The following from the Picayune proves the editor to be a gentleman of taste:—"If a man was made in the image of his maker, surely woman was designed to keep him still in remembrance of heaven. When a man reflects upon Paradise, asks his mind for something earthly that resembles it, he can think of woman, lovely woman, and nothing else. Picture innocence, youth and beauty in woman, and if you do not see paradise, go to an oculist immediately, depend upon it, there is something the matter with your eyes."

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY the 13th day of February, 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, p. m. A Demand of **DAVID LEITCHON**, of in and to all that certain Lot of **DAVID BASSETT**, situate, lying and being on Pleasant Ridge, Lot No. 11, in the County of Charlotte, bounded on the North by a lot occupied by William Smart, and on the South by a lot occupied by James Steen, as will pay the non-resident tax assessed thereon for the year of our Lord 1840, due notice thereof having been previously given by the Collector of Rates in the above Parish as by Law required. Bring \$5 1/2 with costs as advertised 20th 1841 and other costs. **THOMAS JONES,** Sheriff of Charlotte. Saint Andrews, Jan. 8, 1841.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews on SATURDAY the 8th day of May next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock. All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim & Demand of **DAVID LEITCHON**, of in and to all that certain Lot of **PARCEL OF LAND**, in the Parish of Saint David, which he now resides, containing 100 acres more or less, and lying between Daniel Hill and James Steenson's Farms, on the Western point. The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favor of Harris Hatch, against said James Leighton, endorsed to levy \$18 5 2 and interest from 8th April 1840. Also \$3 4 10 besides Sheriff's fees, &c. **THOMAS JONES,** Sheriff of Charlotte. Oct. 19, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday the sixteenth day of JUNE next, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the New Court House in St. Andrews. All the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand, of the **ACADIAN COMPANY**, of in and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and hereditaments of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Stables, Wharves, Buildings, Erection, and Improvements thereon, being and standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and appertaining. Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended so to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley, and Neal D. Shaw the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under an execution of *Fieri facias*, at the suit of Louis A. Cazemiro, against the said Acadian Company, endorsed to levy \$546 35 with interest on the sum of \$577 94, from the 15th June 1840, besides Sheriff's fees, &c. **THOMAS JONES,** Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, 8th Dec 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the New Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY the 24th day of JULY 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 p. m. All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of **FRANCIS HIBBARD**, of in and to a certain Lot of LAND situated in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, on the Eastern side of the River Maguadavic, containing 100 acres more or less, devised to the late ELKANAH PLAYER, by PAUL BARTON in his last will adjoining the southern boundary of Lands owned by Dr. DeWolfe. **AND ALSO.** All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of the said **FRANCIS HIBBARD** of in and to a certain other Lot of LAND

situate in the said Parish on the Eastern side of the said River Maguadavic, containing 100 acres more or less. **AND ALSO** of in and to two other certain Lots of LAND situate in the said Parish on the Eastern side of the River Maguadavic conveyed by Lechan Cameron, Esq. to the said Francis Hibbard by Deed executed 1st Sept. 1831. Seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of James Frazer, junr. to satisfy a debt of \$72 13 34 and Sheriff's fees &c. **THOMAS JONES,** Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Dec. 16, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the New Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY the 24th day of JULY, 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 p. m. All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of **WILLIAM STINSON**, of in and to that certain Lot or parcel of Land, with the buildings thereon, situated on Saint Andrews Island, bounded on the East by Land owned by Joseph Stinson, Junr. and on the West by land owned by Eliza Lloyd, containing 40 acres more or less; Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Alexander Kennedy, to satisfy a debt of \$22 1 61 with interest, \$5 11s, costs and Sheriff's fees. **THOMAS JONES,** Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Dec. 16, 1840.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of JULY, 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock p. m. All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of **ELIZABETH FARLEY**, and **ISAAC KETCHUM**, to that certain Lot of Land on Grand Manan, containing 250 acres more or less, which was granted by the Crown to Henry Kumbal, and conveyed by said Kumbal to E. Foster, by Foster to Young, and by Young to Farley and Ketchum. **ALSO.** The following Lands in the Parish of Saint Patrick, being Lot No. 3, on the Plum Ridge, containing 100 acres, being the most northern in the tract granted to C. R. Hatheway, Esq.; and the lot adjoining the before described containing 100 acres granted to Judith Ryan. **AND ALSO.** Lot No. 2, on the old Fredericton Road in the Parish of Saint George, containing 100 acres more or less, which was allotted to Samuel Treat, by Letters Patent, a soldier in the New Brunswick Regiment. The same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to satisfy Daniel Ausley, of Saint John, in a debt of \$5,000 with \$5 11s 64 costs, and Sheriff's fees &c. **THOMAS JONES,** Sheriff of Charlotte. Saint Andrews Dec. 22, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Saturday, the 10th day of JULY 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock p. m. All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of **SAMUEL JAMES MASTER** of in and to all those premises in Saint Stephen, situate on the Eastern side of the main road at the Public Landing, comprising the House, Store and Land, now occupied by Mr. James Gillis, and the year corner House and land, occupied by Mr. McGowan; the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in this Province, to satisfy R. J. Carr and Wm. Nixon, in a debt of \$241 16 6 and 14s 2d besides Sheriff's fees, &c. **THOMAS JONES,** Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews December, 21 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the New Court House in Saint Andrews, on TUESDAY, the twelfth day of JULY next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, p. m. All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, Property and Demand, of **GEORGE W. MURPHY**, of in and to the following Lots, Pieces, or Parcels of LAND and Premises, viz. two hundred acres of Land more or less, formerly granted to one JOHN GILLMAN, situate in the Parish of Saint Patrick, bounded as follows: on the North by Land granted to DANIEL HILL, Junior, on the East by Crown Land, on the South by land granted to JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq. and on the West by the Digdegagah River. A certain other Tract of LAND, situate in the Parish of Saint Patrick bounded as follows, commencing at the South-eastern angle of lot number one (granted to Daniel Hill) in George N. Smith's survey of Clarence Hill Settlement, made in the year 1831, thence running by the Magnet North 61 degrees and 30 minutes East 16 chains, (of four poles each) to the point of Daniel Hill, thence South 45 degrees and 30 minutes East 13 minutes East twenty-three chains, to the western side of a reserved Road, the north-south Road South sixteen chains and fifty links, thence South seventy-five degrees west forty chains to the grant to John Gillman, and thence North twenty-four degrees, West eighty chains along the rear line of said Grant to the place of beginning containing sixty-eight acres more or less. The said Lots of Land having been taken in execution at the suit of James Allanshaw, against George W. Murphy, endorsed to levy \$85 11s 5s, with interest on the sum of \$70 0 0, from the 5th May 1838, besides Sheriff's fees &c. **THOMAS JONES,** Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Jan. 9, 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of JULY, 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock p. m. A QUAT piece or parcel of Land situated on GRAND MANAN and containing about TWO ACRES, and lying at or near Sprague's Cove, being a part of Lot No. 15, conveyed by one John Spangue to John Cunningham, the present occupier, with the House, Store, Wharf, and other improvements thereon. The same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy Wm. Dougan, in a debt of \$35 9 8d recovered by him against John Cunningham et al. besides Sheriff's fees &c. **THOMAS JONES,** Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, Dec. 20, 1840.

DOCTOR SPHON'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY.

FOR the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never fails. When exercised in itself, it cures the system and does away the causes of the SICK & NERVOUS HEADACHE. Thousands have tried it, and found precisely the relief which the article promises to bestow. Certificate of the strongest kind, and from the most respectable persons, are in the possession of the proprietor, some of which have been published, testifying to the permanent cure, and others to the immediate relief given by this remedy. It affords relief to the patient in 15 or 20 minutes from the first dose. It cures when the symptoms are at their acme, and liberally with an excellent appetite. A man first felt, it prevents the further progress of the complaint, and can produce no danger at any time by an excessive dose; as in such a case it would only throw off the contents of the stomach, leaving a new set and liberally with an excellent appetite. All afflicted with headache should not fail to procure the article and relieve themselves from so distressing a complaint. Physicians have in many instances given it to their patients, and in every instance, to our knowledge, with great satisfaction have found it a certain cure. Sick and Nervous Headache is a complaint with which physicians do not wish to have any thing to do, and generally prescribe such remedies as are either dangerous or only for temporary relief; consequently Dr. Spthon's Sick Headache Remedy escapes the opposition which some other proprietary articles meet from that source. Try it once and you will never regret it. It is composed entirely of vegetable, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and does not require any change of diet or exercise. Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher street N. Y., and by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews. From the Boston Chronicle, Jan. 10. "We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co. the Agents for Oldidge's Balm of Columbia, have deputed to sell their article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was nearly gone, and who, considering that they bestowed a most valuable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she purchased the Balm, and she had soon, and after a year's faithful resort to medicinal restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldidge's Balm, and she has now rings in rich profusion, glossy, and of recent blackness. We are not pulling names of the commodity has been sent to us, and indeed we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through the virtue, hair enough, and of a respectable quality, of its own.

DARING FRAUD. The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK written on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception. Address COMSTOCK & CO. Wholesale Druggists. Sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews. **TO THE BALD HEADED.** This is to certify, that I have been told about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head is now covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see at Delhi village. This shows article I bought at Comstock & Co's store, who had it from Comstock & Co. JOHN JAQUIN, Jr. Delhi, July 17, 1839. Sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

JUDGE PATTERSON. Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives. Middletown, N. J., March 12, 1840. Messrs. Comstock & Co. Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem best to substantiate the purposes for which it is intended. [CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.] I hereby certify that my daughter has been afflicted with the above complaint for the space of about 20 years, the attacks occurring once in about two weeks, frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently to deprive her of life. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try Spthon's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends, found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when it attacked, she has found immediate relief, and she is now permanently cured. The attacks are now very seldom and of short duration. I hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant. J. M. PATTERSON. Judge of the Court of C. P. Sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT. This article is offered to the public as a never failing cure for the Rheumatism, and it has for a number of years sustained its reputation, and accomplished cures which had defied the power of every other article. In acute and recent cases, the Liniment, and in chronic Rheumatism, the cases of cure are numerous. It is truly a remedy that cures the nerve and bone with the most happy effect. Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher street N. Y., and by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXpectorant SYRUP. THE cases of consumption are so numerous in all the northern latitudes, that some remedy as a preventive should be kept by every family constantly on hand, to administer in the first appearance, so direct a disease. This Expectorant Syrup will in every case prevent the complaint. It is impossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side, and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up the cases as incurable. Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher street N. Y., and by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect this! Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold. Have you a cough?—Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively all-ward relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay. Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup today! Tomorrow may be too late. Have you a cough?—Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you. For the plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve. For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. 2 Fletcher street, near Pearl, and at nearly all respectable Drug-Stores.—and Dr. McSTAY, St. Andrews.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Connecticut, United States. Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000. THIS long established Institution has for more than twenty-six years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honorable promptness. During this period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured, in any instance to resort to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, fully to maintain the high reputation of the Company. It insures on the most favorable terms every description of property against Loss or DAMAGE BY FIRE but takes no marine risks. Application for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the Secretary of the Company, or to its Agents, who are appointed in many of the principal Towns and Cities in the United States, and in the British Provinces.

ASK, INQUIRE—ASK THOSE WHO KNOW. THOSE ONLY WHO KNOW BY TRIAL and immediate observation, can form any idea of the effects of the celebrated HAYS' LINIMENT like cures effected in cases of the PILES, RHEUMATISM, ALL SWELLINGS, and ALL EXTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the use of HAYS' LINIMENT. Find out, who has used it, that will not lead it about all things ever used, and you will find—what cannot be found. For the relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, I beg you to ask—ask of those who know—ask MATTHEW J. MYERS, Esq. Athens N. Y.; ask Gen. DEFGREEN, late of Washington city, such of these gentlemen know of cases unnumbered by all other remedies or physicians, though tried for many years, that have been cured by the use of the genuine HAYS' LINIMENT. The names of other persons know similar cases. We appeal to their sense of justice—their human feelings. It is but a duty you owe to your suffering friends to let this great remedy be known. Speak of it often to all your friends. It will save much pain where the newspapers are not read, or where readers are incredulous, because so many worthless articles are advertised for the same purpose. Do not be imposed upon, but get the true article. The proprietor will not allow this article to be paid for unless it cures, when all the directions are fully followed. Will any one suffering refuse now to try it? It is not to be paid for until he has obtained relief from his suffering. Mr. Hays would never consent to offer this article, were he not compelled by his sense of moral and religious duty—to do all in his power for the relief of human misery. For this purpose he would sooner devote a fortune, than accept a dollar for any worthless article. LOOK OUT!—Some unprincipled persons have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon, but get the true article. It is in the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is impossible for any other to be true to the name.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS. Arrive from United States daily at 12 a. m. Saint John and Saint George, by Coach—Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 p. m. Saint John by steam—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays 3 to 5 p. m. Saint Stephen by Coach—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Departs for United States daily at 10 a. m. Saint John and Saint George, by Coach—Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays at 7 a. m. Saint John by steam—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8 a. m. Saint Stephen by Coach—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10 a. m.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THE STANDARD OFFICE. SUPREME COURT. Subpoena; Common process; Bailable process; Non-bailable process; Bailable writs; Declarations; Pleas; General issue; and Notice of set off. COMMON PLEAS. Summary process, bailable and non-bailable; Executions, Ca. Sa's, and Fi Fa's. MAJESTIES. Summons, Subpoena, Ticket, Juror's summons, Witness subpoena, Delendants bond Capias, Commitment, Ship-master's complaint, warrant-committal & discharge. MISCELLANEOUS. Deed of land; Warranty deed; Letter of Administration; Letter of Appraisement, Confined debtors notice for maintenance, for discharge, Indentures, Bond to pay money. To enter up judgment, Timber and land petitions. St. Andrews, July 1, 1840.

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LOOK OUT! Read the following:—ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:—The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. H. Hays, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative. W. M. THATCHER, senior, Methodist Minister in Saint George's charge, No. 26 North Fifth street. John P. Inglis, 331 Arch street, John D. Thomas, M. D. 162 Race street, John S. Furdy, 19 Spruce street, Hugh McCurdy, 241 South 7d street, John Gard, Junior 123 Arch street. The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtuous in the estimation of the public, when it is known that those of the above signs are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30. (From the Mayor.) Commencement of Pennsylvania } I, ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs J. P. Inglis, John S. Furdy, and Hugh McCurdy, whose names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, to the said certificate, this 21st day of December, A. D. 1839. ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor. Sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

POLLOCK. QUINCE'S superior Bristle Island 400 Q POLLOCK, for sale by E. & J. WILSON. December 10, 1840—6w. **BOARD OF EDUCATION.** RESOLVED, that every applicant for Common School Licence, present to the Board of Education, a satisfactory certificate of moral character, from two or more persons of respectability, known to the Board. H. H. HATCH, Secretary. St. Andrews, Jan. 13, 1841.

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SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY A. W. SMITH. At his Office in Saint Andrews, NEW BRUNSWICK. TERMS. 15s. a year, delivered to town or called for 12s. 6d. when forwarded by mail. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid. ADVERTISEMENTS. Inserted according to written orders, or continued till forbid in no written directions. First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 3s. Each repetition of Do, 1s. First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line. Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line. Advertising by the year may be agreed on.

AGENTS. St. Andrews, Mr. S. Connolly, Mr. W. Campbell, Mr. James Albee Esq. Trist. Moore Esq. Forer Hill, Mr. J. Goldery, St. Patrick, Mr. David Turner, St. George, Mr. Wm. Brandt, Upper Falls, Mr. D. Gilson, Passfield, Johnus Knight Esq. Grand Manan, Wilford Fisher Esq. St. John, D. M. Millan Esq. Richmond, W. J. Lavton Esq. Fredericton, Mr. Henry S. Beck, Miramichi, Jas. Cote Esq.

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Mr. Eorron These was among the La practice in d not underfy Bill, and sal cases far "the glorio End, Mr. Be this, and sat less confusio box, all adri case of "B in one of M where the hu jumping into that fastened lasted a long alteration in the Bill is me myself "Law theless, noty Mr. Boyd gainst the du been done wi Messages from discussed, an dence of a Mr had once a G River; and w ted. In the was a regular Mr. Brown. Bill for the n Bill required straight, to b rotten sap. House were thing or two wanted very r that a good n it and did no could not be that a sap rot will. At last then passed i er's Bill for rry hundred a make the Ro and Boyd, an End, Hill, an majority in fa little Bills we to the publi their operatio dogs on the I regulate stree another for il County of Ca Mr. Owen dividing the (lands as a Co presented the upon which 3 ings and shu moved for lea Stephen, st-1 County, but two, so h bout it. A l Partelow, whi proceedings r low unfortun en up all, to g again. I dar ty petitions of several of the in our County of the large s paid and forf all unsuccess House a grou claims more f ultimately ge the large su into the publi Mr. Brown ford Fisher, c some money t of a prosecuti count of the b deal was said several of the could not be r spoke seeme tion was fina to a select co ported upon. I almost for been attending on what he ca large room at This Geology and the grate he has hung u which he poin long pole. Be whir's round v shows that th is nothing mor ing son whi mud from a w is "kissing h gain he has all Axes, Goug