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The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume VIII

Price 15s.]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1841.

[17s. 6d. by Mail

From Cooper's New Work-in press, entitled "THE DEER SLAYER" ENCOUNTER WITH A SAVAGE.

As Deerslayer drew nearer and nearer to land, the stroke of his paddle grew slower, his eye became more watchful, and his ears and nostrils almost dilated with the effort to detect any lurking danger. 'Twas a trying moment for a novice, nor was there the encouragement which even the timid sometimes feel, when conscious of being observed and commended.—He was entirely alone, thrown on his own resources, and was cheered by no friendly eye, emboldened by no encouraging voice. Notwithstanding all these circumstances, the most experienced veteran in forest warfare could not have conducted better. Equally free from recklessness and hesitation his advance was marked by a sort of philosophical prudence, that appeared to render him superior to all motives but those which were best calculated to effect his purpose. Such was the commencement of a career in forest exploits, that afterwards rendered this man, in his way, and under the limits of his habits and opportunities, as renowned as many a hero whose name has adorned the pages of more celebrated than legends simple as ours can ever become.

When about a hundred yards from the shore Deerslayer rose in the canoe, gave three or four vigorous strokes with his paddle, sufficient of themselves to impel the birch to land, and then quickly laying aside the instrument of labour, he seized that of war. He was in the very act of raising the rifle when a sharp report was followed by the buzz of a bullet that passed so near his body, as to cause him involuntarily to start. The next instant Deerslayer staggered, and fell his whole length in the bottom of the canoe. A yell,—it came from a single voice—followed, and an Indian leaped from the bushes upon the open area of the point, bounding towards the canoe.—This was the moment the young man desired.—He rose on the instant, and levelled his own rifle at his uncovered foe; but his finger hesitated on pulling the trigger on one whom he held at such a disadvantage.—This little delay, probably saved the life of the Indian, who bounded back into the cover as swiftly as he had broken out of it. In the meantime Deerslayer was swiftly approaching the land, and his own canoe reached the shore, as yet, though afore the peace is made, 'tis like enough there'll be occasion to strike a blow at some of your people. Still, I wish it to be done in fair fight, and not in quarrel about the ownership of that miserable canoe.

'Good! My brother very young—but be very wise! Little warrior—great talker.—Chief, sometimes, in council.' 'I don't know this, nor do I say it, Indian returned Deerslayer, coloring a little at the concealed sarcasm of the other's manner; 'I look forward to a life in the woods, and I only hope it may be a peaceable one. All young men must go on the path, when there's occasion, but war is't needful massacre—I've seen enough of the last, this very night, to know that Providence frowns on it; and I now invite you to go your own way, while I go mine; and hope that we may part in good friends.'

'Good! My brother has two scalp—grey hair under t'other. Old wisdom young tongue.' Here the savage advanced with confidence, his hand extended, his face smiling, and his bearing denoting amity and respect.—Deerslayer met his offered friendship in a proper spirit, and they shook hands cordially, each endeavoring to assure the other of his sincerity and desire to be at peace. 'All have his own,' said the Indian: 'my canoe, mine; your canoe, your'n. Go look; if you'n, you keep; if mine I keep. 'That's just, red skin; though you must be wrong in thinking the canoe your property.—Howsoever, seein' is believin', and we'll go down to the shore, where you may look with your own eyes, for it's likely you'll object to trustin' altogether to mine.'

The Indian uttered his favourite exclamation of 'good!' and then they walked side by side, towards the shore. There was no distrust in the manner of either, the Indian moving in advance, as if he wished to show his companion that he did not fear turning his back to him. As they reached the open ground, the former pointed towards Deerslayer's boat, and said emphatically—

'No mine—pale face canoe. This red man's. No want other man's canoe—want his own.' 'You're wrong, red skin, you're altogether wrong. This canoe was in the old Hunter's keeping, and is his'n according to all law, red or white, till its owner comes to claim it. Here's the seat and the stitching of the bark to speak for themselves. No man ever know'd an Indian to turn off such work! 'Good! My brother little old—big wisdom. Indian no make him. White man's work.' 'I'm glad you think so, for holding out to the contrary might have been ill blood between us; every one having a right to take possession of his own. I'll just show the canoe out of reach of dispute, at once as the quickest

fire, in a moment. The distance between him and his enemy was about fifty yards, and the trees were so arranged by nature that the line of sight was not interrupted, except by the particular trees behind which each party stood.

His rifle was no sooner loaded, than the savage glanced around him, and advanced incautiously as regarded the real, but stealthily as respected the fancied position of his enemy, until he was fairly exposed. Then Deerslayer stepped from behind his own cover, and hailed him.

'This a way, red skin; this away, if you're looking for me,' he called out, 'I'm young in war, but not so young as to stand on an open beach to be shot down like an owl, by day light. It rests on yourself whether its peace, or war, steen us: for my gifts are white gifts, and I'm not one of them that thinks it gallant to slay human mortals, singly, in the woods.'

The savage was a good deal startled by this certain discovery of the danger he ran. He had a little knowledge of English, however, and caught the drift of the other's meaning. He was also too well schooled to betray alarm, but, dropping the butt of his rifle to the earth with an air of confidence, he made a gesture of lofty courtesy. All this was done with the ease and self-possession of one accustomed to consider no man his superior.—In the midst of his consummate acting, however, the volcano that raged within caused his eyes to glance, and his nostrils to dilate, like those of some wild beast that is suddenly prevented from taking the fatal leap.

'No, no, Mingo, that will never do. You own neither; and neither shall you have, as long as I can prevent it. I know it's war a-teen your people and mine, but that's no reason why human mortals should slay each other, like savage creatur's in the woods: go your way then, and leave me to go mine.—The world is large enough for us both; and when we meet fairly in battle, why, the Lord will order the fate of each of us.'

'Good!' exclaimed the Indian; 'my brother missionary—great talk; all about old Montion.'

'Not so—not so, warrior. I'm 'not good enough for most of the vagabonds that preach about in the woods. No, no, I'm only a hunter, as yet, though afore the peace is made, 'tis like enough there'll be occasion to strike a blow at some of your people. Still, I wish it to be done in fair fight, and not in quarrel about the ownership of that miserable canoe.'

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'I'm glad you think so, for holding out to the contrary might have been ill blood between us; every one having a right to take possession of his own. I'll just show the canoe out of reach of dispute, at once as the quickest

While Deerslayer was speaking, he put his foot against the end of the little boat, and giving it a vigorous shove, he sent it out into the lake a hundred feet or more, where, taking the true current, it would necessarily float past the point, and be in no further danger of coming ashore. The savage started at his ready and decided expedient, and his companion saw that he cast a hurried and fierce glance at his own canoe, or that which contained the paddles. The change of manner, however, was but momentary, and then the Iroquois resumed his air of friendliness and a smile of satisfaction.

'Good!' he repeated, with stronger emphasis than ever. Young head, old mind. Know how to settle quarrel. Farewell, brother.—He go to house in water—muskrat house.—Indian go to camp; tell chiefs no find canoe.'

Deerslayer was not sorry to hear this proposal, for he felt anxious to join the females, and he took the offered hand of the Indian very willingly. The parting words were friendly; and, while the red man walked calmly towards the wood, with his rifle in the hollow of his arm, without once looking back in uneasiness or distrust, the white man moved towards the remaining canoe, carrying his piece in the same pacific manner, 'tis true, keeping his eye fastened on the movements of the other. This distrust, however, seemed to be altogether uncalled for, and as if ashamed to have entertained it, the young man averted his looks and stepped carelessly up to his boat. Here he began to push the canoe from the shore, and to make his other preparations for departing.—He might have been thus employed a minute, when happening to turn his face towards the land, his quick and certain eye told him, at a glance, the imminent jeopardy in which his life was placed. The black ferocious eyes of the savage were glancing on him like those of the crouching tiger, through a small opening in the bushes, and the muzzle of his rifle seemed already to be opening in a line with his own body.

Then, indeed, the long practice of Deerslayer, as a hunter, did him good service.—Accustomed to fire with the deer on the bound and often when the precise position of the animal's body had in a manner to be guessed at, he used the same expedients here.—To cock and pose his rifle while the acts of a single motion. There was no time to raise the piece any higher, or to take a more deliberate aim. So rapid was his movement that both parties discharged their pieces at the same time, the concussion mingling in one report. The mountains, indeed, gave back but a single echo. Deerslayer dropped his piece, and stood with head erect, steady as one of the pines in the calm of a June morning, watching the result; while the savage gave a yell, leaped through the bushes, and came bounding across the open ground, flourishing a tomahawk. Still Deerslayer moved not, but stood with his unloaded rifle fallen against his shoulders while, with a hunter's habits, his hands were mechanically feeling for the powder-horn and charger. When about forty feet from his enemy, the savage hurled his keen weapon; but it was with an eye so vacant, and a hand so unsteady and feeble, that the young man caught it by the handle, as it was flying past him. At that instant the Indian staggered and fell his whole length on the ground.

'I know'd it—I know'd it!' exclaimed Deerslayer, who was already preparing to pour a fresh bullet into his rifle; 'I know'd it would come to this. It was about the hundredth part of his second too quick for him, or it might have been bad for me! The ripple's bullet has just grazed my side—but, say what you will, for or agin 'em, a red-skin is by no means as sartin with power and ball as a white man. Their gift's don't seem to lie that-a-way. Even Chingachgook, great as he is in 'other matters, isn't downright deadly with the rifle.'

NOVEL INVENTION.

A New York paper gives some account of a projected steam-boat, which is to cap the climax of 'yankee notions.' The plan seems to be as follows: a light steamer, of a peculiar shape, is to have most of its weight suspended by means of an immense balloon, or gas holder. She will thus draw but little water, and having but slight resistance to overcome, will be impelled rapidly by small machinery. Sixty miles an hour is expected to be gained. It will be a grand amalgamation of the gasses, by which man may, indeed almost defy waves and wind, provided, the theory prove correct! The subjoined scrap may enable our readers to appreciate this new exhibition of our neighbours' ingenuity:—

'This invention consists in the union of the balloon with the steam-boat, from which the following results are anticipated:—Carrying the entire hull of the boat out of water, and only dipping the keels for the purpose of guiding, and the paddle wheels for propelling. The necessary strength of the boat is reduced and the weight is to be only one-fiftieth of those now in use—therefore reducing, the necessary power to propel it fourteenth-fifth in weight of material. This improvement reduces the resistance about seventy-

nine-eighths, to wit: The whole fabric of the boat, suspended from a gas holder or balloon, as above stated, will meet with little else than atmospheric resistance, at the two knels in the water are only from 3 to 5 feet wide, and about six inches thick. Therefore the amount of square feet presented by the ends cannot be more than 4 feet, and consequently the resistance of the keels are no more than 30,800 lbs. advancing at the rate of 60 miles per hour. They are to be wedgelike at each end. The perpendicular keels are to be connected at the top by a circular deck of 90 feet in diameter. The keels are to be about sixty feet apart. The cabin is a rotunda of 90 feet in diameter. Around and near the centre edge of the cabin is a rail-road track of two bars of iron, between which, ropes attached to the gas-holder, pass through and take hold of friction rollers.—The friction rollers are intended to allow the gas-holder to turn upon the centre, so as always to point to the wind, like the common vane. The gas-holder being 90 feet in diameter and 500 feet long, tapered to a point at each end in the form of an elliptic spindle, will penetrate the atmosphere with great ease and when advancing at the rate of 60-miles per hour, is said only to meet a resistance of 22-172 lbs. which, added to the resistance offered by the water, would be 52-972 lbs.—Thus the whole resistance, hydrostatic and aerostatic is much less than the power of forty horses when travelling at the rate of sixty miles per hour.'

The inventors name is Capt. Richardson; he may be serious and may succeed,—at present, one cannot help feeling that Barron Munchausen would be a better cognomen for the projector.

POETRY.

WE SHALL ALL BE CHANGED.

I love to mark the falling leaf,
To watch the waning moon;
I love to cherish the belief,
That all will change so soon.

I love to see the beauteous flowers,
In bright succession pass;
As they would deck life's fleeting hours,
And hide time's ebbing glass.

I love the rushing wind to hear,
Through the dismantled trees,
And shed the sad, but soothing tear,
O'er joys that pass like these.

I love to think this glorious earth
Is but a splendid tomb;
Whence man to an immortal birth
Shall rise in deathless bloom:

That nothing on its bosom dies,
But all in endless change,
Shall in some brighter form arise;
Some purer region range.

On this fair couch then rest thy head
In peace, thou child of sorrow;
For know, the God of truth has said,
Thou shalt be changed to-morrow.

Changed as the saints and angels are,
To glories ever new;
Corrupt, shall incorruption wear;
And death shall life renew.

From Charles O'Malley
A SONG.

When the battle is o'er, and the sounds of
fight,
Have closed with the closing day,
How happy around the watch-fire's light,
To chat the long hours away;
T's chat the long hours away, my boy,
Or a better still, and a purer joy,
To think of our far off home.

How many a cheek will then grow pale,
That never felt a tear!
And many a stalwart heart will quail
That never quailed in fear!
And the breast that like some mighty rock
Amid the foaming sea,
Bare high against the battle's shock,
Now heaves like infancy.

And those who know each other not,
Their hands together steal,
Each thinks of some long hallowed spot,
And all like brothers feel;
Such holy thoughts to all are given;
The lowliest has his part;
The love of home, like love of heaven,
Is woven in our heart.

SENTIMENTAL SONG.

O Reveal thou fay-like stranger,
Why this lonely path you seek;
Every step is fraught with danger
Unto one so fair and meek.
Where are they that should protect thee
In this darkling hour of doubt?
Love could never thus neglect thee!—
Does your mother know you're out!

Why so pensive, Peri-maiden?
Pearly tears bedim thine eyes!
Sure thine heart is over laden,
When each breath is fraught with sighs.
Say, hath care life's heaven clouded,
Which hope's stars used to spangle?
What hath all thy gladness shrouded?
Has your mother sold her mangle?

A FACT.

At one time the rich merchants and professional men in Philadelphia, proposed to form themselves into a social circle, from which all mechanics were to be excluded.—The paper, drawn up for that purpose, was handed to Dr. Franklin for his signature.—On examining its contents, he remarked that he could not consent to unite his name, inasmuch as, by excluding mechanics from their circle, they had excluded God Almighty, who was the greatest mechanic in the universe!—A Fact.—Not long since a Washingtonian who had, previous to his signing the pledge, been a hard drinker, was taken very sick, and for a time was unable to speak. His friends wishing to stimulate him, offered some liquor. He could not speak, but shook his head—and continued to do as often as it was offered him. When he recovered, he requested his friends not to offer him liquor unless they wanted to hurt his feelings. 'Especially,' said he, 'when I am sick don't give it to me, it nearly killed me when I was well.'

Scandal.—The St. Louis Argus intimates, in the following dialogue, that some ladies go abroad to work when their services are required in their own families.

'Miss Brown, I wish you'd sew up my trowsers, so they won't keep coming down the boys keep plaguing me.' 'Why can't you get your mother to do it for you, Jenny?' 'O cos she can't; she's gone to the Sewing Circle.' A fact.

A House Moving Car.—This invention may be interesting to carpenters in the country, who have frequent occasion to remove buildings. The principal expense of the apparatus, consists in four stout, but low wheels, which are connected by timbers of sufficient strength to sustain any ordinary frame building. To the front of this car, attached is an endless horse chain power, which is so connected with the wheels of the car, that by the walking of the horse on the endless floor, the force of one hundred horses is steadily applied to move the wheels of the car, with a motion however, equal to only the one hundredth part of the ordinary speed of the horse while walking. So that if the horse walks 3 miles or 15000 feet per hour; the house will be moved 150 feet per hour; which slow and steady motion conduces much to the safety of the building. The entire cost of the apparatus will not vary far from two hundred dollars.—N. Y. Mechanic.

Crossing the Atlantic in Seven Days.—We quote the following passage from Miss Sedgwick's letters from London, for the sake of the candid opinion it repeats of a distinguished man of science, concerning the prospects of Steam Navigation:

'I had the pleasure at breakfast of sitting next to Dr. Babbage, whose name is so well known among us as the author of the self-calculating machine. He has a most remarkable eye that looks as if he might penetrate science, or anything else he chose to look into. He described the iron steamer now building, which has a larger tonnage than any merchant ship in the world, and expressed an opinion that iron ships would supersede all others; and another opinion that much concerns us, and which, we trust, may soon be verified—that in a few years these iron steamers will go to America in seven days!'

Good.—Corporal Streeter says a lady of excessive delicacy and modesty in that city has all the flies caught and pantaloons put on their legs. Her favourite pet poodle, Melmont sports blue satin small clothes, and open worked stockings

Wonderful.—A Vicksburg firm advertise to pay all their debts in gold and silver. To pay their debts at all is bad enough, but to pay in gold and silver is a clear proof of insolvency. So says Streeter.

A gentleman who had the misfortune to marry a fortune was exhibiting the fine points of his horse to a friend. 'My horse if you please,' said his wife, 'my money bought that horse.' 'Yes, madam,' replied the husband bowing, 'and your money bought me too. There's a slap.

Its hard work to look at the sun without wink; and its hard work to look at some girls without feeling inclined to wink.

Blackberries are always red when they are green.—Morning News.

Mr. News, will be aisy upon the Irish bulls, after this—blackberries red when they are green—oh murder, there's an American bull.

'Pistols and a mile,' were the weapons and distance chosen by a Yankee recently challenged to fight a duel at the South.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MURDER AT SEA.
Haar. Saturday August 14.—The ship *Leopoldina Rosa*, belonging to Monte Video, left that place in the month of May, bound for Haer. The crew was composed of English and American seamen; the captain and mate were Frenchmen; there were sixteen passengers on board; and a full ratio of meat. They had not been at sea more than a week when the mate was reduced to half allowance, and two saildies were substituted for coffee. Two of the men remonstrated, and were placed by the captain in irons, but liberated after a confinement of three days; they were marked, however, as objects for annoyance. On the 16th of May, the captain, after abusing one of these two, an Englishman, named James Dixon, struck him; a scuffle ensued, the third mate took a handspike, and attempted to strike the seaman; missed him, but struck the captain on the head. The men came up, and the row was put an end to; the man, Dickson, retiring with the remainder of the men to the fore-castle. The captain retired to his cabin with the mates, and having provided himself with a sword, and given the mates a pistol each, came on deck; not finding Dickson, he went to the top of the ladder of the fore-castle, asked if he was there, and being answered in the affirmative, sprang down, and instantly ran the man through the body three times. He then came on deck and desired the men to bring the fellow up; they replied they could not, as his bowels were hanging out, and he was bleeding away. The surgeon of the ship came forward for the purpose of assisting the poor wretch, but the captain refused to allow him to touch him or render him the least assistance. The miserable man soon died, and three hours after his body was thrown overboard.

On the arrival of the vessel in Haer a report of what had occurred reached the police; the captain was arrested and sent to prison; the passengers were examined, and their depositions taken by the procurer du roi, who reported the case to the procurer general. Strange to relate, an order was immediately sent down for the instant liberation of the captain, on the ground "that no notice could be taken by the French authorities of any act committed at sea under the flag of a foreign power." The captain was set at liberty. The English consular having examined the crew, who, with the passengers, declare there was no attempt at mutiny, and agree in the details of the murder, demanded the re-commitment of the captain, the murdered man being a British subject. This, as well as a copy of the depositions of the passengers taken before the procurer du roi, has been refused, and the murderer is walking about the streets with complete impunity.

The town of Portpatrick was lately visited by a most unusual phenomenon, namely, a waterspout, which did very serious damage, by causing the almost total destruction of upwards of 20 houses. Fortunately no lives were lost. This is to be ascribed to the partial descent of the rain, which formed a complete volume during the time it lasted. The part of the town which suffered most severely was the lower part, very close to the water.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

A large steamship called the *Preceptor*, upwards of 500 tons burthen, and with two engines of 500 horse power, is advertised to leave Southampton, (Eng.) on the 1st of October for Calcutta. She is expected to make the passages, including stoppages, in 70 days. This ship is intended for a packet between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Suez.

Restoration of Poland.—The Russian Government, it is stated, is beginning to conciliate the inhabitants of Poland, and it is even added that hopes are entertained of its being restored to the rank of a nation, with the Duke of Leuchtenberg as Viceroy.

UNITED STATES.

The Yankee Farmer says.
WHAT IS OUR COUNTRY COMING TO.
 There is more swindling, more robbery, more brutal murdering, more violation of the rights of man, in this land, the United States, than in the most barbarous countries on the face of the earth. Do you doubt it? Read the harrowing stories that are weekly presented to us, in frightful numbers, from every part of the country. The people must attend to this matter. Every man must feel himself called upon to reform, and reformation must take place, or no common thunder of the indignation of the Almighty will scathe and blast the land.

DESERPTION.—A person who left Plattburgh Aug. 28th, informs us that 18 British soldiers had just arrived there from Laprairie, Canada, with their arms. The Cape Breton Advocate of the 16th ult. says:—

"The ranks of the detachment of the 64th Regt. quartered in this Garrison, are being daily thinned by desertion. One fifth of the rank and file which marched into barracks a few weeks since, have already taken their departure without leave. Some, at least we have been given to understand, taking with them their arms and accoutrements."

NEW-YORK MARKETS. Sept. 4.—*Flour and Grain.*—On the arrival of the news from Europe considerable excitement arose among the flour holders. Some refused to name a price; some asked \$8 and some 7 50. A few hundred barrels were sold at the latter price, but few buyers could be found at over \$7 25. To-day there has been considerable sale at \$7 25, and some sales at \$7 37 1/2. We therefore quote the price of common brands Canal at \$7 25 a \$7 37 1/2, and fancy at \$7 50 a \$7 62 1/2.

In other sorts we hear of no transactions, but the stock of all kinds of flour in receivers' and speculators' hands, does not succeed from 40 to 50,000 barrels.

There was a good deal of Corn sold yes-

terday—say 20,000 bushels—75 a 76 cts. for Southern and 79 for Jersey round, all measure. There is a cargo of Southern Wheat and about 2000 bushels of old Genesee, afloat, but neither of which has found buyers, for want of purchasers who are willing to give an additional rate upon former prices.

The New York Courier publishes the following extract of a letter, concerning the intentions of the refugees:—

"Their intentions are now to force an entry into Whiteborough Jail, and take out McLeod and Lynch him. For the furtherance of this object they have in their possession several pieces of ordnance stolen from the State Arsenal, and which are now concealed in Canal Boats. They intended to have carried their murderous design into execution last week, but were deterred in consequence of the movement of several companies of United States troops along the Canal, from Buffalo to the Forts in this vicinity."

I have received information that the gunpowder which has destroyed so many valuable lives at Syracuse, was intended for this barbarous expedition! And that it was placed in the carpenter's shop in the vicinity of the Canal, for the purpose of shipment without observation.

ADVERTISING.—There is no way to make goods sell like advertising. A merchant who thought he would try advertising this year, and so subscribed for that purpose two or three weeks ago, told us that among other benefits resulting from it. A stranger came into his store and purchased a bill of goods for which he paid cash, and upon which the profit was sufficient to pay for advertising for four years. The merchant enquired of the stranger, how he found him out? Why, said he, I was in Philadelphia; and, intending to buy my goods there, but I happened to see your advertisement in the Journal of Commerce, and it induced me to come to N. York.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The London Correspondent of the Boston Times says there are many establishments in London at the present time who pay from five thousand to ten thousand dollars per annum for advertising. Colman and Bentley, book-sellers, have expended for the same purpose, in a single year, fifty thousand dollars.

AMERICAN MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—The opposition made by the South to Mr. Everett, as the American Minister to the court of St. James, has produced considerable excitement throughout the Northern States. Mr. Everett is an abolitionist, and of course the slave holders will not sanction his appointment. They have threatened to desert the free states if such an outrageous choice be made, and then the world will lose one of its brightest constellations—tyranny will again resume its sway—all nature will sink in darkness, without one lingering ray being left to guide the unfortunate sojourners through the impenetrable void. So think our republican friends.

The Richmond Whig contains the following paragraph on the subject of Mr. Everett's appointment:—

"Gentlemen: I am pleased to see the manner in which you have taken on the subject of the confirmation of Edward Everett as Minister to England. The idea of rejecting him because he is, in the abstract, opposed to slavery, is so preposterous—so monstrous—so unreasonable—so abominable, that I can scarcely contemplate it without indignation. Are Southern gentlemen out of their senses? or do they wish to see this Union dissolved, and with it all the brightest hopes of the human race wither and decay? If they do, then I say to them, press this question! Do they wish to give ten-fold strength to the abolitionists, by bringing to their aid the whole North? If they do, press this question! Do they wish to see the South proscribed—oppressed—trampled upon—then press this question! What Northern man will submit to such an insult to his abstract opinions? What Northern State will stand by and see her sons proscribed for entertaining an opinion which, though we may think it wrong, they conscientiously believe to be right?"

Capture of Lett.—We learn from the Buffalo Advertiser of the 6th inst. that this notorious desperado was captured that morning in Buffalo, and safely lodged in jail. When arrested he attempted to defend himself with a Bowie knife, threatening death to the first person who approached him; but being, by a preconcerted arrangement, surrounded by five constables, he was finally secured.—*Boston Traveller.*

CANADA.

Captain Sutherland, of the steamer *Nagara*, has been fined \$5 for forcibly removing from the dinner table of his boat a Mr. Gillespie, a coloured gentleman, travelling Agent for Emigration for Jamaica. Captain justified his conduct by pleading instructions from his superiors that should a majority of the passengers object to the presence of a coloured man in the cabin, he should be removed, and that he acted in conformity to the wishes of the American passengers who were on board.—*Montreal Pop.*

The Canadian House of Assembly now meets at ten o'clock, and adjourns at six in the evening. The practice of sitting until a late hour in the night was found singularly inefficient. It was after dinner with too many of the members. As the House has only three weeks to go through its business, they have determined to be very industrious, and to do their work before dinner.

The chief topic of conversation among the political quidnuncs is the apostasy of Mr. Hyena Hines. The Hyena was never of any great importance; but as he had stepped into the cast off shoes of McKenzie, he excited attention from the position he occupied. It was the Hyena who dragged Mr. Baldwin into his late lamentable dilemma. It was the Hyena who posted Mr. Parke for his acceptance of office. It was the Hyena to whom

all vile people looked as the present means of a future rebellion. For such a man to chop round, desert those friends (as bad as they are) who had made him what he is, is one of those incredible events proving truth to be stranger than fiction.—*British Whig.*

The passage from America to Glasgow was never, we believe, performed in so short a time as by Dr. M'Tear, surgeon, on board the *Britannia*, which arrived at Liverpool, on Thursday evening. The *Britannia* performed the passage from Boston to Liverpool in nine days and nineteen hours. Just as she was entering the harbour the Achilles was leaving for Glasgow, when Dr. M'Tear sprang from the paddle box of the one steamer to the paddle box of the other, and was brought direct to Glasgow, where he arrived on Friday night, thus making the entire passage in ten days and sixteen hours.—*Scottish Guardian.*

The following letter has been received by Mr. Donson, in reference to the late Petition of the Montreal Merchants to the Queen and Parliament, praying the repeal of all duties now levied in the United Kingdom on Beef, Pork, and Lard, as well as on Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat, Beans, Peas, and other grains, and the flour or meal made therefrom, the production of Canada:—

Chief Secretary's Office,
 24th August, 1841.

Sir, I am commanded by the Governor-General to inform you that he has received from the Secretary of State a Despatch stating that the Petition to the Queen from the Merchants at Montreal, praying for the alteration of the duties at present levied on Canadian Wheat, had been laid at the foot of the Throne, and that Her Majesty had been pleased to receive it very graciously, and to refer it for the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant
 T. W. C. McNECH.
 Chief Secretary.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Halifax, Sept. 8.
PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.—This distinguished visitor entered the harbour on Monday. The day was very fine, La Bella Poule, a beautiful frigate, glided up majestically, saluted from the Hill. Soon after coming to anchor, between the Dock Yard and Dartmouth, his Royal Highness's vessel fired a salute, and was answered by the Winchester. The Prince was expected to land immediately, but the Health doctor's report, of small pox being on board, prevented.

A French sloop of war accompanies the Belle Poule.

After examination, it appears, that the sickness was found not to be such as to cause the detention of his Royal Highness and suite on board. They were invited by His Excellency, at the recommendation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Board of Health, to land next day.

At 12 o'clock on Tuesday, Prince de Joinville landed at the Queen's wharf. A guard of honour, and the band of the 35th attended. He arrived at the landing place in a fourteen oared barge, and was received by the commander of the forces, the Governor's aid de camps, and several military gentlemen. The guard presented arms, the band played a national air, the Prince and Suite were conducted to His Excellency's carriage which were in waiting, and the assembled civilians gave three cheers as a welcome to their distinguished visitor. His Royal Highness immediately, paid a visit to the Governor, and shortly afterwards, embarked again and visited H. M. S. Winchester, when he was saluted from the Spring-patam, alongside of which vessel he went, and thence returned on board the Belle Poule.

The Prince is a tall, fine looking man, with olive complexion, large eyes, long face, and striking foreign expression of features. The peculiar look attributed to his Majesty, Louis Philip, and which enables his subjects to form ready, though not always complimentary, likeness, was called to mind by a glance at the Prince.

The vessel commanded by the Prince is that which conveyed the remains of Napoleon to France; she was then also under his command. The present interchange of courtesies with this distinguished representative of a great nation, is highly pleasing. How horribly would war interpose between gallant men, whose aim should always be, as now, mutual well being and improvement, and the setting of a worthy example in the great triumphs of peace, to the rest of the world.

How strikingly does the visit of the Prince illustrate human vicissitudes. Some forty years ago, his father, driven from his paternal estates by revolution, became a teacher, in mathematics we believe, on this Continent. He now sits on the second throne of the world—and his son receives Royal honours on the shores which himself approached as an unknown emigrant. The ability to provide for himself in a strange land, and his readiness to do so, were traits in the exile, which illustrate his prudence and mental resources, as the Monarch of a period of much difficulty.

The Prince and suite attended a Dinner and Ball at Government House on Tuesday evening. He is expected to honor the Regatta Ball, on Thursday evening, by his presence.—*Novascotian.*

PROVINCIAL.

St. John, Sept. 9.
SAD ACCIDENT.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Thursday morning last, as Mr. Pengilly, cabinet maker, was heating a quantity of varnish in a corked tin can, in the kitchen of his dwelling house in Wentworth-street, the varnish becoming, it is supposed, overheated, exploded with great violence, dreadfully burning the face, arms, neck, &c. of Mr and Mrs Pengilly and their infant child of about two

months old, who all happened to be in the kitchen at the time. Mrs P. is much the most severely burnt, but she bears her suffering with the greatest composure. The accident was the work of an instant, and so astounding were the unfortunate persons that they scarcely knew their own situation or the extent of their injury for a few moments. An alarm being instantly given, the neighbors rushed to their assistance, and several physicians were speedily in attendance to administer medical relief to their lacerated bodies. Ardent hopes are entertained that they will all recover, though at present the situation of some of the parties is considered rather precarious. They have the sympathies of all who are acquainted with their unhappy case.—*Observer.*

IRON STEAM-BOAT.—We believe it is not generally known that a vessel of this description is in a state of considerable forwardness in this City. We understand she is about 100 feet in length, and her enterprising owner and builder, Mr. Geo. Craig, expects to have her in operation this fall, and be able to perform several trips to Fredericton and Woodstock, before the closing of the navigation this season. We sincerely hope that his most sanguine expectations will be realized, and that the undertaking, so highly creditable to one of our City Mechanics, will amply reward his enterprise, talents and industry.—*Courier.*

Scarcity of Seamen.—Owing to the scarcity of seamen at this port, the usually high rate of wages has latterly become exorbitant, especially at this season of the year, and when the low rate of freights and of the prices of our staple articles of export in the Mother country is considered. Fifteen pounds, currency, (\$60), have been paid to the ordinary seamen for the run to Britain, which is generally performed in a month!—a rate of wages which, we think, only requires to be known by unemployed Mariners in other ports, to assure our shipowners a plentiful supply, on more moderate terms.—*Id.*

BOUNDARY QUESTION.—It is a matter of fact and has been sufficiently demonstrated that the American commissioners manoeuvred in such a manner as to get the "Line" removed twenty miles East of the starting point designated in the treaty.

In conversing with several intelligent American gentlemen, they frankly admitted that the British Commissioners had been out-generalled. But said they, "it is our duty to take the advantage if we can; you cannot help yourselves, because you have agreed to it, and therefore it is binding upon you." Apply this mode of reasoning to the present proceeding, and what would be the result? It would prove that the Americans as a nation are entirely destitute of a principle of honour; that no dependence can be placed upon their performance of agreements not fulfilment of treaties; and that whenever they can get an advantage, they will trample down every barrier, although based upon truth and justice, that would retard the accomplishment of their purpose.

Such being the people the British Government has got to deal with, they should be met on their own ground, and loaded with their own weapons. The original starting point should be contended for, and nothing short of justice to both parties should be permitted. Let the artful manoeuvring of by-gone days be, if possible, more fully developed. Let the veil of diplomacy with which the subject has been so cunningly enshrouded, be rent asunder. Cancel all that has been said and done, and rest the question of Boundary upon the spirit and evident intention of the Treaty.

If American Commissioners acting in an *ex parte* capacity, are authorized in their present proceedings, and continue to mark the United States Boundary in the heart of a British Province; let them be remonstrated with; let them be shown the impropriety of their conduct; and if they will not desist, let them be rewarded according to their deserts. Our Farmers have too much respect for the laws of their country to take the execution of them in their own hands. We shall not be surprised however if their indignation gets so far the masters of them, as to impel them to treat the polluters of their soil with a reception they did not anticipate, and that will in future afford a check to American rapacity.—*Woodstock Telegraph.*

The Indians.—The Miramichi Gleaner of Tuesday last contains an account of several Canoe and several Foot Races between some of the Indians from the different settlements in that neighbourhood, who assembled at Newcastle on the 3d inst. for the purpose. The sports of the day which were under the management of Mr. Perley, Commissioner for Indian Affairs, and Mr. Rolland, 69th Regt. were concluded by a dance on the green, in front of Mr. Hamill's Hotel, in which about fifty Indians and Squaws took part; and, as the Micmacs, through the philanthropic exertions of the Rev. Mr. Egan, have all taken the Temperance pledge, there was no difficulty or confusion, and everything went off pleasantly.

The Gleaner adds—Mr. Perley and Mr. Rolland, with Capt. O'Halloran, left Newcastle for Barrt Church, whence they intend proceeding by the coast, to Tabinac, Pokenouche, Shippegan, Caraqueet, Bathurst, Dalhousie, and Campbelltown. They expect to return to Miramichi in about a fortnight, when they visit the Richibucto, Buctouche, and Memramcook, on their way to St. John. We sincerely wish them fine weather and a pleasant tour, with a hope that their mission may be advantageous to this portion of New Brunswick.

During the receipt visit of this party to the North West, which we mentioned in our last Capt. O'Halloran made great progress in the Micmac tongue. This gentleman has succeeded in rendering the Lord's Prayer into that tongue, following closely and preserving perfectly, its peculiar idiom. A large num-

ber of copies of this translation has been printed at our office, for distribution among the natives on the coast, and we are enabled to lay before our readers a copy of the Prayer in the Micmac, with his literal translation in English, this showing distinctly the peculiar turns of thought and idiomatic expressions of the Micmac language.

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last contains an Order in Council, dated at the Court at Windsor on the 11th August last, conveying Her Majesty's special confirmation of "An Act for the Naturalization of Aliens in this Province," passed during the sitting of the Legislature in March last.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Inhabitants of the Town and Parish of Saint Andrews.

GENTLEMEN: It is perhaps not generally known, that a Bill was introduced into the House of Assembly at its last session by Mr. Hill, making it imperative on the inhabitants of a certain part of the Parish of St. Stephen, to pay money in lieu of performing Statute Labour, which bill passed the House, and became a law. My present object in bringing this matter under your notice is, to show you that the benefits arising to the inhabitants of that part of the Parish of St. Stephen as well as to those at a distance, have been incalculable. The simple fact is, that ten times the amount of labour has been performed for the same money, and at a time when it is most proper to work on the highways; and goes to show what a small sum of money may do when expended by competent Commissioners.

I have thus far brought the matter under your notice, in order to prepare the inhabitants of this Town, and Parish too, if they please, for a similar measure; and am prepared to show that a very large saving may be attained, and a vast deal more improvement made than under the old system.

In the first place, the whole amount of money collected for the Road service, would be disposed of in the same manner as the monies are expended by Bye Road Commissioners appointed by His Excellency; namely, at public auction, the advantage of which has been fully developed. The next great saving that would be effected, particularly in this Town, would be the expense of a permanent Overseer, who, altho' he honestly earns every shilling he may receive for such services, in the new order of things (should they go into effect) would be rendered unnecessary, as the commissioner or commissioners, whoever they may be, would merely have to attend to letting the work at auction, make contracts &c. and then would have but little to do, until the works so let or contracted for were finished, and for which he would receive the usual commission allowed by law, namely five per cent.

Under these circumstances, I conceive it to be my duty, and shall therefore prepare a similar Bill to that for St. Stephen, to be read at the approaching session of the Inferior Court, in order that all persons interested, may have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the subject; and should the measure meet the approbation of the inhabitants of the Town or of the Town and Parish, I shall take much pleasure in introducing the Bill at the next Session of the Legislature. Should they think otherwise, the scheme can be easily abandoned, and I shall get the credit at least of not attempting to take those interested by surprise, and shall be happy at any and at all times to give those persons who may think it necessary to make enquiries, such other information as I possess on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,
 JAMES BOYD.

September 14, 1841.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1841.

Charlotte County Bank.
 Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
 Director next week—Hon. J. Allen.
 DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
 Hours of business, from 10 to 2.
 BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.
 Commissioner next week—John Parkinson.

Marine Assurance Association.
 Director next week—P. Smith.
 Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.
 WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
 Director next week—Robert Lindsay.
 DISCOUNT DAY, SATURDAY.
 Hours of business, from 10 to 1.
 BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.
 London, --- Aug. 17 Montreal, --- Sept. 3
 Liverpool, --- Aug. 18 Quebec, --- Sept. 3
 Paris, --- Aug. 14 Halifax, --- Sept. 10
 Edinburgh, --- Aug. 14 New-York, --- Sept. 12
 Toronto, --- Sept. 2 Boston, --- Sept. 14

We are without later intelligence from Europe this week. A variety of extracts however from colonial papers will be found in our columns.

President Tyler has delivered a second Veto Message on the Bank question.

Boundary Question.

In Congress on Adams Esq. del. important questions. We regret that we give an extra reference to the

We had one understood to refer where we were clearly in the fight; we had been wrong. For he of the country a that, in regard to a due consideration might lead to the wrong. Th would be, who's British it is true, a man. But the boat about, an in the boat? hostile acts against the Briti da. We might and after the ble had been expen have a peace. I would still be, were we sure w Christian Nation say that we ha wrong!

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Boundary Question—Case of Mr. McLeod.

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SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

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Sept. 8, Schr. Prince Albert, Clark, Wilmot,

Staves & Hand-pikes.

10, brig Industry, Jenkins, Yarmouth,

Ballast, Wm. Babcock & Son.

11, brig St. Mary, Cann, New York,

Ballast, Wm. Babcock & Son.

11, brig Mainland, Shaw, St. Lucia,

Ballast, Wm. Babcock & Son.

14, brig Pandora, Lunn, Liverpool,

Ballast, J. Allanshaw & Co.

15, brig Mastrel, Jenkinson, Liver-

pool, Ballast, John Wilson.

CLEARED.

Sept. 10, Schr. Prince Albert, Clark, Anna-

polis, Herrings, W. Clark.

13, brig Blundell, Jones, Trinidad,

Lumber, by J. Wilson.

15, brig Elgin, Mowat, Jamaica, Lum-

ber, &c.

A. Bagnall and Brig in the Offing.

Cleared at St. George, Sept. 13, barque

Heart of Oak, Richardson, Cork, Deals, by

E. & J. Wilson.

Sale at Auction.

The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY,) at 11 o'clock, A.M.

At his STORE on the Market Wharf.

150 Ladies' Fancy Dresses of various

qualities and colours.

20 Pieces Muslin de laines.

20 do Calico and Furniture Cottons.

10 doz. Worsteds and Cotton Shawls.

5 do Assorted Handkerchiefs.

3 Pieces Silk ditto.

5 do Gingham.

1 do Chandra.

20 Doz Paste Blacking.

1 Box Indigo, and sundry other articles

too numerous to mention.

The above Goods will be sold without

reserve, to close a consignment, consequently

bargains may be expected.

Terms at Sale.

W. McLEAN, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, September 17, 1841.

Dry Fish and Oil.

NUNBERS MARKET WHARF.

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his usual

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100 Quanta's Codfish.

150 Quanta's Pollack Fish.

100 Barrels of No. 1. fat Herrings.

200 Boxes scaled No. 1 and 2, smoked Her-

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10 Barrels Cod and Hake Oil.

B. R. FITZGERALD.

St. Andrews, Sept. 15, 1841.

Ran Away.

FROM the service of the subscriber JOHN

LAMBERT, an indentured Apprentice. This

is to certify all persons who entertain or em-

ploying the said apprentice, as any person so doing

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THOS. SAMPSON.

Saint Andrews, September 15th, 1841—xxviiiij

Valuable Leasehold Property

For Sale or to Let.

I have valuable stand for Business

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Mr. John Bailey's to the Salt Wa-

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Sept. 14. P. O'NEIL.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

The Sale of the Acadian Company's Property

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E. STENTIFORD

Begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has for sale,

LIGHT CARRIAGES and GIGS,

[on elliptic springs and turned axles, with one or two seats.]

Waggons and Sulkeys of various Patterns.

LUMBER WAGGONS

The above articles will be sold for Cash, Cedar boards, Shingles, Cordwood, Hard or

Softwood Lumber, Country Produce, or other satisfactory payment.

New and second-hand SLEIGHS sold low for Cash.

All persons having any demands against E. S. will please present them on or before the

first day of November next as he intends leaving the Province.

SEPTEMBER 1841.

The Subscribers have received the following

Supplies of British Goods from

Liverpool, Ex

PLUTUS

103 PEICES Black, Blue, Rifle, bottle

Green, Oxford mix'd, Mulberry,

Dahlia, and Olive, West of England

BROAD CLOTHS.

60 Pieces Black and Fancy Cassimeres,

Buckskins, and Duckskins, Plain and

Fancy Tweeds,

15 Pieces Cassimeres,

35 do Plain and Printed Satinets,

46 do do do Moleskins,

350 do PRINTS.

25 do Beach'd & unbleach'd Shirts and

Shewings,

55 do Cotton Handkerchiefs,

62 do Checks and Stripes,

10 Cases London HATS,

12 Gross best Sewing Cotton on reels,

Worsted Table Cloths, Sewing Silk,

Twist, Black and coloured Thread,

Acus and Youth Caps, Umbrellas.

CUTLERY & HARDWARE.

consisting of

Table Knives and Forks, Shire and

Buchers Knives, Sailors Knives and

Shavers; Jack, Picket and Pen Knives,

Sawors, Buck Saws and Hand Saws,

Cross and German steel, Drawing Knives,

Sauce Pans and Stew Pans, Fish knives,

Tinned and untinned Tea Kettles, Trace

Ox, and Log Chins, Hooks & Hinges,

11 and 11 1/2 Hinges, Tinned Frying pans,

Shoe, Kent, and Carpenters Hammer,

Trunk, Chest and Cupboard Locks, Rim

Locks, Britannia and milled Iron Tee &

Table Spoons, Steel yards, Fire Irons,

Wood Screws, Door bolts, Square and

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September 1841, 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. 13, conveyed by one John Spague 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. Douglass, in a debt of £35 9d recovered by him against John Cunningham et al. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, Dec. 20, 1840.

The above SALE is Postponed until SATURDAY the 6th day of November next, then to take place between the hours and place aforesaid.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, Sept. 1, 1841.

To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the Eighth day of JANUARY next, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of One and Four o'clock in the afternoon.

ALL the Right and Title of JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN, of and to the following Tracts or Lots of Land situate in the Parish of Saint David's, in the County of Charlotte, viz—

LOT No. 1, in Block letter E, in Wentworth's Division.

LOT number 1, in Block letter F, in the same Division.

LOT number 5, in Block letter P, in the same Division.

And all that part of Lot number 3 in Block letter L, in the same Division, which lies on the western side of Galloway's Lake, (so called) between the said Lake and Lot number 6 in Block K.

The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of JOHN SMITH, against the said JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, 26th June, 1841.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Claim of ELIZABETH FARLEY, and ISAACK TUCKER, in and to the following Properties in the Parish of Grand Manan, viz:—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-eastern 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 ANSLEY, Esq. commanded to levy £500s 11 6d. &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office,
27th July, 1841.

Notice.

ALL Persons having Accounts against the County, will render the same to the Clerk of the Peace on or before Saturday, the 18th day of September, next. Dated August 4, 1841.

By ORDER OF THE COURT.

Take Notice.

THAT the Court of COMMON PLEAS and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, will be held at Saint Andrews, in said County, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock a.m., at which time and place all COLORED, DEPUTY SHERIFFS, and Constables, are required to give their attendance; as also all persons bound to prosecute delinquents in said Court.

By ORDER OF THE JUSTICES.
THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
August 19th, 1841—xxviii

Public Notice.

THE Meeting of the Subscribing Members of the "Charlotte County Emigrant Society," as contemplated to be held on the 1st September next, is postponed to TUESDAY, the 21st of SEPTEMBER, at 3 o'clock p.m. to be then held at the Court House, when the President, Directors, and Officers will be chosen.

THOS. JONES,
JEROME ALLEY,
JAMES QUINN,
St. Andrews, 25th August, 1841.

Notice.

THE subscriber will make advances on consignments to his friends in Kingston, Jamaica, to the amount of
\$8 Per M on Boards and Plank, and
\$2 Per M on Long Pine and Cedar Shingles.
By drafts at 90 days on AYMER & CO., New York, upon receiving Bills of Lading and order for Insurance.

The Shippers will be allowed the advantage of selling at the Out-Port when the prices are better than at Kingston, and will be instructed to call at Morant Bay for orders.

WILLIAM KER,
Saint Andrews 15th July 1841—xxviii

An Apprentice is wanted at this OFFICE.

NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE BOSTON NOTION.

THE FOLIO AND QUARTO EDITIONS. IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED.

ON the Ninth day of October will be published the first number of a new volume of the Boston Notion, which will at that time be considerably enlarged, and in every respect improved. It will therefore be printed with new type of the most modern cut and beautiful finish, on paper of as fine a quality as is issued in any newspaper establishment in this country, and by a press manufactured expressly for the purpose, at the celebrated foundry of R. Hoe & Co., New York, in which will be embraced all the most recent improvements in that machine, enabling the printer to give perfect impressions and an unobscured register.

THE BOSTON NOTION. Is a weekly gazette of original and selected literature and intelligence. It embraces Tales, Poems, Essays, Reviews of New Works, Biographical, Historical and Humorous Sketches, Anecdotes, &c. &c. selected from the widest range of British and American current and periodical literature. There is no literary periodical in the English language worthy of regard, which the editors do not regularly receive, and select from as frequently as the character of its articles indicates to be proper.

THE ORIGINAL DEPARTMENT. of the Boston Notion, besides the contributions of the editor, will hereafter embrace from time to time contributions from Professor Longfellow, author of "Hyperion," "Voices of the Night," &c.; Rev. J. Pierpont, author of "Airs of Palestine," &c.; Henry William Herbert, Esq. author of "Crownwell," "The Brothers," &c.; William Gillette, Esq. Esq. author of "The Southern Passages and Pictures," &c.; Hon. Caleb Cushing, M. C. author of "Reminiscences of Spain," &c.; Henry T. Tucker, Esq. author of "The Italian Sketch Book," &c.; and many more of our weekly gazette, and but few monthly or quarterly periodicals, have ever possessed a list of more distinguished or able contributors than the Boston Notion. Those above mentioned have each been for many months and long its writers. A new feature of the next volume will be the publication of a new romance, written expressly for it, by Henry William Herbert, Esq. entitled

THE MAID'S REVENGE. Critics who have examined the MS. of this work, think it the masterpiece of its author. By the first critical journals of Great Britain, Mr. Herbert is pronounced equal to any historical novelist except Sir Walter Scott, who has written in the English language. The purchase of original work of this description marks an era in the history of newspapers published in America. The next volume of the Boston Notion will also contain a

NEW NOVEL BY BULWER. The first romance writer of the age. The splendid productions of this great author have hitherto been almost inaccessible to those who reside in small towns and in the country. In this paper they will obtain his works, for about one tenth of the price demanded for them by the booksellers. Another feature of the Boston Notion will be the publication of

ORIGINAL DISCOURSES. Among those who have hitherto contributed to this department of the Boston Notion, may be mentioned, Rev. John Pierpont, Rev. S. K. Loring, Rev. E. H. Chapin, and others. The most important new romances published in England will be republished in the Boston Notion immediately after their reception in this country. Hereafter the works of Dickens, Marryat, Cockayne, and others, printed in the Boston Notion, will contain four times as much of the entire subscription of the paper, if purchased separately at the book store, as the Boston Notion will continue to be as rich in this department as in previous years.

COSTLY WOOD ENGRAVINGS. Imported from Europe, or designed by Johnston & Co. other engravers, and published in the Boston Notion, will continue to illustrate and embellish its pages. As a gazette of literary, dramatic, commercial, political and general

INTELLIGENCE. The Boston Notion will be published on no periodical nor ever published in America. The Boston Notion, after the month-day of October, will contain four pages of intelligence each.

THE QUARTO EDITION. Of which the first number will be published on the 9th of October, will be sold on the same terms as the folio edition. It will be printed on a very large sheet, of the finest quality, and each number will contain sixteen pages of five columns each. The quarto edition will contain every article which appears in the folio edition for the same week, and at the end of each year from its commencement will constitute a splendid quarto volume of Eight Hundred and Thirty-two Pages, with an Index and an elegant title page. Certainly so large a work, embracing an equal amount and variety of matter, of so great a price, was never yet issued for so small a price. To Three Dollars, and each number will embrace the novels next in course of publication in the Folio, but will contain all the new works before alluded to.

CONDITIONS. The Price of the Folio Edition will remain as now. Subscribers to the folio edition are to be considered to transfer existing subscriptions to the new form as such a course would be productive of much confusion and inconvenience in the publishing department. Induced by the success of the folio edition, the Boston Notion, Old Saint Paul's, and George Saint George's, will not be continued in the Quarto, it is presumed that but few will wish to change from one to the other: though it is expected that many will obtain both editions. Those who intend to subscribe for the Quarto are requested to send in their names before the first of October as it is intended to limit the edition to the probable extent of the demand.

Price of Folio and Quarto Editions. One copy, a year, Three Dollars; Two copies, Five Dollars; Four copies, Ten Dollars; Six copies, Fifteen Dollars; Nine copies, Twenty Dollars. All remittances must be paid in advance, and the invariable rule of the office is to discontinue every subscription at the expiration of the time paid for, unless previously renewed by a further payment in advance.

GEO. ROBERTS.

The New-Brunswick AGRICULTURIST.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, published at St. John, devoted exclusively to Agricultural, Horticultural, and Botanical knowledge, containing all the interesting local matter obtainable in these Provinces; together with suitable extracts from the latest and most improved Agricultural Works in Great Britain and the United States.

The N. B. Agriculturist comprises 24 pages, neatly printed on good paper at the low price of Five Shillings annually—payable in advance and published the first week in every month. And if it should receive encouraging circulation sufficient to warrant any increase in its size, each monthly number shall contain from 32 to 45 pages.

For sale by **THOS. TURNER,**
St. Andrews, Aug. 18, 1841.

NEW STORE.

NO. 8, MARKET WHARF.

THE Subscriber would most respectfully announce to the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and its vicinity, that he has commenced business on the Market Wharf in the Store lately occupied by Wm. Babcock & Son, as a Wholesale Store, where he will keep constantly on hand Wholesale and Retail, a general assortment of GOODS suitable for town or country, among which are the following:

Flour, Meal, Pork, Beef, Corn Brooms, painted Tea, Coffee, prepared Pails, Other Linen, Twines, &c. &c. Circular, Leaf and Book, Pitch & Tar, Madella Cordage, coarse Boots, suits of Oilcloths, Herring Nets, 2 1/2 inch, Mesh 30 Runs, Crockery Ware, Pots and basins, Knives, 4d 6d 8d and 10d cut Nails, Hoss best winter stained Seal Oil, Fish, Indego, 8 by 10 and 7 by 9 window Glass. Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods and various other articles too numerous to particularize; all of which will be sold at a small advance for present payment, as he is of opinion that a quick penny is better than a slow shilling; and he hopes from strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

ON HAND,
2000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.

B. R. FITZGERALD.

June 5th, 1841

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Connected, 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 honor and 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, 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.

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Elihu Terry, Samuel Williams,
James H. Wells, E. J. Huntington,
S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt,
H. Huntington, E. B. Ward,
and Albert Day.

James G. Bolles, Sec'y.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

THOMAS SIME.
St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1841.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will make advances on consignments to his friends in Barbados, to the amount of \$8 per M on Lumber and \$2 per M on Long Pine and Cedar Shingles by drafts on Messrs. Cavan Brothers & Co., London on a 90 day sight, or Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, New York, on receiving Bill of Lading to insure the cargo in London.

The Bill of Exchange for the advance to be endorsed on the Bill of Lading in Sterling money. The Freight to be settled in the West Indies, where the Shipper of the Cargo will have the advantage of receiving a higher premium than here.

The Vessels after touching at Barbados will be allowed to proceed to the following Islands provided the markets are better to leeward than at Barbados on their arrival—namely:—

Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Antigua, Dominique, St. Kitts, Tortola, Nevis, &c.

WM. KER
Saint Andrews 17th March, 1841.

Selling Off!

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province early in the Autumn, offers for Sale,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

all the New, Elegant, Fancy Stock at her shop Water-street, Saint Andrews. The stock has been recently imported, and the subscriber feels confident that it will be well worthy the attention of the Trade and public generally.

M. SUTTO.
July 5th 1841

NEARLY READY FOR THE PRESS.

And to be Published by Subscription, in 2 vols. 8vo. Price to Subscribers, 21s.

THE HISTORY AND STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER PRESS. By P. L. SIMONDS, Fellow of the Statistical Society of London, &c. Dedicated by permission, to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K. G., Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, &c. &c.

The History of Newspapers and of Periodical Literature, in general, remains to be written, and were the task executed by an individual of competent ability, and with due care, it would be a most interesting and important work. —Mculloch's Commercial Dictionary.

"The Newspaper is the chronicle of civilization, the common reservoir into which every stream pours its living waters, at which every man may come and drink. It is the Newspaper which gives to liberty its practical life—its constant observation—its perpetual vigilance—its unrelenting activity. The Newspaper is a daily and a sleepless watchman, that reports to you every danger which menaces at home or abroad. The Newspaper informs legislation of public opinion, and it informs the people of the acts of legislation; thus keeping up that constant sympathy, the good understanding between people and legislature, which is essential to the maintenance of order, and prevents the stern necessity for revolution." —Sir E. L. Bulwer.

I am sure that every person will be willing as I am to acknowledge, in the most ample terms the information, the instruction, and the amusement derived from the public press. —Lord Lyndhurst.

Subscribers Names received by all Newspaper Editors; and by the author, British and Foreign Newspaper Office, London.

DOCTOR SPHON'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY.

FOR the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never fails. When entered in, it effectually removes 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. Certain 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 afflicted in 15 or 20 minutes from the first dose. It taken when the symptoms of an attack are 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 it sweet and healthy 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 anything to do, and generally prescribe only for temporary relief; escapes Dr. Sphon's Sick Headache Remedy; consequently 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 vegetables, 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 the principal Druggists in the Union, Sold here 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 Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputed to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. —We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her piteous development, which, considering that they betokened a most 'able disposition,' was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she acquired the loss of locks that she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscellanea, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in rich profusion, glossy, and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none 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 old virtue, lost even that, and of a passable quality, it is our 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 & CO. 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 me at Delhi village. The above article I bought at Griswold, Case & Co.'s store, who had it from Comstock & Co.

JOHN JAQUISH, Jr.
Delhi, July 17, 1839.—Ctd by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP.

THE cases of consumption are so numerous in the northern latitudes, that some remedy is constantly sought to be had by every family constantly on hand, to administer in the first appearance of so direful a disease. This Expectant Syrup will in every case prevent the complaint. It is quite 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.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middleton, N. J., March 12, 1840.
Messrs. Comstock & Co.
Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purposes for which it is intended.

[CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.]

I hereby certify that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache 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 soon 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 Sphon'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 an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, and she is now permanently cured. The attacks are now very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A 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,

JEHU PATTERSON.
Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

LOOK OUT!!

"CAUTION" is the Parent of Safe y.

AN ATTACK of the "PILES" may be positive ly prevented by using (when the premonitory symptoms are felt) the celebrated HAYS' LINIMENT. There are more than one hundred people in this city, and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond endurance by this dreadful complaint, who keep themselves wholly free from attacks by applying this Liniment as directed, and by the use of his approach: of this there is the most perfect proof.

None Genuine without the name of COMSTOCK & Co. written on the wrapper.

Sold at No. 2 Fletcher street, N. Y. and by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

HEWE'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT.

THIS article is offered to the public as a novel failing cure for the Rheumatism, and it has for a number of years sustained its reputation, and accompanied cures which had defied the power of every other article. In acute and recent cases, the

relief is invariably, after one or two applications of the Liniment, and in chronic Rheumatism, the cases of cure are numerous. It is truly a remedy that reaches 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.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death or the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough?—Rev. Dr. Bartholemew's Expectant Syrup, a safe medical prescription containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford 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 Expectant Syrup today! Tomorrow may be too late.

Have you a cough?—Bartholemew's Expectant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this 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 st. near Pearl, and at nearly all respectable Drug Stores.—and Dr. McSTAY, St. Andrews.

CALL AT GARRETT'S CLOTHING STORE.

And Examine for Yourselves.

THE subscriber has arranged his business in such a manner as to enable him to sell CLOTHING of all descriptions made to measure, under those imported from the Old Country, at least 10 per cent. less than the prices formerly charged by the Merchants here, and those cheap-penny articles, that so often infect our shores, under the denomination of Cheap Clothing.

Clothes, Coats, Trowsers, Vests, and Children's Clothing out at the shortest notice and warranted to fit.

St. Andrews, August 5th, 1841. 1831

Blacksmith Work.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and its vicinity that he has taken the shop below "Happy Corner," on Mr. Morris's Wharf, where he intends carrying on the Blacksmith business in all its branches. Ship work, Horse-shoeing, and Jobbing done at the shortest notice and on the most liberal terms. He trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

PATRICK McVAY.
July 20th 1841—xxxi

Molasses & Sugar.

20 HOGSHEADS PORTO RICO MOLASSES.

10 Hogsheads Ditto SUGAR.

For Sale by **JAMES W. STREET.**

July 14th 1841

On Sale.

EX SPANISH Brig ARGOS, from Havana.

40 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,
44 Bbls. Ditto,
75 Hhds. Muscovado MOLASSES,
10 Tierces Ditto,
30 Bags COFFEE.

Will be sold extremely low for prompt payment.

JOHN WILSON.
July 7, 1841.—nn+27

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.

Depart 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.

THE SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

A. W. Smith.

At his Office in Saint Andrews, NEW BRUNSWICK.

15s. a year, delivered in town or called for 17s. 6d. do. 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 10, 1s

First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line.

Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line.

Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

Legal notices by individuals who have no account with the Office to be paid for in advance.

Blank, Handbills, &c. struck off at the shortest notice.—to be paid for on delivery.