

# The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume VIII

No. XX

Price 15s.]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1841.

[17s. 6d. by Mail.

## COMMUNICATIONS. For the Standard.

Mr. Editor,  
The system of "Responsible Government," or Government "in accordance with the known wishes of the people," has now been in operation in this Province nearly four years. Previous to that time the powers of the House of Assembly were extremely limited. The Executive was independent of the Representative branch, and could at pleasure set the people at defiance. The ungranted resources of the Colony were vested in the Executive, and subject to no Legislative control; and although large sums of money were in various ways drawn from the pockets of the people, yet so far from being at the disposal of their Representatives, such monies only added to the uncontrolled power of the local Government.

Under the operation of this system various abuses gradually crept in, and grievances of no ordinary character ultimately alarmed the whole country. An Office was established at Fredericton, and its principal incumbent rewarded with the enormous salary of £2000 per annum. The office exercised unlimited and undefined powers over the lands and forests of the country, and Commerce, Agriculture, and Emigration, were all within its grasp. In the meantime quit rents and other odious exactions were called for, and when the people made complaints to be laid before the Throne, their complaints were rebuffed by the then Lieutenant Governor. Great dissatisfaction and excitement prevailed throughout the Province—the measures adopted had a direct tendency to alienate the deep rooted affections of the people from the parent Government, and a crisis was apparently fast approaching, which might have produced the most disastrous results. Happily for this Province, and perhaps for all British North America, Messrs. Simonds and Chandler, and afterwards Messrs. Crane and Wilmot, in their several missions to London, settled the conditions of a Contract which produced a complete revolution in the affairs of New-Brunswick.

The ungranted resources of the Colony were given up to the people. The people in return granted a liberal civil list.—The Lieutenant Governor was removed.—The Executive and Legislative Councils remodelled.—A practical and enlightened Statesman was appointed to preside, and a period of contentment, prosperity, and harmony ensued, hitherto unknown in any Colony on this side the Atlantic.

The partisans and abettors of the exploded system, completely defeated and disappointed, have in many instances joined heartily with the present order of things; the rest have ever since been steady and unceasing in their opposition. A paper called "The Chronicle," published weekly in St. John, is their mouth piece, and with truth it may be said, that "their mouths is full of cursing and bitterness." All their attacks on Sir John Harvey and his Government have hitherto been anonymous, but as he has now left the Province, some of them are beginning to crawl out of their lurking holes and to show themselves. They are known to exist as a party in the City of Saint John—some of them are in Fredericton—a considerable number in Woodstock—a party in Northumberland and Gloucester, and a party in the County of Charlotte. They are just now making a desperate effort to bring about a counter revolution. They hope by a united application to the new Governor to induce him to dissolve the present General Assembly, and by influencing and misleading the public mind by all manner of falsehoods and misrepresentations, to change the character of the House of Assembly at the coming General Election. In this County they have already made very considerable progress; several requisitions have been got up for the holding of political meetings. One of these has already been held in the Town of Saint Stephen, and although it was a most signal failure, it has been hailed by "The Chronicle," as the omen of final success.

It is not my intention to refer to their various methods of operation in other sections of the Province, but to point out and expose their machinations in this County of Charlotte. First then, They have taken infinite pains to persuade the people that the present House of Assembly has made a most wanton, extravagant, and improper use of the public money, and already overwhelmed the Province with a debt of £100,000!!!

Secondly—That the members for the City of Saint John, by their undue influence, obtain a great deal more than their due share of the public money—that some of the Charlotte and other County members join with them, by which unfair and disgraceful means St. John gets too much, and Charlotte too little.

Thirdly—That a large majority of the present members are corrupt and unprincipled men, and are arranged under certain political leaders who manage them as puppets in a show are managed by him who pulls the strings behind the curtain.

That the increase to the salary of the late

Lieutenant Governor—the vote of £1500 sterling at the close of his administration—the grant of £1000 to the Central Bank—the grant to Saint John of every thing applied for—and the consequent overwhelming debt with which this unhappy Province is burdened, are so many instances of the baseness of the present House of Assembly, and so many good and substantial reasons why that House should immediately be dissolved.

Your Humble Servant,  
ANTHONY CLODPOLE.  
May 10th, 1841.

"Oir tha an unbhachda 'nan beul."

Mr. Editor,  
The people of Saint Stephen, Saint James, and Saint David, met on the 24th ult. for the purpose of passing sentence of condemnation upon the majority of the members of the House of Assembly—Jas. Frink, Esq. J. P. in the Chair.

The business was introduced by J. H. Clarke, Esq. in a very luminous and eloquent speech, pointing out the whole of the financial proceedings of the House since the year 1820, and showing, in the majority of the present members, the most extravagant, wanton, and unpardonable waste of the people's money. He concluded by moving the first resolution.

This was seconded by A. Campbell, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, who, after giving the members a sufficient drubbing for their unprincipled and disgusting extravagance, pointed out in a most convincing manner that the Province was £43,000 in debt at the end of the year 1840, and would be at least £100,000 in debt at the end of the present year.

The Chairman being about to put the question on the resolution, James Brown, M. P. arose, and laboured under the manifest conviction of the baseness of his cause, endeavoured to persuade the meeting, that the resolution was wrong. A sum exceeding £100,000 had been allotted to as falling at once into the hands of the Assembly, being the proceeds of the casual Revenue, besides the ordinary "annual receipts" of the Provincial revenue; so that by the resolution the said £100,000 must, until this hour, have remained in the public chest unexpended. The House had, however, determined to expend a part of this sum every year, in addition to the "annual receipts" for roads and schools.

He then took out his Journals and, from page 126, shewed a balance in favour of the Province on the 31st of Dec. last of £73,000—this he said included a bad debt of £3,900, due from Mr. Baillie, and was not otherwise all at present available, but he maintained that the Province was clear of debt. Messrs. Clarke and Campbell, however, soon turned the tables on him, by proving that the book was on the other leg, and that his pretended £73,000 was the balance of debt with which the Province is now burdened—and which, during the current year, will amount to £100,000!!!

The resolution passed unanimously. Having therefore resolved the Province into an overwhelming debt, the second resolution moved by G. J. Thomson, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, condemned the House, "in the existing state of the Revenue," for increasing Sir John Harvey's salary, and voting £1500 at the close of his Administration.

Mr. Brown said that he objected to the £500 at the time, and stated the reasons why he was overruled by the House—that Sir John's salary was about £1200 a year less than Sir Archibald's, and after the breaking out of the Canadian Rebellion, Gov't House became a perfect thoroughfare for officers, couriers, messengers, &c., that with regard to the £1500, Sir John had saved the militia expenses to the Province amounting to more than £6000, which had been refunded from the military chest. That after all his valuable services, he had been turned out of doors and disgraced without a moment's notice, and rendered unable to pay the debts which he had contracted in appointing his staff officers, and fitting up his establishment as Commander in Chief of the Province. These plausible reasons, which were urged at some length with a good deal of earnestness and seeming candour, made a little impression on some. Most of the gentlemen, however, considered them as without foundation in fact, and the resolution passed accordingly.

The two other resolutions passed in the same harmonious and unanimous manner; but I must not trespass too far by stating particulars, messengers, &c., that with regard to the £1500, Sir John had saved the militia expenses to the Province amounting to more than £6000, which had been refunded from the military chest. That after all his valuable services, he had been turned out of doors and disgraced without a moment's notice, and rendered unable to pay the debts which he had contracted in appointing his staff officers, and fitting up his establishment as Commander in Chief of the Province. These plausible reasons, which were urged at some length with a good deal of earnestness and seeming candour, made a little impression on some. Most of the gentlemen, however, considered them as without foundation in fact, and the resolution passed accordingly.

James McKenzie, Esq. of our Parish made several eloquent speeches, for which he was loudly cheered.—He was in fact the oracle of

the Parish, and gave ample proof of the wisdom of our four County members who recommended him last year as a Justice of the Peace, a service for which they will command our everlasting gratitude.

Colonel Marks was then called to the chair, an honour, which for some unaccountable cause he accepted with great reluctance, and the meeting having returned a vote of thanks to J. Frink, Esq. adjourned, with a determination to get up a Petition to the new Governor to dissolve the present General Assembly.

I expect that some of the movers will send a version of the proceedings to the Chronicle.  
DUGALD MACDHU.  
St. James, 6th May, 1841.

St. Andrews, May 13th 1841.

Dean Mr. Erroll,

Will you confer a small favour on a number of who read your valuable paper, by inserting the following hints. And first we would ask, whether the Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, organized lately in St. Andrews, is a sectarian one or not? or what sir, can the reason be that out of four of the Reverends in St. Andrews, only one attended the respectable meeting that was held last Wednesday evening in Paul's Hall? It certainly appears lamentable that in so small a town as St. Andrews where the inhabitants look up to example from the Clergy, that so cold and distant a feeling should be allowed by those who, we are informed by Scripture are placed for a light in the world! "How is the gold become dim, and the fine gold changed." Can those Divines feel the importance of the command of Scripture upon them: "Go into all the world and preach: Go into the Highways and ditches" &c. &c. we fear not, but it certainly looks like a passage we have read in Holy Writ, about blind leaders of the blind. It seems almost an incredible thing, sir, that a meeting could be held in this County, yes, in the shire Town, for the purpose of distributing the word of Life to our destitute fellow men, and the Clergymen belonging to the Town, refuse their aid, and example.—What! Clergymen, those who profess to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ, refuse to attend a meeting of the Bible Society? yes, they did; or rather they did not attend which amounts to the same thing. "I wish it was in Gath, tell it not in Ashdod." I was, dear sir, really sorry to see that faithful soldier of the Cross, Rev. Mr. Desbrisay, all alone there; the only clergyman that attended. I will not do you any longer but hope the Reverend Gentlemen that were not present at the last meeting, may, at our next, come forward in all the might of their Master, and advocate so good a Cause.

Sir, I am yours respectfully  
ONE OF THE MEETING.

For the Standard.

THE EVILS OF SCEPTICISM.

Truth gains access to the mind in various ways and under different forms; but it always presents itself as being the reality of things. It is that conviction, which takes hold upon the mind, that things are really what they appear to be. The source of this conviction are the senses, intuition, consciousness, reason, and testimony. These are the constitutional grounds of all certainty and reality. Aside from them there is no possibility of knowledge or of existence. The state of mind attendant upon the exercise of the senses and the various faculties of the mind is belief. Belief may vary according as the amount of evidence proceeds from slight presumption up to absolute or moral certainty. In some minds the legitimate grounds of belief do not satisfy them. Hence doubts arise; doubts as to the reality of matter, the existence of mind and a Supreme Being; doubts in relation to the authenticity of the Bible and the great truths of religion. Such minds breathe an atmosphere of Scepticism. They violate the primary laws of our nature; they break away from the great balancing principles of truth; and their thoughts, under the influence of passion, are driven about, like dust in the whirlwind, until reason is bereft of its power and lies prostrate. Upon such minds argument is lost; evidence vain; truth, though written with sun-beams, thick darkness.

Scepticism does not usually come from the intellect; it does not originate in the understanding; it emanates from the heart, from depraved affections, and vicious habits. It is mist and vapour, that rise up from the stagnant region of the disordered affections, and gather in thick clouds and settle down upon the low vale of inferior minds, but shrouds with impenetrable darkness the loftiest summits of intellect.

Under the forms of Atheism, Infidelity, and Heresy, Scepticism assumes a terrific aspect. It takes away from men the fear of God—cuts off accountability and shuts out eternity from the soul—puts out the hopes of immortality—consigns man to the grave of oblivion—and locks up his existence in a perpetual and eternal sleep. It unspiritualizes the soul and lets down upon it a deluge of materialism. It

sweeps away every vestige of civil government, permits men to run reckless and without law. It extinguishes the light, that beams from the Bible,—dries up the foundation of the social affections, and pollutes with its poison the cup of domestic bliss. It completely unspiritualizes the whole course of things, and introduces confusion and universal chaos.

In its application to civil government, its effects are clearly seen.—The fear of a Supreme Being lies at the foundation of every successful form of human government. It is the corner stone in the temple of Liberty, one of the pillars upon which it rests. Strike out from the minds of men the belief in the "existence and overruling power of a Supreme Being, and there is no possibility of sustaining civil authority. No republican form of government can exist for a day, where this belief has been blotted out. The history of ancient republics affords clear evidence of this truth. The founders and rulers of Greece and Rome, in order to the establishment and permanency of their institutions, found it necessary to introduce a system of religious belief. And they took care that the people should be instructed as to the existence of a Supreme Being, that they might learn to fear his power. And whether they believed in this system themselves or not, they understood its importance. They knew what were the elements of the human mind,—that it was impossible to restrain the lawlessness and perverseness of men without an appeal to a higher than human power and human punishment. They knew that the fear of the Gods was necessary to strengthen the sinews—to temper and harden the iron hand of civil law, before it could be stretched forth and laid upon the turbulent passions and "boiling wrath" of men.—And it was under the influence of this fear and belief, that Greece and Rome were able to raise themselves to a proud eminence above the level of the surrounding nations—to plant their academic groves—to build their temples—erect their altars and burn their incense to Liberty.—Nor did their glory depart, and their splendour become extinguished, until the philosophy of Epicurus began to diffuse itself through the public mind. It was not till Epicurean Atheism had sapped the foundations of virtue and morality, that they experienced a political earthquake, that sank them into the grave of despotism.

And in the modern notions of theorists where "Vice prevailed, and immodest men bore sway" we may see the effects of Scepticism still more clearly exhibited. That great nation of Sceptics, in their solemn assembly, deliberately voted God out of the world and out of existence. And when they seat forth the proclamation that there was no God and death an eternal sleep of joy thro' the whole realm of France; and the people shouted with exultation, as they hailed the ushering in of a far Atheistical jubilee. But the turning off from human conduct the inspection of an omniscient eye, was attended with fearful results;—the effects were terrific. It was like the uncapping of the volcano, the waking of its silent thunders, the kindling to a flame its smothered embers, and letting a broad and fiery sheet of desolation roll up and settle down upon the land.

Scepticism not only removes the fear of a Supreme Being, but seeks openly and avowedly for the destruction of human government. It doubts the validity of civil authority—calling it usurpation and tyranny—taking off the restraints that civil law throws around men—obliterating the distinction between right and wrong, and giving free and unbounded scope to the desires and passions. It would abolish the system of private property—annihilate this great principle of attraction that binds together the family circle and human society. It would herd men together, and send them forth day by day into one common field to feed upon the dried husks and withered shrubbery of nature. It would quench the kindlings of maternal affection—remove helpless infancy away from parental love, and commit it to the cold embrace of a selected few, whose care should be to watch over and protect it, but whose hearts, bereft of all affection, and cold as icebergs, would chill and seal up its warm existence with the frosts of death.

Scepticism removes every barrier and embankment, that conscience and religion have thrown up to check and restrain the passions; and it permits them to rush with headlong impetuosity down upon the delicate and complicated machinery of human society. It cuts the last strand in that cable, by which our hopes and safety are moored, and sends us forth upon the broad ocean of uncertainty and doubt, to be tossed and driven about by the tempests and whirlwinds of passion.

Scepticism excludes from the mind the proper influence of truth. In its very nature it is opposed to all truth. It would efface every vestige of it from the universe. But truth will remain the same—venerable fabric, which has stood for ages, splendid, and immutable, which time could not crumble, nor persecutions shake, nor recollections change; which has ever stood, like some stupendous and majestic Appennine, the earth rocking at its feet, the heavens roaring round its head, firmly balanced on the base of its eternity; the relic

of what was; the solemn and sublime memorial to of what must be."

P. R. W.  
May 10th, 1841

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
7th May, 1841.

The following List containing the numbers of the Warrants now in the Treasury, with the names of the persons to whom they are payable, is published for the information of all concerned:—

- No. 166. Thomas Davis, Balance due to him,
- 169. Honourable Thomas Wyer, Bridge,
- 171. Commissioners of Alms House, Saint Andrews, expenses,
- 172. Overseers of Poor, Saint Stephen, ditto,
- 173. Edward & Joseph Wilson, Head Money,
- 179. L. B. R. Winsford and Jas. Brown, Road,
- 235. J. H. Whitlock, Adjutant,
- 226. William Boyd, Sergeant Major,
- 227. Richard McGee, Adjutant,
- 231. Alexander Campbell, Adjutant,
- 233. Lieutenant Colonel H. Hatch, Cleaning Arms,

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON,  
7th May, 1841.  
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Lieut Colonel Richard Hayne, of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, to be His Excellency's Provincial Aid-de-Camp, vice Lieut. Colonel the Honourable W. H. Robinson, resigned.

1st Battalion Charitable County Militia.

TO BE CAPTAINS.  
Lieutenant James Simpson, vice Boyd, promoted, (Rifle Company,) dated 7th May, 1841.

Ditto, John M'Curdy, vice Grant, who retires with his rank, dated 8th May, 1841.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.  
Ensign Henry Hitchings, dated 7th May, 1841.

John Trendwell, Gent., 1st Lieut. Rifle, vice Simpson, promoted, dated 8th May, 1841.

James Kempt Boyd, Gent., 2d Lieutenant Rifle, dated 9th May, 1841.

John M'Donald, Gent., 3d Lieutenant, dated 10th May, 1841.

William Meloney, to be 2d Lieut., Sea Fencible Company, vice George M'ulloch, who retires with his rank, dated 11th May, 1841.

Henry Frie, to be 2d Lieutenant, Sea Fencibles, dated 12th May, 1841.

Ensign George Simpson, vice M'Curdy, promoted, 13th May.

TO BE ENSIGNS.  
John Bradford, Gent., vice Simpson, promoted, 13th May, 1841.

Alexander Gilman, Gent., vice Hitchings, promoted, 14th May, 1841.

Samuel T. Gore, Esquire, M. D. to be Assistant Surgeon, 7th May, 1841.

By Command:  
GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE ANCIENTS IN COMFORT.—I have alluded to the wheel tracks which are deeply cut in the stone pavement (at Pompeii)—but these are not the only marks of actual use which strike the eye every where. The stepping stones at the doors, for example, are mostly worn down by the feet, and the sides of the wells are deeply cut with the bucket ropes. It is very remarkable, that even in the narrow streets of Pompeii are furnished with commodious raised pavements for passengers—trottoirs, as they are called in France. And this reminds me of an old jumble of circumstances. The French have the word for the thing, but not the thing itself, while we in England have the thing but not the word, which obliges us to use the compound expression foot-pavement. What is perhaps still more curious, the Italians, in process of time, instead of improving, have gone backwards in this matter; for Pompeii, which must be upwards of 2000 years old, is far better off for trottoirs than any modern town in Italy.—It may be mentioned also that at the crossings in the streets of Pompeii, a line of stepping-stones, six or eight inches high, is always placed; a contrivance for the accommodation of foot passengers which I never saw in any other part of the world.—Capt Basil Hall's *Patchwork*.

Gardening.—It will soon be time, according to the Almanac, to commence the pleasing occupation of gardening. Lord Bacon, in one of his essays, says:—"God Almighty first planted a garden; indeed, it is the greatest of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment of the spirit of man, without which, buildings and palaces are but gross handiwork."

A fine lot of Bird's Eye Maple bolts and slabs has been brought in our market last winter for shipment this spring to England. The slabs are all beautiful specimens of the maple, and if what has been stated of the admiration of the Bird's Eye Maple (God in London, we think the owner will reap a reward worthy his enterprise. This lot of timber was procured in the town of Garland and its vicinity.—Bangor Weekly

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EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

CHINA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON CHEUNG AND TAIKOW FORTS.

The boats were manned and armed, and the Royal Marines of the squadron under Capt. Ellis were ready to land on the morning of the 27th.

The detachments of the 25th and 4th Regiments with Major's Native Infantry, and Royal Volunteers embarked on board the steamers Enterprise and Madagascar, and were conveyed to the point of debarkation and landed in the transports' boats.

Captain Knowles commanded the artillery, being under him Lieutenant the Hon. Spencer. The force of this arm consisted of two 24-pound howitzers and two 6-pounder guns. The guns were worked by the artillery men, but to each howitzer 20 seamen of the British were attached, and to the 6-pounders 15 seamen of the ships from which they were landed, to drag them into position.

The guns were placed on the ridge of the hill commanding the inner anchorage. The Queen and the Nevers took up a position within good shell distance, as the depth of the water allowed, and attacked the fort on the hill, which was soon captured.

The Chinese, however, and Larne, retreated and proceeded to the batteries to be ready to attack in the quarter, and to capture the guns.

The 25th and 4th Regiments, and the Enterprise, landed their troops proceeded to join the 4th Regiment's division.

All the dispositions having been made and the guns landed at the watering-place to the southward of the fort, they formed, and proceeded to cover the batteries in advance of the guns, and then waited the effect of the fire, as well as that of their squadrons.

They then moved on to the fort, and the Queen and the Nevers, which were heavily shelled, on reaching the anchorage they the shells opened a heavy fire, but was soon silenced by the shells which were cast above, on the ridge of the hill, the troops—the 4th Regiment and Marines, then pushed forward on the hill and took possession of the fort, while the British Volunteers and 7th Madras Native Infantry detached from the valley to the northward, and then, left shoulder forward, marched round the hill.

After driving the Chinese, who made a headlong defence, out of the fort, the Camerons and Marines deployed and rushed down the hill on the lower and largest fort, entered the embrasures, and drove all before them, the garrison escaping through the northern gate, when in six minutes they were intercepted in their retreat, and nearly all the native troops, who had descended from the valley, and opened a most destructive fire upon them. This shot, about distance from the northern gate, was a most murderous one, and it was here the British, a multitude of the third class was killed, obstinately refusing quarter from a regiment of Marines, who ran up to their sides, and were carrying him off severely wounded.

He cut at the sergeant, who parried the blow with his bayonet, and nearly had the throat of the encounter. The Chinese, in their rear, and the native troops in front, rushed into the water to escape, but there all beneath the united fire of the troops. It should be here remarked that the Chinese do not understand either giving or taking quarter in the European military sense of those conditions. Many of the Chinese, when in the water, fired their matchlocks at the native troops, and then threw them away and made no submission; but this bit-and-fall-down proceeding the Spaniards did not understand, but requested the fire of the Chinese, of course with fatal effect.

The 4th division, led in splendid style by the Dragoon, Captain Smith, were in their stations about half past 10 o'clock, a. m., the Dragoon reserved her fire, although a brisk cannonade was kept up from this extensive fort, until she dropped her anchor, when instantly she poured in a destructive broadside, her example being followed by the other ships as they came up in succession. A landing was effected to storm the fort, but the Chinese obstinately defended themselves at the north gate, being driven by the broadsides from the batteries, but not until a great many of their guns were dismounted or rendered unserviceable. Several personal encounters here took place, and to show the obstinacy of their defence, a mandarin having lost his arms, grappled with an officer of the Madras, and bit severely in the arm. The Colombine being on the flank, her batteries enfilading the fort, threw in upon the enemy, who were now firing and retiring a destructive discharge of grape and canister. In an hour the British flag floated over the fort.

The enemy's loss was great, but we are unable to speak accurately as to number. Here, as at Cheung, the clothes (packed with cotton) of the killed and wounded, as they fell, were ignited by their matches and ammunition boxes, which they carry in front, and the bodies almost consumed by fire.

Thus fell the forts, stocks, and magazines of Cheung and Taiakow to Her Britannic Majesty's arms, on the 27th of January, 1841.

During the attack Major Pratt, of the Camerons, was seen a long way in with them, under the very defenceless walls, and a source of their position. The gallant major, in looking through one of the embrasures, saw there was a body of Chinese close to it, when he coolly turned to the only soldier with him, a Marine, and said, "I am shot or one of these fellows, will you?" This action followed the word, and the rest of the Chinese forthwith retired to a more respectful distance.

The sites of houses and huts are now only to be distinguished by smoking chimneys. The ground over the whole extent of the fortification is thickly strewn with tattered remnants of clothes, &c., the Chinese suffered horribly from falling, which set fire to their padded cotton garments and powder flasks, which they wear round their waist, and literally blew them up, and burnt them slowly to death. The burial of the dead, mangled corpses, was a fearful spectacle.

The beach, running from Cheung to Taiakow into Anson's Bay, is strewn with the charred timbers of the junks so effectively destroyed by the Nemesis and the boats of the squadron, among which many Chinese corpses are yet lying, January 12, 13, 14. Many of the bodies were large and athletic, much beyond the generality of the natives of this province.

Just over the brow of the rising ground at the landing place of the Chinese fort, great numbers of the dead lie buried in one large common grave, over whom some curious, thoughtless, "jolly jolly" has raised a board bearing the following insipid inscription:—"Thus is the road to glory."

The following anecdote exhibits the benevolence, and calm heartiness of the Chinese character. A charge was brought by them against some of our men of murdering a man; the charge, however, upon investigation was proved to be unfounded, and that, instead of a man, it was a bullock that had been murdered! The Chinese said they could produce the body of the murdered man in proof of their charge; they were required to do so, when they brought a corpse in a state of decomposition, which had evidently been procured for the occasion from the grave in the fort. We have heard of similar charges having been made, and similar proofs having been exhibited, more than once at Whangha many years ago.

The Amelia Thompson, a vessel which carries out the first body of soldiers from Plymouth to the intended settlement of New Plymouth, in New Zealand, sailed on Thursday. She was to be followed, on Saturday, by the Regina, a schooner chartered to carry out the stores and provisions of the colony, and which had been chartered by the Government.

The cargo of the Regina is valued at £29,000. On the 19th March, the New Zealand Company of Plymouth gave a dinner to the cabin passengers by the Amelia Thompson, at the Royal Hotel. About forty persons sat down to dinner.

Mr. Giff, the Sub-Governor of the Colony, who was in the chair, contrasted the past and present mode of colonization.

"When he looked back upon colonization as it was carried out formerly, and made a comparison between the mode which was now adopted, he must say that the natives and suffering endured in the one case, and the convenience of arrangement, and comfort and pleasure arising out of it in the present instance, afforded a marked and pleasing contrast. The class of persons now assembled round their table was, in fact, such as would reflect credit on any place; so that, in addition to the marked improvement in the mode of going from one climate to another, an equal change had taken place in the class of individuals who left their native place for the country of their adoption. The facilities of emigration, he would add, were in a progression so rapid that we would shortly be enabled to go from one country to another with as little difficulty as we formerly stepped from our own door to that of our neighbour; and the establishment of a regular line of steam-packets on the Pacific would, he doubted not, be carried out eventually, to the great benefit of our Colonies in the Southern Hemisphere, and to none more so than the colony of New Zealand."

The emigrants seemed in high spirits at the prospects before them; and the improved relations of Government with the New Zealand Company and its Plymouth branch formed matter of renewed gratulation.

Commerce.—Free Trade had become popular, and a lighter pressure on commerce would have, it is said, a beneficial effect on the Customs. The London Examiner says:—"There is a strong sense gaining ground of the injustice and the injurious tendency of our system of taxation." It has recently manifested itself in many large and respectable public meetings both in England and Scotland held in several of our most important commercial cities and towns. Free trade, as far as the just necessities of our revenue will permit, and a revision of the tariff, have been loudly called for, and most ably advocated by men of all parties, and by some of the ablest and most experienced authorities in matters of this kind amongst us."

And again—"There is but one rule to adopt, and once adopted, resolutely to follow. Abolish every protective duty, and impose duties only for the purpose of revenue. Protective duties are taxes for private advantage. Revenue duties are necessary taxes for public and national objects."

In another part of the same paper says—"It was in the month of August that he found a number of brick and bit marble. It would be a noble hoard and of infinitely greater importance to mankind, if our Sovereign should be able to say that she found the tariff of her kingdom oppressive and unjust, and she left it just; that she found it framed to benefit

the poor, and she found it framed to restrict the supply of food, and cramp the industry of her people; and she removed every restriction from the means, and every impediment calculated to obstruct the effect."

The Westminster Review says—"Nearly fifty millions are levied for the service of the state, but a far higher amount is lavishly collected for the encouragement and support of agricultural and other unproductive trades. In the heavy drain of enormous fiscal demands we pay the penalty of the rash wars, the busy meddlings, the costly expatriations of our forefathers; but larger still are the sacrifices we are compelled to make by the laws which fetter trade, depreciate labour, absorb capital, and levy impost on every consumer."

TEMPERANCE PROGRESS IN CORK.—This may well have been called a glorious day for Ireland. From an early hour the various temperance societies from the towns and districts within 20 miles of Cork were pouring in, in order to join this great and imposing demonstration. At the head of the different societies were full brass bands, of about thirty in number, all in tasteful uniform, which added greatly to the cheering hilarity of the scene. The Sunday of the day brought multitudes from all parts of the county, and at 12 o'clock when the procession began to move, there could not be less than one hundred and fifty thousand persons assembled. In Patrick's street the general of the forces, Major-General L'Estrange, and his staff in full uniform, were stationed on a balcony, before whom the entire procession passed in review, each band stopping before the general's station, and playing "God save the Queen," and "Patrick's Day. Nearly an hour and half elapsed before the entire passed, and allowing four persons to walk abreast, it is calculated that there were 20,000 with scarfs and wands. The scarfs and wands were made of Irish manufacture, and viewed along the line, presented a most agreeable sight to all eyes. No flags were permitted. The respectable appearance of the men and neat attire of the women in the procession were subjects of universal remark. The kind and courteous manners, composed of benevolence and respect, which were so generally displayed, deserve particular praise; they were all dressed in blue jackets and snow-white trousers, and presented a most cheering and imposing appearance; and indeed, the same observation applies to the whole cortege. Mr. Mathew, accompanied by the Very Rev. Mr. M'Naura, Kinshaha, the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, Mitchelstown, and Counsellor Walsh headed the procession on foot. The ground on the extreme line triumphal arches were erected opposite the different reading-rooms, all very elegantly decorated with flowers and laurel branches, and were adorned with various devices emblematical of the great movement.

At 4 o'clock the vast assemblage reached the Corn Market, where the Very Rev. Mr. Haiber admitted 2,000 postulants to his society, and shortly after the whole mass dispersed, quite delighted with the great moral exhibition in which they took a part.

In the evening there were tea-parties in many of their rooms, which were culminated during the night. We may conclude as we commence, and say it was, indeed, a happy day for Ireland.—Southern Reporter.

Progress of Temperance.—Mr. Mathew has returned from his labours in the north of Ireland; and it will be seen, by the following return of the numbers enrolled under the banners of Temperance, how wonderful has been his success.

At Carrickmacross there were enrolled 80,000  
Mounaghan, 40,000  
Killeggan, 80,000  
Parslowtown, 70,000  
Trim, 60,000  
Arlow, (white-charging horses) 2,000

Temperance. The consumption of malt in distilleries in Ireland, during the year 1839, was 624,576 bushels; during 1840, it fell to 480,249, showing a decrease of 178,376 bushels, or nearly one-third. Accompanying this diminished consumption of malt will be found a corresponding decrease of crime. The fact, that crime has decreased one-fourth in that country during the last twelve months.

New Classification of the World.—England is a vast manufactory, a great laboratory, a universal counting-house. France is a rich farm, tending to turn itself into a manufactory. Germany is an ill cultivated field, because there are philosophers and no peasants who till it. Southern Italy is an artificial prairie. Belgium is a forge. Holland is a canal. Sweden and Denmark are carpenter's yards. Poland is a sandy heath. Russia is an ice house, Switzerland is a chalet, Greece is a field in a state of nature. Turkey is a field fallow. India is a gold mine. Egypt is a workshop for apprentices. Asia is a grove. The Antilles are sugar refineries. South America is a store. North America is a till fall. Spain a till empty.

From the Church of Scotland "Record" we glean several scraps, pleasingly illustrative of the advantage of Education among artisans. They occur in evidence taken before the English Poor Law Commissioners. Mr. Fairbairn, an engineer, who had upwards of 1,000 workmen in his establishments at Manchester and London, thus states:—"In all questions we always find the best educated workmen the most reasonable in their demands, and the most peaceable in their behaviour, most readily assenting to proper changes, whether for or against themselves. An extensive employer of labour having a desire to improve the condition of the working classes, may frequently have to propose changes, really of an advantage to himself, but for their benefit; but which ignorant and uneducated workmen, in the blind jealousy with which they are accustomed to entertain, oppose as strongly as if they were changes to their disadvantage. This is not infrequently

the case. It is of great importance to strengthen the relations between the master and the man. The relation between the educated workman and the employer, is generally much stronger than between the uneducated workman and his employer.

It is observed that those who have received a School Education associate together, as might be expected, from similarity of tastes and pursuits; the best educated are the most peaceable, and work the most pleasantly together. During the last eight years, I am unaware of the occurrence of a single fight amongst any of my workmen; on the whole, their conduct has been highly praiseworthy."

THE SEASONS.—The latest Colonial and American newspapers agree in representing the season as unusually backward, so that in this respect we are not alone. In Boston, however, last Saturday, the editor of the Transcript was presented with a splendid bouquet of open culture flowers, consisting of the most beautiful tinned luxuriant, mingled with snowy daisies. In acknowledging the receipt of the present, the editor remarks:—"Now let us take courage, for it is surely a holy writ, seed time and harvest shall not fail."

UNITED STATES.

Geno.—We cut the following from a little paper published at Amesbury, Massachusetts. "Morning Incident"—The increase of population in the country is going on at an astonishing rate. The Nebra Telegraph of last week says that a Mrs. Ripley, of Londonderry, N. H. was some weeks since made the happy mother of 5 children at once, and that they are all doing well! The same woman had 3 at one birth, a few years since, all of whom are alive and in good condition. What are we coming to!

Paris.—The Countess of North M. Ward, W. P. H. has recently presented her lord with 2 boys and 1 lovely girl, all at a birth! The boys have been named Washington and Jackson, and we most sincerely desire that their lives may exemplify the virtues of the illustrious names. The daughter, however, has not yet been named. The parents being undecided as yet how to render into a feminine appellation either Jefferson, Lafayette, or O'Connell.—P.M. Ledger.

The Trumpet says there is a lady in New York who will not permit her children to eat anything which is Indian meal constitutes an ingredient, for fear that it will make them savage.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 27th ult. says:—"A very comfortable dinner in the vegetable way can now be had in New Orleans.—New potatoes, cucumbers, and artichokes, with blackberries to top off with, are not had to take about 3 P. M. Peas and strawberries are getting out of date.

Fire in New York.—Three stores on Pearl-st., and 2 on Water-st. were destroyed by a fire which broke out on the morning of Saturday last. It commenced in the store No. 146 Pearl street, and communicated to Nos. 148 and 144 on Pearl, and Nos. 144 and 142 on Water-street. All of them were 4 and 5 stories high, and were principally occupied by dry goods dealers. The ground where this fire occurred was burnt over by the memorable conflagration of 1835, and the main walls having been rebuilt with some little regard to safety, prevented more extensive ravages on the present occasion, and are still left standing.

The total loss of property is probably not far from \$250,000, of which about \$175,000 is covered by insurance.

Bank Robberies in New Orleans.—We have already mentioned the detection of over-land robbers to the amount of about \$20,000 in the State Bank at New Orleans. This circumstance led other Banks to an examination of their position, and it was found that the Bank of Louisiana was minus from \$80 to \$100,000. The detectors are the receiving teller, named Danvers, and the discount clerk, whose name is Colton. Both have decamped.—Baton Rouge Times.

Large Cargo.—The British ship Speed cleared from Mobile on the 23rd ult. for Liverpool with a cargo of 2750 bales of cotton, weighing 1,315,617 lbs. and valued at \$149,648.—Ibid.

PROVINCIAL.

The Supervisors of the Great Roads and Commissioners of Bye Roads and Bridges, are hereby directed to transmit to this Office, on or before the 15th day of OCT next, regular Accounts, with Vouchers of their several disbursements, from the Appropriations of the current year, upon the Roads and Bridges entrusted to their management. The attention of the Commissioners of Bye Roads is also particularly called to the Sixth Section of the Act of the last Session, to provide for opening and repairing Roads and erecting Bridges; and such of them as are entrusted with the expenditure of money to the amount of £250, are further required forthwith to transmit to this Office, proper Bonds, with two competent Sureties, in double the amount of the sum to be expended, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duty.

Secretary's Office, May 10, 1841.

The Great Question Set at Rest.—Yesterday, His Worship the Mayor imposed a fine of £5, on Mr. Otis Small, for carrying on business as a master builder, he not being a freeman. We trust that this measure, will have the effect of allaying the excitement that has existed throughout the city among the Mechanics for the last three weeks.—Herald.

The first number of the New Brunswick Agriculturalist was handed to us yesterday. It is neatly printed by Mr. Shivers; is under the editorial management of Dr. Bayard, and contains a large quantity of useful information on Agricultural subjects. The work is cheap, and we think will prove a valuable publication. We trust that it may have an

extensive circulation, and be the means of diffusing such Agricultural knowledge among our Farmers.—Observer.

Perhaps Mr. Cameron would find us a copy of the A. B. Agriculturalist, we are fond of Geoponics.

TIMBER DUTIES.—The following Petition to the Imperial Parliament, from the inhabitants of Northumberland, is now in course of signature in the County.

To the Honorable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.—The Humble Petition of the Merchants Shipowners, and others, interested in the Trade of Miramichi,

That the Province of New Brunswick has always been distinguished for the sound constitutional principles of its people, and for its unshaken loyalty to the British Crown.

That under the fostering care and protection of the present state, and from the combination of advantages of the manufacture and export of its wool, and the cultivation of its soil, it has in the course of a few years sprung from the helpless infancy to vigorous manhood, and achieved for itself an importance in the countries of the western world, the real worth of which can neither be understood nor appreciated in a period of tranquility.

That the proposed Equalization of the Timber Duties is fraught with injustice, because not only will it retard its rapid growth, it is yet too young to exist by its Agriculture alone—will ruin, because its Capital is invested in Mills, Wharves, Scares, Ship Yards, and every other variety of property incidental to extensive commerce, which, under the projected change, will not be worth the ground they stand upon; and also because its rapidly increasing income will be cut off without employment, and disastrously deteriorated in value.

That the boom of a Free Foreign Trade and the abrogation of all local restraints which are proposed as a preparation for the entire destruction of the staple trade of the country, is a delusive, chimerical, and utterly worthless scheme—the North America a portion of the British Empire, and particularly New-Brunswick, is not yet in a position to advantage to avail itself of a foreign trade, nor of any intercourse that which is based upon an exchange of its Staple Commodities; it is to G. B. to become a mere market for the produce of its commerce, and therefore for the preservation of its prosperity and importance.

The people of New-Brunswick are essentially British—they consume no other manufactures—they desire no other connection—and as they look to the Home of their Fathers in the hour of peril for succour and support, so are they ever ready to spill their blood in the defence of their Sovereign, and of her dominions.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly implore your Honorable House, seriously to consider the peculiar circumstances in which they are placed, and in respect where measure are so pregnant with calamity, and universal wreck.

WE HAVE DEVOTED THE MOST PART OF OUR PAGES TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS, IN ORDER TO GRATEFULLY REMIND SOME OF THEM THAT WE CANNOT OCCUPY MORE THAN TWO COLUMNS WITH ONE COMMUNICATION, THEREFORE, P.R.W.'S No. 1, CANNOT BE INSERTED, UNLESS IT IS CURTAILED, WHICH CAN ONLY BE DONE WITHOUT IMPAIRING, AND AT THE SAME TIME IT SHOULD BE WRITTEN BRIEFLY.

THE STANDARD.

Saint Andrews, Friday, May 21, 1841

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week—Wm. Babcock. 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.

St. Andrew's Bank. Commissioner next week—Thomas Berry.

Marine Assurance Association. Director next week—Wm. Garnett. Office hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President. Director next week—Geo. S. Hill. 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.—April 28 Montreal.—May 11 Liverpool, April 30 Quebec.—May 11 Edinburgh, April 4 Halifax.—May 15 Paris.—April 5 New-York, May 14 Toronto.—May 11 Boston.—May 17

THE STANDARD OFFICE is removed to the building formerly occupied by the Billiard Room, by Mr. Jas. Barry, near in front of Mr. O'Connell's Rock-dance—Entrance at door adjoining Mr. E. Stentford's Shop.

Release of McLoud!—The New York Herald says, Mr. Delevan from Washington informs us, "that at a cabinet council on Saturday last, it was agreed to deliver up McLoud to the British authorities."

THE STEAMSHIP. A ship from the Herald, dated 1 Bayman, of the vessel arrived from Bristol, what I President. The log book of Sundry, Mar WSW, and N weather. Set A. M. course SW night, steady in A. M. course S1 headed to NNV Nova, course N W, one the hull appeared to be a

We also observe facts which combine under the Captain Bueas's ship President. His mate said of we glamed fire yesterday, we present. The spars, champagne, like. They say vessel nor full, Bayman was th had a distinct v stamps.

In consequence, the Br summoned the crew to meet Capt. Bayman without examination on board, gentlemen of the nation.

Destructive. (W. I.)—This dreadful fire on Friday the 21 many families impoverished to a vast amount last four hundred

A P. O. Altona Fry, to find in one of the

A B. MAN, verisimile in the fact, this even seen this living Man of men.

Temperance Society of H. to promote the they have in c tion a "Benef are raised from bers of the T. the relief of insisting in bury in circumstan- cency for the p

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The Globe gross is call A whip paper full of debts better.

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POETRY

TO-MORROW

The things of time are ordered so
That every smiling joy below
May cope with weeping sorrow;

When heavy sighs press o'er the heart,
And tears of disappointment start
Down many a scathing furrow—

Soerein in this world of change,
Wherein mankind is doomed to range,
All claim a right to borrow

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE.
St. John, N. B., 8th May, 1841.
Vessels Sailed with Emigrants, not arrived.

Iron Buildings.—The London Mechanic's
Magazine states that a great proportion of the
large manufactories erected in England, within
the last ten years, are all iron except the walls,

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim
and Demand of FRANCIS HEBBARD
of and to certain other Lot of LAND
situate in the said Parish on the Eastern side

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim
and Demand of WILLIAM STINSON, of
and to that certain Lot of parcel of Land,

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court
House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY
the 10th day of JULY, 1841, between the
hours of noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

Liverpool Sailor's Home.—An adjourned
meeting of ship-owners, merchants, and others
interested in the welfare of British seamen,

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court
House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY
the 10th day of JULY, 1841, between the
hours of noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court
House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY
the 10th day of JULY, 1841, between the
hours of noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Wednes-
day the sixteenth day of JUNE next, be-
tween the hours of twelve o'clock, noon,

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate,
Claim, Property, and Demand, of and to all
the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and heredi-
taments of the said Acadian Company, situate

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim,
Estate, Property, and Demand, of GEORGE
W. MURPHY, of and to the following
Lands, Pieces, or Parcels of LAND and Pre-
mises, viz. two hundred acres of Land more
or less, formerly granted to one JONAS GILL,

execution of Fieri facias, at the suit of Louis
A. Cazeaux, against the said Acadian Com-
pany, endorsed to levy £256 3s. with inter-
est on the sum of £277 9s. 4d. from the 18th
June 1839, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.
THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the New
Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY,
the 24th day of JULY, 1841, between the
hours of noon and 5 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim
and Demand of FRANCIS HEBBARD, of
and to certain other Lot of LAND situate
in the said Parish on the Eastern side of the
said River Magalloway, containing 100 acres
more or less, devised to the late ELEANOR
FRASER, by Peter Barron in his last will

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim
and Demand of the said FRANCIS HEBBARD
of and to certain other Lot of LAND situate
in the said Parish on the Eastern side of the
said River Magalloway, containing

AND ALSO of and to two other certain
Lots of LAND situate in the said Parish on
the Eastern side of the River Magalloway

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate,
Claim, Property, and Demand, of and to all
the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and heredi-
taments of the said Acadian Company, situate
in the Parish of Saint George, in the County
of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills,
Sluices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and
Improvements thereon, being and also the privi-
leges and appurtenances thereto belonging,

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY
the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next, be-
tween the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and
5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day,

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY
the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next, be-
tween the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and
5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day,

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the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next, be-
tween the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and
5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day,

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court
House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY
the 10th day of JULY, 1841, between the
hours of noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court
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House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY
the 10th day of JULY, 1841, between the
hours of noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

in the Parish of Saint Patrick bounded as
follows, commencing at the South-eastern
angle of lot number one (granted to Daniel
Hill) in George N. Smith's survey of Char-
lotte Hill Settlement, made in the year 1831,

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court
House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY
the 24th day of JULY, 1841, between the
hours of noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

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their patients, and in every instance, to our know-
ledge, with great satisfaction have found it contain
cure. Sick and Nervous Headache is a complaint
with which physicians do not wish to have any-
thing to do, and generally prescribe only for tem-
porary relief; consequently Dr. Spohn's Sick Head-
ache Remedy escapes the opposition, which some
other proprietary articles meet from that cause.

From the Boston Chronicle, Jan. 10.
We recently saw an advertisement in another col-
umn that Messrs. Comstock & Co. the Agents for
Oldridge's Balm of Columba, have deputed to sell
that article in Boston and elsewhere.—We knew a
body of this city whose but was so nearly gone as
to require medical help for general derangement
which complaining that they looked a most un-
satisfactory specimen, was not in reality very un-
fortunate. Nevertheless she owned the loss of locks
that she had—two, and after a year's fruitless re-
sult to medicinal, and surgical, and other means,
she had a half or two of Oldridge's Balm,
and she has now singletons in rich profusion, glossy
and of even texture.—We are not pulling—some
of the commodity has been sent to us, and indeed
we are miserably afflicted, and we are obliged to
wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through the
virtue, hair, and of a superior quality, is
our own.

TO THE BOLD HEADED
The Balm of Columba has been imitated by a
dozen or more persons, and it is never to be purchased
or used unless it have the name of L. S. COM-
STOCK & CO. on a special wrapper. This is
the only external test that will secure the public
from deception.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S
PINK EXPECTORANT SYRUP.
THE cases of consumption are so numerous in
all the northern climates, that every remedy
as a preventive should be kept by every family
conscientiously, and to be used in the first ap-
pearance of any doubtful cough.—This Expectorant
Syrup will in every case prevent the consump-
tion, and 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 has cured when physicians had
given up the case as incurable.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF
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Saint John and Saint George, by Coach—
Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 p. m.

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For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co.
2 Fletcher at near Pearl, and at nearly all re-
sponsible Drug Stores.—and Dr. McFAY, St.
Andrews.

ASK, INQUIRE—ASK THOSE
WHO KNOW.

THOSE ONLY WHO KNOW BY TRIAL and
immediate observation, can form any idea of
the effects of the perfect relief of the SICK HEAD-
ACHE REMEDY, in cases of the PILES, RHEU-
MATISM, ALL SWELLINGS, and ALL EX-
TERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the
use of Hays' Liniment. Find one who has used it
that will not say it will do all that is claimed, and
you will find—what cannot be found.

For the relief of suffering human beings who
may be afflicted, I beg you to ask—ask of those who
know—ask MAT HEW J. MYERS, Esq. of Alton,
N. Y.; ask Gen. DUFF GREEN, one of Wash-
ington City, each of these gentlemen know of cases
unnumberable by other remedies or physicians,
thought for many years, that have been cured
by the use of the genuine HAYS' LINIMENT.—
Thousands of other persons know of its virtues.—
We appeal to their sense of justice—then believe
in it.

It is not a day you owe to your suffering fellow
beings to let the great remedy be known. Speak
of it to all your friends. You will save much
trouble and expense to the newspapers are not read,
but where the newspapers are not read, where
readers are incredulous, because so many worthless
articles are advertised for the same purpose. To
be sure we say, if all who have used it do not say
it is a good and true remedy, then do not take it. The
proprietor will not allow this article to be paid for
unless it cures, when all the directions are fully fol-
lowed. Will any one suffering refuse to try it?
If he does he ought to be called more for his obstinacy
than for his suffering.

Mr. Hays would never consent to offer this ar-
ticle, were he not compelled by the sense of moral
obligation to do so in his power for the
victims of distress and misery. For this purpose
he would sacrifice a fortune, than cease a
single day to be a worthless article.

LOOK-OUT.—Some would less have counterfeited
this article, and put it up with various devices. Do
not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect
you—if it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO., that
some may be always on the wrapper, or you are
checked. Do not forget it. Take this direction
with you, and test by that, or never say it is
impossible for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 2 Fletcher street,
New York, and Dr. McFAY, Saint Andrews.

ROBERT WILKINSON, Esq. late Mayor of Phila-
delphia has not found, as may be seen below,
the High character of the following gentlemen.—
The undersigned do hereby certify that we have
used the Balm of Columba since we were by J. Old-
ridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only
as a preventive against the catching of ear, but
also a certain restorative.

W. M. HATCHER, senior,
Methodist Minister in Saint George's charge,
No. 26 North Fifth street.

John P. Inglis, 271 Arch street,
John D. Thomas, M. D. 164 Race street,
John S. Ferry, 107 Spruce street,
High St. Church, 211 South 7d street,

The aged, and those who persist in wearing
wigs, may not always experience its restorative
qualities, yet it will certainly ease the various
of the retention of the public, when it is known that
three of the most eminent men, more than 20 years
of age, and the oldest not less than 30.

From the Mayor's
Commencement of Pennsylvania }
City of Philadelphia }
I, ROBERT WILKINSON, Mayor of said city of
Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well re-
quainted with Messrs J. P. Inglis, John S. Ferry
and High St. Church, whose names are signed to
the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of
character and respectability, and of such full credit
should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, to the
said 6th day of December, 1840.

ROBERT WILKINSON, Mayor.
Solely by Dr. McFAY, Saint Andrews.

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Table with columns for dates (1840, April 14, May 5, July 10, Aug 6, Sept 9, Oct 2, Nov 3, Dec 2) and names (To Balance, Paid A., Jose, Stey, P. C., Hon, Jam, Edu, May, Rol, John, Jam, J. J., Ricl, Rob, Jam, Dav, Will, Jogl, Owe, Feli, W. J., P. C, Dr, Dav, Gen, Han, Coli, Dav, Jam, C. C, Jam, C. C, Edu, C. I, W., Am, Joh, Mar, Wil, The, A. J, Owe, The, Rol, Ass, Joh, Mal, Chr, Joh, Th, Col, Jan, Hu, A., Jan, Th, Joh, P. 4, Ro, Col, Ma, A., Ro, Ric, Pet, Da, W., Th, Wi, Ro, Jar, Ja, Da, W., C., Al, Sa, Ba, Saint Andrews, 13th

IRON STEAMSHIP—
ship now being built
combine a greater in-
tried principles than
in any one enterpris
and importance. T
enormous magnitude
said)—her material-
gines, nearly 1200 l
cylinders 100 and 20
piston rods! no be
have hold immediate
movable bellow ca
stuffing box in the
to the said coun
ted application of the
to crown all, no pad-
her vast sides!—no
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velocity by the aid of
Jugs.—The Jug is