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BRUSHES.
DOWN GLASS.
PIERS.

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Mustard, Ginger, Pepper,
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D. BRADLEY.

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MARK YOUNG,
Collector of Rates, St. George's
1 Feb. 1842 Rm

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Coddish,
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VOLUME 9

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1842.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail.

A SUNDAY NOON AT SEA.

"Thus said the rover
To his gallant crew,
Up with the black flag,
Down with the blue.—SEA SONG.

The breeze, during the night, continued strong and steady, and Saucy Sally having put her best foot foremost made a good log during the last twelve hours of her career. At daylight one solitary sail was seen far away on the lee quarter—one of our impatient consorts, doubtless, of the late calm—her head was turned in a like direction with our own, yet she did not, like us, appear to be quite so anxious to make up for lost time; at all events, she did not show anything like the quantity of drapery wherewith Saucy Sally was invested. Probably her captain was paid by the month, and felt no pressing inducements to urge him home. Whatever the motive, the stranger was under easy sail, whilst Saucy Sally was busied cheerily along under a superfluity of muslin, every thing being steered well up, and her sails standing like boards.

The joyous party of Saturday night had again assembled and done justice to their ample matutiny fire. Order and regularity were every where observable, and crew and passengers prepared to do reverence to that day, whose command to be kept holy was scrupulously adhered to by the excellent commander. The main deck awning was spread; the captain, garished with the glorious banner of Albion, was fitted to do duty for pulpit. As in reverence of the sacred rites, the breeze, hitherto a fresh one, died away to a gentle air, propelling the floating sanctuary some two knots thro' the water. Saucy Sally sported royals and sky-sail, with the lower foretop mast and foretop gallant studding sails braced just so far forward as to be clearly full on the starboard tack. We had carried the southeast trade along across the quarter, being, at the moment of which I now treat, Sunday, 29th May, 18—, in latitude 14° 5, north longitude 83° west. Just as we were preparing to commence service, we passed close by the heel of a topsail. It was covered with barnacles, and was attended by three large varicose and a superb dolphin, which, for a brief space, paid their respects to our ship, ultimately, however, returning to the wave-worn spar. What reflections this fragment of a ship tended to awaken! Was the loss of her mast her sole mis- hap? or had the fated bark and her gallant crew become the victims of the relentless deep? Or worse—far worse—were they even then, their goodly vessel stripped of all her gay and lofty apparel, driving a sheer hulk at the mercy of the elements—no means left to gain the wished-for haven—no hope again to list the much-loved voice of mother, brother, wife—famine and thirst their consorts, a fearful death their anticipated doom! Was this the destiny of her of the broken topsail? The ocean blabs no secrets.

Prayer had been said, and Macsweeney was just about to commence Blair's beautiful discourse "on the Disorders of the Passions," when Bosy, who was leaning now over that poop rail, now casting a glance to leeward broke forth—

"I ax pardon, captain, but the stranger craft has fetched our wake, set his fore-top-gallant sail, an' is walkin' up to us like win-ky."

"What distance is he?" asked Macsweeney, without moving muscle or feature.

"I can just make out the roach of his fore-top-gallant sail as he rises to the swell."

"Very good. Keep him in your eye, and when I've done service I'll take a look at him myself.—Never mind him, gentlemen," said the skipper, with the utmost placidity to his passengers, who thronged the side to catch a glimpse of the stranger, "we'll ascertain who and what he is by and by.—In the mean time, let me beg your attention to the fate of the envious Haman, which should prove a wholesome lesson to us all."

How far Macsweeney benefited by the powerful discourse, which he read with a clear and earnest voice, it would be difficult to tell, but, to judge by the leeward looks of his auditors, their thoughts were at least divided, and no sooner had the volume been closed than an eager rush toward the taffrail ensued. The captain, after carefully replacing his books and seeing the main deck in its usual position, ascended the poop ladder, followed by Mr. Shuffie and O'Donoghue. The breeze had still more subsided, and the Saucy Sally drew her stately form lazily through the water. The stranger's hull was now clearly discernible, and instead of the scanty canvass which he had so lately shewn, he had now packed every stitch that he could set, which, to expedite his junction, he was most assiduously wetting.

"Humph!" ejaculated Macsweeney, after a patient survey. "That fellow's more anxious to speak to us than I am to exchange communications with him. His actions seem suspicious to say the least, and as it's always best to be prepared, why it may be just as well to load the waist guns (these were two ineffective short nine-pound gunades) with round and canister, and to send the arm-chest

on deck. Mr. O'Donoghue, see to it, my man."
"Nivur fare, sir," responded the mate, as an Irishman invariably does,—"nivur fare sir." And away skipped O'Donoghue to execute his superior's command.

"Gentlemen," continued the captain, in the quiet, senescent manner which characterized him in every emergency, "I've seen some of you turn up the nellys and albatrosses sharp and sure; now, as there may be worse kites than them coming up astern, perhaps you would have no objection to a shot should they come beyond friendly hail."

The hint sufficed. A general move ensued, and rifle and fowling piece were in instant requisition. When next I returned to the deck, I found the poop and main-deck awning furled, the ship still continued her course, but every practicable arrangement had been adopted for defence, provided our persevering pursuer meditated a hostile encounter.

"Ay, ay!" said Macsweeney, rubbing his hands, as he glanced complacently at his mustering band; this looks life-like. Mr. Shuffie, call the hauls aft!"

The mate hastened to obey.
"My lads," said the captain, addressing his crew, "I need not tell you that the man cowers of that fellow astern are something more than suspicious; should he turn out the craft I doubt he is, a knife at the throat, or a walk of the plank is most likely to be our choice. Now, I have no fancy for either alternative, but am determined to fight the ship whilst one plank holds by another. You know my mind, lads, so you that are jolly boys will stand to it like trumps, and you, if there be any such among you, that feel qualmish, away with you to the coal-hole!"

Macsweeney's oration was full as forcible as the most impressing harangue of the Roman Cicero; at least, it elicited as warm a response from his complacent auditors, who stood prepared to do his bidding in whatever manner might be required.

"Thankee, thankee, my sons," said the skipper; "now, mind me, if this fellow means mischief, the first thing he'll do will be to order us to heave to. I shall obey; but, mark me, the moment the main-top sail is to the mast—her stun' sails, and main-royal, and sky-sail clue lines—whatever chances, there can be no harm in keeping the ship under easy working command. You understand my men? And now, as you value life, have ready ears and willing hands. Stations, lads, stations!"

By the time that these several dispositions had been made, the stranger, a beautiful brig, had approached within long-gun shot. We (that is, officers and passengers) were congregated upon the poop-deck, in anticipation of momentarily receiving an iron summons to round to.—This, however, did not appear to be part of the unknown's policy; and whilst he was fast drawing ahead, Macsweeney, who carried on the duties of his ship as if he floated unquestoned mistress of the blue expanse, ordered eight bells (*having taken the sun*) to be struck, and invited his passengers to partake their customary meridian. They were in the act of descending, when Bosy reported that the brig, having given a broad way to leeward, showed Spanish colours at her peak. These were scarcely set, ere they were dipped, in indication that it was their wish to speak to us. The atrocities which have degraded Spain's once imperial banner, coupled with the rakish loom of the stranger, and our proximity to the Cape de Verd Islands, the favourite resort of the lawless, caused us to survey him with a curiosity in which apprehension was not slightly mingled. Our doubts and fears were of course of speedy solution,—for the *soi disant* Spaniard had now lessened his distance to a couple of hundred yards. A more onerous hull it was impossible to look upon!—long, low, and of exceeding beam—the bow round as an apple, with a cut-water sharp as a wedge, from which projected a female figure-head of the most graceful proportions. Every line was symmetry itself,—her bottom beautifully moulded, her copper bright as burnished gold, and her run clean and fine as the heels of a racer; in short, the very model of what an English nobleman's yacht should be.—The capacity might amount to some three hundred tons.—The beauty of the hull was fully equalled by the gear aloft, which was taut, tapering, and brightly-varnished, with long heads painted white. He carried courses, topsails, with a slab reef to make them stand better,—topgal-lant-sails, foretopmast staysail jib, boom, mainsail, a thundering ringtail, foretopmast, and foretop gallant studding sails; his royal yards were sent down, and his flying jib-boom hoisted; and his yards were remarkably square, his canvass well cut, and it was impossible to surpass the light, airy tracery of his taper masts, with all their mazy lines of superincumbent cordage. As we approximated, we gave our meteor flag to the breeze, and his Spanish ensign still floating at his peak. His lovely craft was in perfect command, and having drawn a little before our lee-beam, he immediately halted.

"Ship, ship!"

"Hullo!" responded Macsweeney.

"What ship's that?"
"The Saucy Sally. What brig's that?"
"The Vomito Prieto. That was the answer."
"Where are you from?"
"The Cape of Good Hope."
"Heave to—heave to! I've intelligence to communicate."

"Ay, ay!" sung out Mac. "Cheerily, my lads, round in the weather main, and—topsail braces. Foretop, there! down t'gallant stun' sail; in with Big Ben; clap on the topmast stunsail downballo! that's it—with a will, men. So—o! Man royal and skysail clue lines!"

In a surprisingly short space, the Saucy Sally was reduced to top and top-gallant sails, jib, and spanker, the fore and main course hanging in the brails. The Vomito Prieto was still under sail, although, while our ship was obeying her injunctions, she had hauled up so sharp in the wind as not only to deaden her way, but to drop some short distance astern. Perceiving our main-top sail to the mast, he once more ranged within hailing distance.

"Ship ahoy! Send a boat aboard of me, d'ye hear?"

"Brig ahoy!" shouted Mac. "No boat of mine leaves this ship. If you have any thing to communicate, send your own boat."

"Send your boat this instant, sir, or I'll fire into you!"

"Blaze away!" sung out the impetuous Scotchman. "Down on the deck, lads; you shall pepper him by and by."

A pause ensued; the vessels gradually separated; the Vomito Prieto hove to some sixty yards forward of the Sally's lee beam, and, without further ceremony, exchanged the Spanish ensign for the skull and crossbones.—At this moment, both vessels had nearly lost stowage way, the wind having fallen dead calm.

"We must be guided by circumstances," said the captain, addressing us; "but in no case must we allow them to obtain a footing upon our decks. Better to go to the bottom like men than be flung into it like dogs. He will, no doubt, seek to board under cover of his long guns. Let him try; but don't, I implore you, throw away a shot until each of you is sure of his man; every one they lose adds to our chance of escape."

The captain was right in his conjecture; for scarcely had he ceased speaking, ere Vomito, apparently satisfied with reconnoitering, launched both her quarter-boats full of men. No sooner had they touched the water, than they set forth a wild yell, to which, as a fitting accompaniment, the roar of their long eighteen opened its deadly throat, happily without any material injury resulting. Emboldened by the non-return of fire, the boats, after brief conference under the Vomito's stern, commenced pulling, making somewhat of a sweep, apparently with the design of assailing the Saucy Sally on either quarter.

"Divide yourselves," continued the watchful Mac; "but, above all, be cool—be steady. Ah!" he exclaimed, rubbing his hands with great delight, "it would be a noble chance; I'll try it, by George; at the worst, it can but fail. Look alive a hand or two: ease off the weather, and haul in the lee main braces; there's a cat's paw aloft,—the ship already feels it, and there will be more ere long. Jump aft, O'Donoghue, take the wheel, run the pirate alongside; and d'ye mind me, let every mother's son of you, as he wishes to see kith and kin again, pay the strictest attention to my commands!"

Circumstances had, indeed, altered the Scotchman's plans. At the very moment he was endeavoring to give a warm reception to the five-and-twenty or thirty wretches, armed to the teeth, fast approaching in the pirate's cutters,—at that very moment a light air swelled the Saucy Sally's sails. Like other tropical flairs, this air was extremely partial, and did not yet extend to the Vomito, which lay a motionless log on the water. Freshening in its course, at length it struck the guilty brig, but too late to save her from the grapple of the Saucy Sally, who was already speeding under its full influence. Two minutes sufficed to lay alongside, but few more to pour her resistless crew upon the corsair's decks; and whilst the main body battled the astonished ruffians, one or two secured the helm, and got the brig before the wind.—Saucy Sally bearing her faithful company, her passenger riflemen picking off the banditti with surprising accuracy. Discomfited on every hand, the survivors hurried below, leaving their trophy in the Sally's power. The boats, meanwhile, failed almost in the moment of possession, rowed with all the energy of despair; but the breeze had once more set in strong and steady, and both the Saucy Sally and Vomito were dropping them fast. Their maniac yells rent the air,—the water flashed under the fury of their strokes, and the boats were urged onwards with a strength almost superhuman. At the moment when hope must have been all but dead within them, the Vomito suddenly hove up in the wind's eye. Could it be? Had the merchantman failed, and were their comrades victors? They paused upon their oars, joining company, as if to ponder the course proper to be pursued. Brief was the space permitted for consideration. A splash, a stunning report, and an iron show-

er, sped its fatal flight, dashing the splintered oars from their nerveless grasp,—scattering, with one crash, the dying and the dead, with the shattered skulls that bore them, in ruined fragments upon the devouring deep! One instant and the welkin rung with the howl of despairing fiends; another, and nought was heard save the faint and passing struggle of mortal agony—fearful but just retribution!—Their own trusted weapons had been turned upon themselves; and O'Donoghue, by the mouth of their hoisted *Long Tom*, had sped them unannulled to their own account.

Let me bring my narrative to a close.—What was to be done with the pirate prize and her surviving crew? It was impossible for the Saucy Sally to spare hands to navigate her into port, and as to suffering her to escape, it was not to be dreamt of.

"Thieves' law for thieves' claw!" said the captain. "These rascals, even when they do fall into the hands of our cruisers—and sorry am I to say the instances of late are more than rare—too often escape through some curst Old Baily Boggle. Now, as it isn't the luck of every merchantman to catch a pirate, and as I'm a warm advocate of good old practices, why I'll en'try back to the times of Blackbeard, and other worthies. Therefore, a long rope and a short shirr! the gangway or the foreyard arm!"

I leave those who "sit at home at ease" to decide how far the practice of Macsweeney's Jeddah justice is correct. To my thinking, were pirates hung when and where taken, the seas would be clearer of them, and we story-tellers be deprived of one very attractive theme. In the present instance, to use the cant of some of Cromwell's Roundheads, *Phineas arose and executed judgement*.

The main hatch was opened; a portion of the hold was laid bare; tackle and falls were lashed to the mainstay; the heavy eighteen pounder was swung aloft; the rope that suspended it was divided, the gun fell head foremost, crashing through the bottom of the beautiful but evil Vomito Prieto. The water rushed wildly in; the captors withdrew. The corsairs were left to their doom, and ocean speedily and for ever shrouded them and their crimes from the ken of mortal eye.

Saucy Sally encountered no further adventure; but, in due course, dropped her anchor in the bosom of the silver Thames.

POETRY.

A WARNING.

Smile not to-day! for it may be
The day whose anniversary
Shall look upon the latest breath
Passing the quivering lip of death!

Laugh not to-day! for, in some year
To come, [thou canst not know how near]
The corresponding day may see
Thee chocking in death-agony!

Go to the church-yard and behold
How rot the dead beneath the mould;
But think! while there thou read'st their
doom,
Thou stand'st above thy future tomb!

Mortal! improve the little span
Allotted to the life of Man;
That, when thy frame beneath that sod
Decays, thy soul may be with God!

H. D.

Horrid Tragedy.—Murder of an Actor.—
The Mobile Chronicle of the 26th ult. states that a most horrid and fatal tragedy was enacted at the Theatre in that city, the night before. After the curtain had dropped at the conclusion of the first act of the first piece, a quarrel ensued behind the scenes between Mr. Ewing and Miss Hamblin both attached to the Theatre, in which the latter plunged a dagger to the heart of Mr. Ewing, which caused almost immediate death. After the perpetration of the awful deed, Miss Hamblin made her escape by jumping out at the window, and at twelve o'clock at night had not been arrested. She left in her theatrical attire, dressed as a page.

The Hon. Henry Clay, who has been a member of the United States Congress since 1806, took a final and affecting farewell of the Senate on the 31st March. His parting address is stated to have drawn tears from many of the members. On retiring, Mr. Clay met Mr. Calhoun, (between whom no friendly intercourse had passed for five years,) both simultaneously extended their hands, and rushed into each other's arms. Neither spoke, but both wept. Tho' coolness had existed between them, they could not separate otherwise than as friends.—Mr. Crittenden, late Attorney General of the United States, is Mr. Clay's successor.

Eccelesiastical Changes and Promotions.—It is currently reported that Archdeacon Willis is about to receive the appointment of Bishop of New Brunswick. The Rev. F. Uniacke to be Rector of St. Paul's, vice Dr. Willis, promoted, and the Rev. Wm. Cogswell to be Rector of St. George's, vice Rev. Mr. Uniacke.—Halifax Herald.

Another Ocean Steamer in Distress.—Left Porto Bello, on the 25th February, H. M. steamship Tweed, Capt. Keller; put back in distress, having sailed thence the 8th February, for Kingston; on the 12th exhausted her fuel, and on encountering strong N. E. trades, was obliged to bear up, and with her sails reached Porto Bello on the 24th, where she was procuring wood, and would sail about the 27th for Kingston.

A Shoal near Antigua.—Quick Voyage.—The brig Transit, capt. Benjamin Newbold, performed the voyage to Halifax and back to this island in 43 days, 15 of which she remained at Halifax; so that the two passages occupied only 28 days. On his return, capt. Newbold discovered a shoal to windward of Antigua, in lat. 16 43 north, and long 50 6 west. Capt. Newbold examined the shoal as carefully as circumstances would admit, and describes it to be about 200 feet long and 80 wide, with 3 fathoms of water on the centre, but much shallower on the edges.—St. Vincent Gazette.

Masonic Anecdote.—It is now some twenty years since, that Capt. E.—late a member of one of our University Lodges, was travelling in Egypt. The present liberal ruler, Mehmet Ali, had not the power he now possesses, and the English character was not so well understood in that country. The Captain was accompanied by his servant, an active and intelligent young man. They were attacked in the desert by the Arabs; the Captain made a very resolute stand and slew two of the robbers. He was, with his servant, soon overpowered, and they were conveyed to the robber's retreat, when they were separated. It was settled so that the Captain's life should be forfeited, and he awaited his cruel destiny with as much fortitude as a brave man could feel. Instead of this awful sentence, he was, however, agreeably surprised in the morning, by his servant's approach, with the joyful intelligence that this sentence was not only remitted, but that he was at liberty to resume his journey, and his retributive justice was accompanied by every iota of the property of which he had been previously plundered. Is it to be wondered at that his servant ended in his taking early steps to claim a nearer association to him as a brother in the craft? For by the exchange of the mysterious secret, the robber of the desert kept faith with a brother mason.—Freeman's Quarterly Review for January.

A thing of Worth can never die.—Beautiful it is to see and understand that no worth, known or unknown, can die even in this earth. The work an unknown good man has done is like a rein of water flowing hidden under ground, secretly making the ground green; it flows and flows, it joins itself with other veins and veinlets; one day it will start forth as a visible perennial well. Ten dumb centuries had made the speaking Dante; a well he of many veinlets William Burns, or Burns; was a poor peasant; could not prosper in his seven acres of nursery ground; nor any enterprise of trade and toil; had to 'thole a factor's snarl,' and read attorney letters, in his poor, poor hut; which threw us all into tears; a man of no money capital at all,—yet, a brave man, a wise and just, in evil fortune faithful, unconquerable to the death and there wept withal, among the others, a boy named Robert, with a heart of melting pity, of greatness, and fiery wrath; and his voice, fashioned here by his poor father, does it not already reach, like a great elegy—like a stern prophecy, to the ends of the world? Let me make the songs, and you shall make the laws! What chancellour, king, senator, begirt with never such sumptuous, dyed velvet, blaring and celebrity, could you have named in England that was so momentous as that William Burns?

Extraordinary Incident.—A master of a vessel from Hayle brought from that place to Swansea, this week, a passenger, whom he shipped as a gentleman, but who at sea declared herself to be a lady. Her accounts of herself is most romantic. She states that she escaped from a nunnery at Halifax in America, accompanied by her lover, with whom she embarked for England. They were wrecked on the voyage, and cast ashore on an island, where her companion died.—Here she remained for some days, when she was taken up by a vessel and conveyed to England. She is silent in her subsequent history, and refuses to give her name. She says she has numerous friends in Swansea, but does not intend to reveal herself to any of them. She professed to have endured much trouble, and her mind appears to be exceedingly unhappy. Her person is beautiful, and her hands and feet particularly small. From her conversation, and some explanatory remarks she made on some passages in the Bible (every part of which she seemed to be conversant with,) the captain judged her to be well educated and of a superior turn of mind. Her age is about 16. She has a liberal supply of money, and asserted that she could draw from any bank in England. On leaving the captain she remarked, "We shall meet again at Cardiff," whether he was to sail from hence.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Morning News, April 18.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *Ganges*, consigned to Messrs. Gilmour & Co., arrived yesterday, in 24 days from Liverpool, and has brought a London paper of the 12th—*Five Days Later*—which has been kindly loaned us. The news is rather important. Sir Robert Peel had his first speech for the past year, and for nearly two years, on the operations of the Government for the current, before Parliament on the 15th ult. He was entirely adverse to raising taxes on articles of consumption—but rather upon personal property. As Sir Robert's scheme is now fully before the people, we may conclude that he intends no interference with the *Timber Duties*; we may therefore go on and cut down our trees as usual without doubt or fearful apprehension. In his speech Sir Robert said:

"He would now state what measures he intended to propose as a remedy for the existing difficulties. He proposed these remedies under an earnest conviction that the sacrifices which he should have to call on the property of the country to make would, in a short time, be amply compensated by the beneficial effect it would have in restoring the trade and manufactures of the country, and in establishing confidence and giving increased vigour to the nation. He proposed to appeal to the possessors of property to make a temporary sacrifice for the general good of the country. He proposed that, for a time to be limited, the income of this country should be called on to remove the existing difficulties which now met them in the face. He proposed, therefore, that property should be taxed to the amount of sevenpence in the pound, or about three per cent; that was to say, £2 18 4d. on every hundred pound. He did this not only for the purpose of remedying existing evils, and placing the finances of the country on a solid foundation; he had the further object of being able, by the revenue thus raised, to be enabled to adopt measures which would give additional impulse to the trade and manufactures of the country. (Loud cheers.) He proposed that the duty on income should not exceed 23 per cent; that in point of fact it should be a charge of 22 1/2 per cent. (Loud cheering.) He proposed that all incomes under £15 should be exempt (Cheers.) In respect to the occupation of land should be estimated at one half, instead of three-fourths, as formerly. All landed property he intended to propose should be subject to the same charge as other incomes. That was the main principle he had to make. He would state to the house the estimate that he formed of the revenue that would be raised. The assessment on the rent of land in 1814 was £23,420,000. When he considered the effect of agricultural improvement he would assume that the rent of land at present was equal to that of 1814. The total of houses in the year 1814 was £16,999,000, and he thought he should be justified in estimating the amount of rent at present, considering the increase of houses, at £35,000,000. In respect of mines, he found that they amounted to £3,800,000; and calculating £3,400,000 as the dividends of canal, railway, and other shares, the total income in respect of which the tax was to be raised amounted to £52,899,000. He therefore calculated that he should be able to raise a tax not less than £1,600,000. From the rent of land he expected to derive a sum of £1,500,000. The net income that would be derived from the produce of the public funds he calculated at £600,000. The produce of the tax on the income derived from trade, he thought would amount to £1,225,000; and on the income from public offices £455,000. He, therefore, calculated upon a total receipt of £3,771,000. He trusted that parliament would not be unwilling to continue this tax for a period of three years only. Ireland would be exempt from its operation; but in lieu of it there would be imposed an additional tax of 1s. a gallon on spirits. He estimated the equalization of the stamp duties at £160,000, making a total tax to be levied from Ireland of £419,000.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.
The Liverpool *Mail* says: The official intelligence received from Bombay is, we are sorry to say, confirmation of the distressing news which we published last week. The British and Indian forces which occupied Cabul were compelled, by the paucity of supplies, to retreat from their fortifications, and have perished in the mountain passes of Afghanistan. More than five thousand brave men have been cut to pieces, and sixteen ladies, the wives of officers, have met with a fate which it is impossible to describe.

Our countrymen have been cruelly murdered, even when employed in acts of negotiation; Sir William MacNaghten was shot by Akbar Khan, the son of the rebel chief; four officers were slaughtered on the same occasion. These crimes were the result of the basest treachery, for Sir William and his attendants had been invited to a friendly conference by the savage monster who committed the deed with his own hand.

Five thousand men, surrounded by forty thousand enemies, holed up, resolute, and unaided in the climate, could not maintain their position without provisions, without even a proper supply of gunpowder. No succour could be sent to them. The snow was from four to five feet in depth, the roads impracticable, the passes insurmountable, and fixed with armed men. Famine stared them in the face, death frowned upon them from every quarter, they had no alternative but lay themselves down and die, or cut their way through that enemies with their swords. They attempted the latter, and failed. It is a sad story!

Challenge for 1,000 Sovereigns.—The

late, Mary Ann, late in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1828, by George Maybury, now living at William Henry, on the River St. Lawrence, Canada, will sail against any other craft of the same tonnage 17 tons, for 1,000 sovs. on the 1st July, 1842, either in Boston, United States, or Halifax, Nova Scotia.—J. B. Clarke, Lt. R. N., alias Sam Spratton, P. P.

—Duke's Life in London.

UNITED STATES.

The Special Mission.—Lord Ashburton, the British Special Minister, passed two or three hours at the Department of State on Thursday.

From all the information received, we are inclined to the opinion that let what will be done, there is a pre-determined and concerted opposition to the Special Mission. No concession, on any terms, will be afforded. No concession that Great Britain can offer will be deemed sufficient. The minds of both parties are determined to throw at the administration in their efforts to bring the present difficulties to an amicable arrangement. The Journal of Commerce says the game is to raise an outcry of British influence, &c., against this administration until they force the controversy speedily to a war. If it should be the unavoidable result of the numerous and complicated difficulties with England, then the administration is to be censured, especially by the Whigs, or want of ability, in the management of the controversy. Putting together what Senators of the two Opposition parties have lately said, this clearly appears to be the state of the matter. In this state of things, all the Administration has to do is to act honestly and fearlessly, disregarding the approbation of either political party.

The New York Herald says, "Lord Ashburton has arrived, charged with full powers to settle the Boundary Question, on a principle of compromise—also the Creole and Caroline questions, as matters of indemnity—the right of search, or any treaty on that point, being out of the question. We do not believe, however, that the American government can make any advances in the way of settlement, that would be satisfactory to both countries, or that would be approved by the present Congress. Truly has Mr. Clay said, that for the first time, the United States government is in the condition of a President without a party, and parties without a President—or, in other words, that the country is without any government at all, in consequence of the want of harmony in Washington. In such a state of things, nothing can be expected from the British Special Mission—nothing that will organize any species of a national currency—nothing to revive public credit—nothing to increase the revenue—nothing for any useful public purpose, until the people shall be aroused from their lethargy, and elect a new Congress throughout the country next autumn."

All the 4th of March, 1843, we may then consider the republic of the United States, without any government—and we must wait patiently till that period brings an end to the disgraceful scenes daily enacted in the present hard cider Congress.

We copy the following report from Washington, knowing nothing whatever of its accuracy. It is rumored in town that the resident Minister from Great Britain—Mr. Fox—has taken exception at some circumstances which have arisen in the course of the negotiations with Lord Ashburton, wherein he thinks that he has not been treated with the peculiar consideration to which he is entitled by position, and in consequence of this displeasure, has announced his intention of taking his departure for England.

A new Disease.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Express states that a new species of disease has broken out near that city—persons have been attacked, and died in a few hours. The first symptoms are dizziness in the head, the skin assuming the colour of gold, and immediately after death, the body becomes speckled with a profusion of black spots, about as big as a "fig." The doctors are nonplussed by this new and very alarming disease.

Libel.—Bennett, the well-known Editor of the N. Y. Herald, has recently been fined for a libel. The small amount of fine, compared with the estimate of offence, has caused complaints in the other U. S. papers. If the individual in question be half as bad as some of his contemporaries represent him, the character of the Press must suffer sorely in his hands; much that is said may be true, and much may arise from personal feelings towards a man who seems to have scarcely any restraint in attacking others. The measure we give men return to our own bosoms, frequently, whether it be good or evil.

Terrible Accident.—The Steamship "Missouri" grounded and sixteen men killed.—Washington papers of Thursday state that notice had been received by the Navy Department that the U. S. States steam frigate Missouri, on ascending the Potomac, on Monday, ran aground some sixty or eighty miles below Washington, opposite the harbour of Port Tobacco.

Every effort was immediately made to get her off, by backing her engine and taking the guns and other weighty articles off. Lieut. John F. Borden was sent out in charge of a boat's crew with an anchor, for the purpose of heaving the vessel off, when by some means the anchor got overboard, carrying with it the chain cable, which in running out either killed or carried overboard every one of the sixteen men on board, including the Lieutenant, and all perished.

The body of Lieut. Borden has been found, and the ship was got off with the assistance of the steamer Mississippi, the next day.

New Moon.—It will be seen under the proceedings of Congress that a motion was made

to turn our Custom-House into a stable! It is to be hoped the mover will then give his exclusive attention to riding horses.—*Boston Post.*

The Dee, one of the West India line of steamers, arrived here in the early part of the week, and sailed for Halifax after a stay of 24 hours. She will return in about ten days, and proceed again to the West Indies. She is a beautiful vessel; her burden is 1840 tons, 600 horse-power, and is 245 feet on deck, and 43 feet beam; draas 17 feet of water; she carries twelve boats capable of containing forty persons each; she has besides four quarter boats. Her officers and crew number eighty-five. The Aberdeen, another of these fine vessels, has arrived at New Orleans.

N. Y. Admon April 16.

We find the following in the New York papers. The principle involved in the *Creole* case is now fully understood every where:

A Case in Point.—*Charleston Law and British Law.*—Several seamen of the British ship *Anna Hall* who were committed to prison at Charleston in February last, at the instance of the British Consul, for having seized and confined the master with handcuffs and a straight jacket, under pretence that he was intoxicated or insane, were recently brought before the hon. Jacob Axson, Recorder of Charleston, on habeas corpus, to obtain their discharge. His Honor delivered his opinion, discharging the prisoners, on the ground that in the absence of any treaty stipulation that effect between this country and Great Britain, there was no authority to arrest or detain them as fugitives from justice. If such is Charleston law, it is very much like British law, as exemplified in the case of the slaves of the *Creole*. If American Courts have no right to detain British subjects for crimes committed on board of British vessels, then, by parity of reasoning, British Courts have no right to detain American subjects for crimes committed on board of American vessels.

Mail Robber Detected.—Dr. Lay, acting Postmaster at Cheek's Roads, Jefferson county, Tennessee, has been detected in abstracting money from the mail. He was arrested and made confession of robbing vessels, but by the negligence of the guard he was suffered to make his escape the same night.

Indians.—The Burlington, Iowa, Gazette says that the principal chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation of Indians have made application to the War Department at Washington, to be permitted to visit the seat of government, with the view of concluding a treaty for the cession of a portion of the country at present owned by them to the general government.

From Jamaica.—Accounts from Kingston, Jan. 1 to the 15th March have been received in New York. They contain late advices from Central America, which show that the seizure of Don Manuel Quijano, at San Juan de Norte, by order of Colonel Macdonald (of which we published accounts some time ago) has been taken up with great spirit by the Government of Guatemala.

A correspondence between him and the President of the State is published, in which Carrera strongly condemns the conduct of Col. Macdonald in not only landing troops without permission, but also seizing an officer of the government, as if he were a subject of Great Britain.

Carrera goes on to say that the explanation given by Macdonald was not satisfactory. He had therefore called together the chief and subaltern officers of the army, and in concert with them recommended that the other states of the Central American Republic should be urged to join Guatemala in organizing a force to protect the coast and maintain the national rights—that diplomatic agents should be sent to the United States of America and the nations of Europe to obtain a recognition of Central American independence and to negotiate treaties of friendship—and that satisfaction should be demanded for the aggression and outrage of the English.

That in the meantime the Government should have no diplomatic correspondence with Col. Macdonald—that the ports should, and all communications with Balize be suspended until satisfaction should be given.

The political horizon wears at present a troubled aspect. Between England on the one hand, and Mexico on the other, the chances for setting up a war, are every day strengthening in probability. If there is any reliance to be placed on the current rumors, the Cabinet at Washington is divided upon the policy to be pursued towards Great Britain, while the Executive stands neutral and non-committal on the question, although the impression is that he inclines strongly in favor of the war party. No further development may be expected until the arrival of Lord Ashburton, who is supposed to bring the ultimatum of Her Britannic Majesty, Queen Victoria. In the meanwhile, our relations with England are not a little complicated and jeopardized by the difficulty with Santa Anna. It cannot be supposed that our Government will permit the outrages recently perpetrated on American citizens, to pass unavenged for or unpunished.

It is equally certain that the Mexican Dictator will not consent to an apology or reparation that can be satisfactory to us. The consequence of this state of things must be a blockade of Vera Cruz by a United States squadron, followed perhaps by a formal declaration of war against us by Mexico. In the struggle that will follow, the chances are ten to one in favor of Great Britain mingling as a party in the fray. Mexico has long been a protegee of hers. She interfered in her behalf when France threatened the destruction of Vera Cruz, and the desire to intermeddle will be much greater, now that the United States is the aggressive power. Thus it will be seen by a glance at the prospect around us, that shadows and clouds rest upon the future. Great sagacity, prudence and genius, will be required at the helm, to navigate

safely the vessel of State. The lapse of a few weeks, however, will furnish indications of the result, and in the meanwhile, the hope is indulged that the threatened danger will pass away, and the peace of nations remain undisturbed. [N. Orleans Com. Bulletin.]

Ice in the Atlantic.—The vessels which have recently arrived from Europe, have seen large quantities of ice, and most of them have had to stand more to the southward for their safety than their regular course directed.—The packet ship *Unica*, arrived at New York from Havre, makes the following report:

"When in lat. 53, lon. 11 1/2 W., blowing heavy from WSW, sprung foremast badly.—March 27th, lat. 45 35, lon. 48 24, saw to the northward large fields of ice, and four icebergs.

28th, 2 P.M. wind SE, and hazy, passed a quantity of field ice, and several immense icebergs; at 5 P.M. was obliged to haul up SSW, and clear a barrier of ice; 6 33 P.M. thick, could not find a passage through the ice—have the ship to being quite embayed by icebergs; midnight, thick, could hear the sea breaking all around the ship on the ice. 5th A.M. discovered the ship close aboard several icebergs to leeward, made sail and hove to for daylight, at 6 o'clock the fog cleared, we discovered the ship completely embayed by ice.

Some of the icebergs were from 4 to 500 feet high, an opening to the South, the sails and rigging frozen, thermometer two degrees below freezing in the cabin. Lat. 43 49, lon. 49 54, passed between ten islands of ice, which were as large as any seen, and the last we saw. Capt. Hewitt thinks it would have been impossible to have stood to the Westward. In lat. 45 N. from the mast-head we could discover a continual barrier of ice.—The *Unica* has had continual westerly gales during the passage.

Latest from Havana.—The steamship *Natchez* arrived from Havana at New Orleans, on the night of the 23rd ult. The local government and the British consul have had another "flare up." On the arrival in that port of the British steamship *Tay*, from Vera Cruz, the governor gave orders to have the mails delivered up to him. The man having charge of them told him he'd see him—first. He was instantly seized, as we understand.

The British consul, viewing this as an insult to her Majesty Victoria, immediately dispatched a British vessel then lying in the harbor, to the Admiral on the West India station, requesting him to crowd sail immediately for Havana, and to come fully armed and equipped to enforce the release of her Majesty's high subject, and demand reparation for the insult.

When the *Natchez* left, the British steamer *Clyde*, from New York; *Dee*, from England, and *Tay*, from Vera Cruz, were in the harbor.

Defences of the Gulf of Mexico.—The narrow pass between Cuba and Florida, forming an outlet to the trade of the valley of the Mississippi, would, in the event of a war with England, be the very first point at which our enemies would strike. Hence the importance of providing for its defence in the very first place. The Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments have suggested a plan of defence feasible and economical. They propose the construction of iron war steamers of moderate size, to be employed in and about the Gulf of Mexico in time of war—the completion of the Navy Yard at Pensacola, and the building of a rope-walk to be attached to the Navy Yard which is to be built upon a point on the Mississippi, sufficiently remote from the sea to guard against attacks from the enemy.

Connected with these Navy Yards it is proposed to establish depots at convenient points where fuel and water can be readily obtained. The expediency of employing these steamers in time of peace, in the revenue service, is urged upon the consideration of the powers that be.

A fire at Jefferson College, Me. caused a loss, estimated at about £37,000; a library consisting of 7000 volumes was destroyed, and much valuable apparatus, besides the building.

Advices from Havana states that business was very dull there, but that recent regulations respecting the slave trade had been effectual, and will be a source of relief and protection to the Island. A Spanish brig of war, brought in a Slave early in March—her cargo were to be emancipated. This is the first of such acts, by a Spanish vessel. These movements in Cuba are a noble extension of the British doctrines of abolition of Slavery.

The Rhode Island excitement continues unabated. To effect the military it is said that armed bodies of the Suffrage people are forming in the country, who hold themselves ready to march at a moment's warning. Both parties have sent delegates to Washington to represent the present state of things to the authorities at the seat of government.—[Bangor Democrat.]

Niagara, March 10.—We regret to learn that Canada is about to loose one of its most valuable settlers, in the person of commander Drew, R. N., who, having disposed of his farm and made the requisite preliminary arrangements, will leave this country for England early in the spring.—This gallant gentleman, it will be remembered, commanded the expedition by which the "ill-fated Caroline" was taught the art of "navigating the Falls."

A paragraph in the Kingston Chronicle gives some reason to expect that Sir Charles Bagot may visit Halifax some time in the month of May. There is no part of Her Majesty's Provinces where the Governor-General's presence is more necessary—and we trust there is something more than mere surmise in the information given.—*Times.*

RAILWAYS BETWEEN DUBLIN AND BELFAST.

—At a meeting recently held in Newry, Mr. Eckerley, of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company, made a very important and cheering statement, namely, that a proposition to raise £600,000 for the purpose of connecting the Drogheda Railway, had been made by competent parties to the government, provided the government should guarantee the interest of 4 per cent. on the sum, to enable the second instalment of the whole sum required to be raised. That is to say, the Drogheda Company undertakes to raise half the sum required to complete the line to Belfast upon its own responsibility, provided the government will secure the interest on the other half, taking a mortgage of the sum as an indemnity.

In complying with this proposition the government would not run any risk, as it is limited by every person conversant with the trade of that part of the country through which the proposed line would run, that the undertaking would prove highly remunerative. We feel confident that Lord Elinor will give the proposition his most serious attention, and we are inclined to think that the noble lord will see the great utility of encouraging this description of most useful undertakings.—*Evening Post.*

PROVINCIAL.

[From the Royal Gazette.]
The following Order is addressed to the several Supervisors of Great Roads, and published by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor: SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Fredericton: March 9, 1842.

[Circular.]
Sir,—The amount granted this year for the Great Roads being not more than will be required to keep them in a passable state, I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to instruct you to confine your operations to that object; and for this purpose, after having made the requisite examinations, you will proceed at once publicly advertise for Labourers and engage them, as soon as the work can be performed, to clear the Drains, and make the requisite Repairs.

As the employment of the Labouring Poor is, from the peculiar circumstances of the Country, now an object of paramount importance, you will employ Day Labourers to the full extent permitted by the Law, taking care at the same time to keep the rates of wages as low as may be practicable; and when Contractors are to be made, you will call for them also by public advertisement, and take care to insert particularly the time within which the work is to be completed, and that it will be paid for in money when finished.

In employing Day Labourers it will be found advantageous to engage them in gangs, under some one man of the party, who should act as Foreman and Overseer, and with whom the agreement for the rate of wages, should be made, but the payments to be made by yourselves to each individual employed. By this mode it is believed that the men will be checked upon each other, and being associated together by agreement among themselves, they will labour cheerfully and the work will be more faithfully and efficiently performed.

You will report to His Excellency from time to time the progress of the work and state of the Road, and you will take care to transmit to the Auditor General regular accounts, with the requisite Vouchers, on or before the fifteenth day of October next.

I am, &c. WM. F. ODELL.

A. B., Supervisor &c.

Bye Post Offices.—We have the pleasure to announce that in obedience to the desire of the Deputy Post Master General, Bye Post Offices at proper distances have been established along the road between Fredericton and Miramichi, via the Nashwaak. The persons selected for these Offices are—1st, Mr. John McGee, South West. 2d, Mr. John Bean, (of the firm of McLaggan and Bean.) 3d, Mr. John DeCantline. 4th, R. Doak, Esq. 5th, Mr. William McKay, Bonaventure, and—Campbell, Nashwaak. Leather bags, having each a lock and two keys, have been provided for the several Offices. Judging from the respectability of the gentlemen chosen as Bye Post Masters, and the facilities thus afforded them, we have no doubt but that the grievances so long and justly complained of by us and by others, will be entirely removed, and a system of regularity and accommodation substituted.—*Miramichi Gleaser.*

The New-Brunswick in noticing Capt. Owens address to the Grand Jury (at the opening of the Court of Common Pleas last week) upon the important measures brought before the Legislature last Session; observes:

"We are glad to find Captain Owens thus openly and fearlessly, bringing the Measures of the Executive before the people of Charlotte, and explaining to them the benefits they would derive from the passing of the Municipal Bill. In no County of New-Brunswick has there been greater complaint of the mismanagement of local affairs, than in Charlotte, and for some years past, a considerable portion of the time of the Assembly each session, has been taken up in Legislating upon the accounts of that County, respecting which there was always some complaint or difficulty. Some years ago, a Grand Jury of Charlotte were committed by the Justices, for refusing to proceed to business, until the County accounts were submitted to them, but, if we are rightly informed, the Justices on that occasion committed themselves. We have always heard, that the rates in Charlotte were very high, but were not until now aware, that they so greatly exceeded those of other Counties, as appears by Capt. Owens statement. The introduction of Municipal Corporations into that County, would, at once and forever, rectify all abuses, by giving the people a control over their own affairs, thus enabling them to regulate the amount of their own taxes, and prevent a single shilling being spent, without their free-will and consent, for any purpose whatever—their would then be no cause for dissatisfaction among the people of Charlotte, and a great deal of value-

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THE STANDARD. EXTRA.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE APRIL ENGLISH MAIL.

The Stage arrived last night about 11 o'clock, bringing the account of the arrival of the *Britannia* at Halifax, on Monday last, in 16 days, by which arrival London papers to the 4th and Liverpool to the 5th inst. have been received.

The news is painfully important. We hasten to lay the substance of it before our readers in an Extra.

AWFUL NEWS FROM INDIA.

10,000 TROOPS BARBAROUSLY MASSACRED!

Second Edition London Standard April 4.
We received the following letter this day at half past one o'clock by special Express, and published it immediately in an early edition.

The papers confirm the accounts received by the last months overland mail, which we had fondly hoped were exaggerated, but it now appears that matters are even worse than was anticipated.

We are enabled in anticipation of the Indian Mail, to state the following from an authentic source.

The *Oriental* arrived at Marseilles, on Thursday evening at five o'clock. She bears the following disastrous intelligence—

The news from India is to the end of January according to which it appears that after the death of Sir Wm. McNaughton negotiations were resumed by Major Pottinger, and a convention agreed on for the evacuation by the British forces of Jellalabad, Ghuzni, Cabul, and Candahar, that in pursuance thereof, the troops to the number of 10,000 set out, and were in treacherous defiance of the treaty, all massacred! Two or three natives alone escaped. General Sale has refused to surrender Jellalabad, and is prepared for a vigorous defence. General Elphinstone is not dead, although wounded. He is a prisoner in the hands of Uktar Khan. There is no news of the unfortunate ladies, and other hostages now at the mercy of such treacherous savages.

The Indian army is to be increased by the addition of a company to each regiment.

The news from China is to the 17th January but adds little to what is already known. The treaty entered into by Sir H. Pottinger, were rebuilding the fortifications of Canton, and Ningpo, and there was question of a second attack upon the latter place. Another ship of war of 63 guns had arrived.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Court arrived at Buckingham Palace on the afternoon of the 4th at 5 o'clock.

A dreadful accident occurred on the south-western Railway on Sunday the 3d of April. One of the Tunnels fell in and buried a large number of workmen beneath the ruins.

The Court of Directors of the E. I. Company have appointed Sir George Arthur, Bart., K. C. H. Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

There has been a terrible storm at the mouth of the Danube.

The Queen of Portugal has given birth to an infant Prince.

Fourteen ships of the E. I. Company were to convey troops to India, to sail on the 12th or 15th inst.

The 10th Regt of foot is to embark immediately for India.

It is reported that the 64th and 76th Regts, now stationed at Halifax, are ordered to England, on account of the difficulties prevailing in India.

There is to be an immediate increase in the Army, to the amount of several thousand men.

There are nineteen new Steam Frigates now building at the various Dockyards in England.

The 25th Regt. (from the Cape,) and the 29th, 78th, 84th, and 86th, as well as the 10th, are to proceed to India.

The Queen had expressed her willingness that her own salary should be made subject to the proposed income tax.

The splendid and powerful Frigate *Vindictive*, with the flag of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, sailed for China on the 15th March.

The *Mitden*, 74, has also sailed for China.

10,000 Troops is the number which it is said government will send to India.

Lt. Adams of the 59th Regt. has been shot in a duel at Malta.

The following officers have been killed in India—Captain Wyndham, Lt. Jenkins, Esq. King, Captain Woodburn, Sir A. Barnes, Lt. Barnes, Captains Swayne, Robinson, Maule, McIntosh, Laing, Walker, Westmacott, Trevor, Golding; Colonels Oliver, Mackrell; Lts. Raban, Wheeler, Salisbury, Broadfoot, Codrington, C. Ratray; Sir Wm. Hay, McNaughton, Ensign; and Esq. Gordon.

The Wounded are—Major Gen. Sir R. Sale, Major E. Pottinger; Captains Wade, Mien, Young, Husband, Gerard, Bott, McKenzie; Lts. Calk, Trera, Jennings, Holcombe, Ratray, Combs, Orr, Eyre, Evans, Sturt, Waller, Warburton, Hughton.

Missing—Lt. Hamilton, Captains C. Troop and H. Johnson.

Prisoners—Captains Drummond and Sir A. McKenzie; Lts. J. B. Conolly, and Lawrence.

SHIP NEWS.

Liverpool, April 4th.—Sailed, Mary Ceresine, Brewer, St. John; *Plutus*, Aymar, St. Andrews.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

THE Postponed Sale of the Acadian Company's Property at Saint George, at the suit of Messrs. T. Ellis, Geo. Ellis and Granville Ellis, is further postponed until SATURDAY, the 23d day of APRIL, then to take place between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court House.

THOS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Feb. 19, 1842.

To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-third day of APRIL, 1842, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of SAMUEL WALLACE, and TYLER P. SHAW, to that Property or certain tract or parcel of LAND, with the Buildings thereon, in the Parish of Saint George, known by the name of the *Baldwin Farm*, bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Land owned and occupied by Petera Dewey, towards the South, by Land owned and occupied by HUGH McALLUM; towards the West, by the River Maguadavic; and extending back, towards the East, 110 chains, or thereabouts, to Lands occupied by THOMAS FERGUSON, containing 125 Acres, more or less; seized by virtue of two executions issued out of the Supreme Court; the first against Samuel Wallace, endorsed to levy \$1466 84, and the second against Tyler P. Shaw, and Samuel Wallace, endorsed to levy \$27 17 2, both with interest, and Sheriff's fees.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the second day of JULY 1842, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of Elizabeth Farley and Isaac Ketchum, in and to the following properties, in the Parish of Grand Manan, viz:—A Lot or Parcel of Land, bounded on the Southwest side, by land owned by James Drake, and on the other sides, by the Salt water, containing half an acre, more or less, together with the STORE, FISH-MOSES, and COOPER'S SHOP thereon.—One half of the Lot No. 45, in the first division of Grand Manan, with the Saw Mill and Buildings thereon. Also.—One Acre of Land adjoining the said Mill, and Mill site, beginning at the South-east corner of said Mill, and running to the road from Seal Cove to Grand Harbour.

The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of DANIEL ANSLY, Esq. commanded to levy \$2005 11 Gd. &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
27th July, 1841

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the second day of JULY, 1842, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of Prince Baker, in and to that GRIST MILL, situated at the Second Falls of the Maguadavic River, with the Land it stands on, together with the right of conveying water thereto from the river, &c. which Mill and privileges were conveyed by William Curry, to the said Prince Baker, by Deed bearing date 5th January, 1834. The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to satisfy ROBERT THOMSON in a debt of \$17 1 1d, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
19th December, 1841

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand, of the ACADIAN COMPANY, of 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, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being and standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and pertaining; Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended so to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley, and Neal D. Shaw the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

THAT 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 Sprague to John Cunningham, the present occupier, with the House, Stores, Wharf, and other improvements thereon.—The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy Wm. Douglas, Assignee of Colin Campbell, Esq. in a debt of \$16 1 84. 10d. recovered by him against John Cunningham et al, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 13th March, 1841.

Genuine Medicines.

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

HEADACHE.

CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, which has been used in families, every member of which has had sick headache from infancy, as a constitutional family complaint, and has cured effectively in every instance yet known, amounting to many hundreds. It is not unpleasant in the taste, and does not prevent the daily avocations of one using it: it must be persevered in, and the cure is gradual, but certain and permanent. Instances are constantly multiplying where this distressing complaint is completely relieved and cured, although of years standing, by the use of Dr. Sphon's celebrated remedy. One decided preference is its pleasantness, having none of the nauseating effect of common drugs.

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given direction for his agent to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with, and even restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give you his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one doubting may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 144 Charlotte street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted cords & sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elixer* internally, and *Honey Nerve and Bone Liniment* externally. Sold only by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give you his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one doubting may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 144 Charlotte street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted cords & sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elixer* internally, and *Honey Nerve and Bone Liniment* externally. Sold only by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

\$100 REWARD.

ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Honey Nerve and Bone Liniment* for the cure of the *Elixer* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly every case.

(externally) in the following complaints:

- For the Piles, For all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup, Whooping cough, Sore Head,
- Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Prolapsed of the legs, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some *Scoundrels* have counterfeited this article and put it up with various names. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.: that name must always be on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take the direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine. Sold by Comstock & Co, 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

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

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

The greatest Secret discovered!

PURGE—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried, and yet sufferers have multiplied—and died; and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done—without the tonic to follow, and maintain the system. Purge, you must! The weekly humors of the blood must be cleared off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humors.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth of middle age?—because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pills, as called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard remedy—these pills will do it, and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which infect the blood, and which only increase by purges unless the bitters are taken after. Buy, then, these pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills and daily the bitters, and if you are or have been unwell for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn off, and prevented from a return, and the yellow hue of sickness change rapidly to the full glowing glow of health & youth full buoyancy.

There are cases so numerous of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use these medicines, and you are other, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

less it have my name—O. C. Lin, M.D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:—

Entered according to Act of Congress, A.D. 1841 by Thomas Connel, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Warranted the only genuine.

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

DOCTOR O. LIN.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS & GREY!

PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!!

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

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

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

BALM OF COLUMBIA.

THIS article was first introduced into New York market about twenty years since, and from its superior virtues in reproducing hair when it had fallen out, keeping the head free from dandruff, (a most loathsome article on a gentleman's coat collar,) and giving a softness and beautiful lustre unknown before to the hair, has induced some persons to set up and advertise many other articles for the same purpose, none of which stand the test of trial, professing as most of them do, to be Oils of various kinds, all of which are positively injurious to the human hair. Let none be deceived, no wrapper will make the hair grow rapidly and of a good quality but the Balm of Columbia, and no article purporting to be the Balm of Columbia is genuine without the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the outside wrapper. Some have been deceived, and obtained a counterfeit article for the true and genuine Balm of Columbia. Remember to look for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the wrapper, before you purchase, and get none but the genuine. Don't be deceived with the assurance that any without that name is made in the same way, and is just as good, all such pretensions are false, and known to be so by the counterfeiters.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Pimples of the Heart, Oppression and Stiffness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

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

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

WM. GARNETT, OF SAINT ANDREWS, AGENT OF THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, offers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and their contents and all other descriptions of insured property.

OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

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

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

WM. CONNER, Secretary,

Hartford, Connecticut, July, 1841.

Mr. GARNETT also offers his services as an Auctioneer and Commission Agent. St. Andrews, 2d Nov. 1841.

NEW FANCY STORE.

FALL SUPPLY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint Andrews that she has received her FALL STOCK of GOODS, consisting of

Fashionable & Fancy Goods suitable for the Season, and at the Lowest Prices.

Also—A general selection of GROCERIES, which she will dispose of on Reasonable Terms.

M. SHERLOCK.

November 4, 1841—44

SHIP TIMBER AND CORD-WOOD.

AT CHAMCOOK.

THE above can be had on application to JAS. W. STREET.

For sale.

Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.

February 1, 1842

CHEAP STORE. FASHIONABLE FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received a large (and well selected) assortment of Fancy and

STAPLE GOODS,

suitable for the Season, comprising as follows:

SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES of various shades, Diamond Beaver Cloth (wool dyed) a new and fashionable article, PILOT CLOTHS, Kerseys, Buckskins, Doakins, Tweeds, Battinets, Battinets, Valenciennes, & Swansdown VESTINGS—3 Bales Whitney, Rose and Point BLANKETS, from \$4 to 154 in size; 4 Bales containing Red, Blue, White and Yellow Plain FLANNELS—white twisted KERSEYS and SERGES, Red, Blue and Green Sateen's ditto, 1 Bale Worsted Woollen and Camblet FLANNELS.

1 Bale Worsted and Woollen YARNS, assorted colors, Scotch and Venetian CARPETINGS, Crum Cloths, Hearth Rugs and sets FIRE IRONS.

Received Ex "British Queen", via St. John. 2 Bales containing 150 pieces Figured and plain Orleans, Saxony and Orleans de Floras.

ALSO,

1 Case containing Grey Squirrel MUFFS and BOYS, German, Fitch and Sable ditto—Gente and Youth FUR CAPS, Marcellus QUILTS white & colored COUNTERPANES, Woollen and Cotton Bags and Coverlets.

1 Bale Printed CALICOES, of the newest style of Patterns, 2 Bales Unbleached COTTON, 1 Bale Bleached and Grass bleached COTTON Shirtings and Sheetings.

1 Bale Furniture Coverings, 2 Bales blue and white Cotton WARPS, Cotton Batting, black and white WADINGS, brown and black HOLLANDS, Linens, Ducks, Ombaguhs, Canvas from No. 1 to 6, Red and Grey PAIDRONS, Apron CHECKS, Scotch Homespuns, Chambray, Silk and Cotton FELTS of all colors.

Printed and Plain MOLLUSKINS, 7-willed cotton Plaines and GINGHAMS, Ladies and Gents COUNTERPANS and Snow Stockings, 150lbs. Linen black white and brown Thread.

1 Bale Tartan Plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Ladies Lambewool Nett Shawls and Handkerchiefs.

Checked and Figured Woollen and Cotton Victoria Cloak patterns, 2 Bales Fur topped FID GLOVES, 1 Case Ladies Black and Blue ditto, 1 Case Ladies Black and Blue ditto with Green Cuffs.

2 Large trunks Ladies Cloth and Prunella Check lined BOOTS.

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