

DRE.
L GOODS.

assortment of Fancy and
DS,
g as follows:

Prunella, Catfish and Morocco
English, French and Indian
all shades and colors
assortment of Figured and Plain
as, Sarsenet and Persian.
ALSO,
of Rich dark Winter Ribbons,
assorted Winter Artificial Flowers,
very description—
new double breasted SHIRTS and
Gents Italian Black Silk
Black Neck Ties—an article as
valuable as the artificial Italian Hike,
and Embroidered satin and Silk
I and Indiarubber double stitched
side up Beaver, Pilot and Superfine
Jackets, Pantaloons & Vests.
Shirts, Coats and Caps
and Silk HATS.
red CLOTH CAPS
ags, Umbrellas—silk and cotton,
assorted CUTLERY,
red Stone BRISTLES,
and WINDOW GLASS
BACCO PIPES,
assorted London Winter SLOPS,
and TUMBLERS,
and BLACKING,
HEALTH BRUSHES,
and Letter PAPER,
Writing, &c. different sizes,
ON HAND ALSO,
ASSORTMENT GROCERIES,
viz:
London, Liverpool, and Gendfield
SOAP,
Long and Longon TFA,
and Crushed UGAR,
Tobacco, Mustard, Ginger, Pepper,
and other
SALT, Bloom RAINING,
and Superior FLOUR, Rye, &c.
EAL.

for the liberal patronage
VERY LARGE STOCK ON
market by an experienced
may favour him with
them that they will find
at astonishing Low

he intends settling his
ing on hands early his
book Account standing

D. BRADLEY.

D FOR SALE.

LAND ON PLEASANT RIDGE,
occupied by JAMES HERRING,
HOUSE & BARN, and 14 acres
cultivation; and the other by
is, with about 4 acres under til-
the Property lies on the Frederic-
worthy the attention of any

property not be disposed of previous
APRIL, 1842, it will on that day
be Auction at KELLY'S TAV-
rest
apply to Wm. McLELLAN, Esq.,
JOHN HERRING, Esq.,
St. John, N.B.

a made known at Sale.

ish and Oil.

AS MARKET WHARF,
or offers for Sale at his usual
low prices.
the Codfish,
the Pickled Fish,
No. 1, fat Herrings,
No. 1 and 2, smoked Her-
a Cod and Hake Oil,
B. R. FITZGERALD,
Sept. 15, 1841

THE
PAPER'S STANDARD
RED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

6. W. Smith.

in Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS.

delivered in town or called for
in forwarded by mail.

continued until arranged, or continued
if no written directions
12 lines, and under, 2s
14 lines, and under, 3s
16 lines, and under, 4s
18 lines, and under, 5s
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SUMMARY OF NEWS.
MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

We copy the following article on Municipal Corporations from the *Norfolkian*, as it is a subject of great importance to our Readers, and indeed to the Province generally, we beg to call their attention and serious consideration to it.

During the last year a Bill went into operation in Canada, which provides corporate privileges for the rural districts of the Province. A similar measure may be expected to be introduced into the Nova Scotia Assembly in the ensuing session. We understand the provisions of the Bill to be somewhat as follows: Each County is invested with corporate privileges, by which it elects a Common Council of twelve persons, for the management of local concerns, like the Common Council of the city, within its jurisdiction. To each of these Councils the Governor appoints a Chairman, called a Warden, who has a casting vote, and is in communication with the government. This Council appoints a certain number of persons for each township within the boundaries of the county, who act as subordinate councils. The Governor has the power to dissolve each County Council, as he has dissolve the House of Assembly, and send the members to their constituents for an opinion on their conduct. Such, without having read the Bill, we understand to be its chief characteristics. The last mentioned provisions is a check on any unbecomable or unwise course, and the appointment of Wardens is expected to cause uniformity throughout the county, to prevent any illegal steps, and so avoid confusion and other evils. The recommendations of this part of the system, have been mentioned above, the objections, as they appear on hasty inspection, may be thus stated:—Such appointments may excite jealousy between the councils and their Chairman; the Wardens may be looked on as exercising an ungracious superintendence; and as being the organs of an unnecessary centralization of power and influence in Halifax. Although such a part of the system might be wise for so vast a country as Canada, and one composed of such varied materials, Nova Scotia may be considered under different circumstances, and therefore not requiring precisely similar regulations.

As the measure has been for some months in operation in Canada, we may glean some experience by attending to Canadian opinions on the subject. Several journals have been examined with this object, and the substance of their information may be here given.

The Montreal Times, a paper generally hostile to the late Governor General's administration, finds fault with the measure. Its objections appear as follows:—1st. Instead of the Bill conferring legislative privileges for purely local purposes, it will induce many petty legislatures, misinterpreting this office, deriving importance from abuse of trust. 2nd. Instead of local governments in small circles, some of the Districts embrace populations amounting to nearly fifty thousand persons. 3rd. Some of the Councils have already deviated from their charter, and encroached on the franchises of the subject and the law of the land, by raising money for undefined purposes, under the head of contingencies, and otherwise. 4th. The statute holds out temptation towards the abuse of trust, and the burthening of the people. 5th. As only one third of the Council go out each year, the remaining members have the power of influencing the new Councilors, and of perpetuating their own mode of management. 6th. The people should themselves, at public meetings, determine the amount of local taxes, instead of that power being entrusted to the Municipalities. On these counts we might remark, respecting the 1st and 3rd, that the superintendence of the Wardens, and the power lodged in the General Government, ought to provide ample redress: the Council for the district of Mississquoi reported certain expenses of Members and Wardens, while the statute expressly states that they shall receive no emolument for their services as such. Some confusion may be expected the first introduction of extensive a measure, but the remedy appears to be easy and immediate. The 2nd might be obviated for Canada, and would not apply to Nova Scotia. 4th. This objection might be made to many of the best enactments; ample checks seem provided in the act under consideration, by the control of the people and the specific provisions. 5th. If this were found of force, a modification might be provided. 6th. Limitation might be provided on this head also, so as to prevent any improper exercise in the taxing power.

The Quebec Gazette makes some objections similar to those of the Montreal Times. The Montreal Transcript complains that the law is too general and vague, and in some particulars inadequate for the requisite action of the Councils,—that the Councils want power to collect the necessary taxes, and definite directions respecting enforcement of their bye laws. This may afford a hint on any adoption of the system. The Toronto Examiner and other papers, we believe, consistently support the system, and some of all shades of politics call for a fair trial of the law as the period approaches when the election of Councilors is to occur; we do not know when the Bill went into operation in Canada, but from remarks made, it would appear that the elections were to take place at the beginning of the present year.

The Expenses of Congress.—The official estimates of the expenses of Congress, including members, officers, and clerks,—estimated for the sessions for which each member is elected, at 218 days—are, \$90,886 Speaker of the House, at \$16 per day, 3,488 242 members, at \$8 per day, 422,048 Delegates from the Territories, 5,282 Travelling expenses of the members, 54,000

The Secretary of the Senate receives \$3,000, and the clerks in his office \$9,300; Chaplain of the Senate, \$500; Chaplain of the House, \$500; Postmaster of the House, \$1,500; Stationary, &c. \$60,000; incidental expenses of the House, \$150,000; the Library of Congress, including the salaries of its officers and contingent expenses, \$12,300; gross expense, \$1,079,570. This includes salaries for door-keepers, assistant ditto, clerks of the House, sergeants-at-arms, and all other sub-officers connected with the two Houses.

It is stated that the colored people of Philadelphia have 16 churches, 21 schools, 80 benevolent societies, six literary and debating societies, three moral reform societies, two lyceums, and two weekly newspapers.

The three Lord Chancellors of England who have held the seals of office longest are, Lord Ellesmere, twenty years within a few days; Lord Hardwicke, twenty years and nine months; and Lord Eldon, during the two periods of his being in office, twenty-five years within a few days.

At the siege of Acre, a cannon-ball from one of the Turkish batteries, passed very near Sir Charles Felix Smith, whose ear is particularly accustomed to that kind of fun. "Do you hear that, music?" said he to a Scotch sub in the Artillery. "Hoot, toot," was the reply, "I care nothing about the balls which come—my business is with the balls which go."

Our readers will be gratified to learn, that the Public Works of the Province are to be pushed forward forthwith, toward completion. The contracts for the finishing of that section of the St. Lawrence Canal between Prescott and Cornwall are given out, and it is expected that that portion of it will be completed in November next—which it will be observed, will open the navigation for steamboats to the Coteau du Lac.

We have also heard with pleasure, that immediate steps are about being taken to give some of our rear Townships for the reception of Emigrants in the Spring.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Several addresses from various parts of the Province have been presented to His Excellency, the Governor General, within the last few days.—*Ibid.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.
EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

February 4.
Mr. Boyd presented a petition from Thomas Berry, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Contractor for building the new Court House at that place, praying compensation for loss sustained in the erection thereof; which he read; and upon the question, that the said petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply, the House divided—Yea, 6. Nays, 12; whereupon it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Owen presented a Petition from the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, praying that an Act may pass to authorize a further assessment for the payment of the debts due from the said County; and also for a further grant in aid towards the erection of the new Court House; which was referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Hill presented a Petition from John Grimmer, of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, on behalf of himself and one James Gillis, praying that the penalty paid under the "Act to provide for a regular supply of Seamen for new Ships fitted out or loaded in the Province," may be refunded; which was referred to the Committee for taking Petitions of a like prayer into consideration, to report thereon.

Mr. Hill presented a Petition from Samuel Frye, the Rev. Alexander McLean, Charles V. Foster, and 25 others, Members of the Saint Andrews Geological and Philosophical Society, in the County of Charlotte, praying aid towards the encouragement thereof; which was referred to the Committee on Education, to report thereon.

Mr. Brown presented a Petition from John Porter, George M. Porter, Joseph Porter, and James Porter, Ship Owners, in Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a sum of money paid under the "Act to provide for a regular supply of Seamen for new Ships fitted out or loaded in the Province," may be refunded to them; which was referred to the Committee for taking Petitions of a like prayer into consideration, to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Palmer.—*Ordered*, That the House do, on Thursday next, the 10th inst., go into Committee of the whole, in further consideration of the Bill to limit the duration of the Assembly.

Mr. Brown presented a Petition from William Todd, of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying for relief in consequence of losses sustained in the purchase of a Tract of Crown Land in the year 1835, and upon which he had paid two instalments, and afterwards made surrender of the whole Tract; which was not received.

February 5.
A Bill relating to the driving of Stage Coaches and other Wheel Carriages on the Great Roads of Communication throughout this Province, passed the House and was taken to the Council by Mr. Brown.

On motion of Mr. Hill.—The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill for the appointment of Firewards, and the better extinguishing of Fires which may happen in that part of the Parish of Saint Stephen, commonly called Salt Water, and its immediate vicinity. And they being severally read, and the question taken thereon, they were not concurred in by the House.

February 7.
Mr. L. A. Wilmot, presented a Petition from Edmund Ward, Proprietor and Editor of the Sentinel, Newspaper, complaining of certain Post Office charges on Newspapers circulated through the Provincial Post Offices, and praying relief; which he read.—*Ordered*, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Hill brought in a Bill, relating to the appointment of Firewards, and the better extinguishing of Fires in a part of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, therein mentioned, which was read a first time.

[From our Fredericton Correspondent]
COMMUNICATIONS.
FREDERICTON, 9th Feb, 1842.

Mr. Editor.—
The debate on Lord Stanley's despatch on the financial system, commenced on Monday and lasted three days. It was a very interesting discussion, and was conducted with great ability. It appeared from the despatch, that Sir William Colebrooke had applied to Lord Stanley for leave to borrow £500,000 for New Brunswick, if the House of Assembly should want the money. To this proposal his Lordship objected, that the finances of the Province were in a "disordered" condition, and that before any loan would be sanctioned, it would be necessary for the House of Assembly to give up the right of voting the money as they always have done, and hand over to the Governor and Council the sole power of introducing grants of the people's money into the House. Mr. H. F. Partelow took the Chair of the Committee, and the debate was opened by Mr. Woodward. He, however, was interrupted, and as the proposed change was a government measure, the Committee called upon some of the members of the Executive Council. Mr. Speaker then arose, and having distinctly stated the history of the whole transaction, condemned in toto the system pursued by the House for the last half century with regard to the manner of voting the money; that there was neither safety, regularity, nor certainty, in it;—that it had been the means of running the Province into debt, and if persisted in would ruin the country. He was therefore, for giving up to the Governor and Council the right of sending down the estimates of all moneys wanted for the public service. He maintained that the Governor and Council were the best judges, that they would manage matters for the good of the people, would limit the expenditure to the income, and prevent exorbitant taxation. After examining the whole subject at great length, and affirming that the credit of the country was completely destroyed; he sat down and was followed by Mr. Johnston. He chiefly insisted upon the necessity of adopting some scheme whereby the annual appropriations would be limited to the income, and produced an estimate sent down by the Governor, which he read, and which appeared to have been based upon the grants of last year. He stated that a loan would be required to maintain the former scale of appropriations, and that his proposal would prevent the House from dividing the money in the usual way, only he estimated would be the limit beyond which they could not extend. Mr. Hill regretted exceedingly that his political life had been prolonged to hear the Speaker's recantation. He exclaimed against the proposed innovation with all his eloquence;—maintained that the House deprived of the management of the money would be prostrate before the Executive;—that members in order to obtain a little money for their own counties would "gra," "nag," and "bray" just as the Governor and Council might direct. He read the correspondence between Lord Glenelg and Messrs. Crane & Wilmot;—showed that the right of voting the money in the usual way was confirmed by contract, and said it was a most audacious attempt on the part of the present Executive to break through that contract, and endeavour to deprive the people of their inherent right.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, in a most eloquent and powerful speech deprecated the financial system as extremely unsatisfactory and unsafe. That seeing and feeling the wretchedness and uncertainty thereof, he had changed his mind entirely since his interview with Lord Glenelg;—that the division of the public money was nothing more nor less than a scramble among members, wherein he who got the most was the best fellow;—that it was governed by no principle, neither could any man tell within £20,000 what the sum granted would amount to, until after the Committee of Supply was closed. He maintained that a change was imperatively called for;—that the safety and welfare of the people demanded an immediate departure from the present practice, and the adoption of the government estimates. He concluded his eloquent speech with an earnest prayer, that prosperity and peace might be established in the Province.

Mr. Weldon would not consent to depart from the long established practice—it was peculiarly adapted to the condition of the country. Pecuniary difficulties had arisen and would arise, but for this there was a legitimate remedy which had always been exercised, and could be so exercised again.—Economy and retrenchment were only required to cure any temporary evil that might arise. He said that the finances were not in a disordered state, that the amount due the Province was more than the Province owed, but that owing to the unusual pressure of the times the sums due could not at present be collected. He was against a loan as tending to create an enormous debt which would hang like a dead weight upon the country. He pointed out the bad effects of a debt, and concluded by recommending strict economy as the best means of getting clear of present difficulties.

Mr. Brown called the despatch "a budget of blunders" and said that Lord Stanley did not understand the subject. He said the casual revenue had afforded £93,000, which had been laid out, a portion every year, over and above the annual income; that at present the accounts stood £93,000 against the Province, and £110,000 in its favour—that by reason of commercial embarrassments the people were unable to pay what they owe—that these commercial difficulties were beyond Legislative control, affecting nations as well as individuals. He called Lord Stanley the "evil genius" of New Brunswick;—would neither sanction a loan as contemplated in the despatch, nor give up to the Governor and Council the right of initiating grants of money.

Mr. Barberie then began to speak against the measures proposed in the despatch, but the crowd in the gallery had by this time become so dense, and the heat so great that I was compelled to retreat to get a snuff of "colder air"—when I returned I found Col. Allen on his legs and in his own peculiar manner admonishing and warning the House against the hasty adoption of any of the contemplated changes. He said the despatch was inconsiderately written—that there was no analogy between that House and the House of Commons;—that the privilege sought by the government would disfranchise the people;—that nothing could justify a departure from fixed principles;—that the people themselves ought to be consulted before these great changes were made. "He knew the people were against these measures;—the people were against the loan of money, they were afraid of these strange movements." He had travelled the length and breadth of the Province and knew the people well;—"reproductive works." Look at all the great schemes—all the rail companies and other great works—what are they now? Abortives! He warned them to be cautious, and to take heed to their dough lest the plausible schemes now in contemplation should in the end become burdensome to the people, and entail upon posterity a pressure of taxation.

Mr. Partelow appealed to the rest of the members, whether they had not from year to year enquired into the state of the finances, and managed prudently and successfully? He maintained that the annual grants had ever been made with reference to their available means, except last Session, when the House granted too much;—that even now, there were outstanding demands in favour of the Province more than could meet all the debts, but the misfortune was, that owing to the unexampled pressure of the times, these demands could not be collected at present. He said that as a temporary relief, a loan, to a certain extent, would be absolutely necessary, as it would be imprudent to press for immediate payment of outstanding demands.

Mr. Wilson, after reading the despatch, and showing that there was no similarity between the position of the Assembly and the Imperial Parliament, condemned the proposed scheme as impracticable. That under its operation the power of the Executive would be irresistible;—that when called upon by the constituency to render an account of their stewardships, it would be a poor apology to tell the people, that the House of Assembly finding themselves unable to manage the people's money, had handed the whole matter over to the Governor and Council.

Mr. Owen adverted to the complicated nature of the public accounts;—advocated Lord Stanley's—condemned the unprincipled manner of voting the money in supply;—recounted a number of bygone cases to show that no executive abuse could equal theirs;—would adopt the system recommended in the despatch, and receive estimates from the Governor.

Mr. Gilbert blamed the House for its extravagance;—named a number of improper grants;—and spoke with great severity against several other members.

Mr. Hannington defended the general conduct of the House, and pointed to the great improvements in the Roads and Bridges;—he said he would neither borrow money nor give up the management of the people's money to the Executive Government.

Mr. Hill alluded to the practice in England, and was willing to give up a right which could not be exercised with safety or advantage. He described the scramble for money inseparable from the present system, and would adopt the mode pointed out by government as the best remedy. He answered a number of objections, and pointed out the partiality and difficulty of the present mode. He was opposed to the loan.

Mr. Street, in a very long speech, condemned the present mode of granting the supplies as undignified, partial, and unprincipled;—commented upon every paragraph of the despatch, and denied that there was either libel or blunder in it. He then went at some length into the principles of Political Economy;—then to Emigration; and concluded by affirming that a change in the mode of granting the supplies was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Boyd said that those who had profited by the present mode of dividing the money would be likely to hold on to it;—he did not like it, and would adopt the other. He spoke against the pension list—mentioned improper grants, and £1500 to buy a service of plate for Sir John Harvey;—mentioned the unsatisfactory state of the finances, and said that his colleague, though good in figures, was not in this case, to be depended upon. He also was opposed to the loan.

Mr. Rankin strongly recommended prudence and economy, and implored the House to engage in no untried measure without full consideration. Mr. Woodward described the uncertain, partial and unprincipled character of the present mode;—defined the Parliamentary system which he wished to see introduced most fully;—as a necessary preliminary measure he would have both the Legislative and Executive Councils remodelled. He would receive all the estimates from the Executive and send up the supplies by Bill to the other Branch—in short,

he was for no half way measure—no compromise for the sake of expediency;—he would "go the whole hog!" After some explanations and remarks from two of the members of the Executive Government, Mr. L. A. Wilmot arose, and in a torrent of eloquence, perfectly irresistible, deprecated the mode of managing the finances;—condemned in unmeasured terms the conduct of members;—said the management was improper, and the expenditure imprudent;—that by such management the country had been overwhelmed with a debt which would now require £4,000 a year to pay the interest; and having traced the whole of the financial difficulties to the badness of the present mode of granting the supplies, put the question whether at once abandoned.

Mr. Weldon, to whom certain allusions had been made by Mr. Wilmot, made a very able reply. He maintained that although a member of the Executive Council, he was not bound to Government measures, but in that House would act independently, and advocate what he deemed the interests of his constituency. He denied that the present system was a bad one;—maintained that its operation for half a century had been beneficial;—showed that the pecuniary difficulties at present existing had arisen from the embarrassed state of trade, which rendered the Province unable at present to collect its debts. He was loudly cheered by the people in the gallery.

Mr. Brown again arose, and briefly warned the Committee not to be misled by the eloquence of Mr. Wilmot. He said that the state of the finances had been fairly reported every Session. That last Session the House had been warned by the finance Committee, not to vote more than the income of the current year; that the House voted £34,000 more than the estimated income, being anxious to continue the road service;—that the debts against the Province at present were £93,000, and the demands in its favour £110,000, and therefore there would have been no pressure whatever, had not the commercial troubles prevented people from paying their just debts.

Mr. M'Leod examined the despatch at length, and condemned both the loan and the demand to yield up the right of making the money estimates. He admitted that they had granted too much money, but was sorry to hear members blame one another when it was notorious they were all to blame;—the people were to blame for calling so loudly for money for every possible purpose. There was a remedy;—let them reform and retrench,—as for yielding up to the Executive, the right of managing the people's money, that he never would do, unless he lost his senses;—and then the idea of borrowing a large sum was monstrous. It would take the revenue to pay the interest, and then a millstone would be hanged to their necks forever. The national debt of England was terrifying, and nothing could induce him to run the Province yet deeper into difficulty.

Mr. End then moved a resolution, upon which Mr. Hill moved another, and Mr. Fisher, in a very long speech, pointed out all the evils of the present mode;—condemned the resolution system which gives the Legislative Council a veto upon every item;—explained Lord Durham and Lord Sydenham's policy;—defined Responsible Government as set forth in Lord J. Russell's despatch, and having condemned many Provincial transactions, insisted, like Mr. Woodward, on the true Parliamentary mode in all its parts.

Mr. J. M. Wilmot briefly stated his opposition to the present mode.

Mr. M'Almon examined the despatch, and referred to the two propositions therein contained. They were called upon to abandon the practice of fifty years, and give the right to the Government which they had exercised all that time;—yes, the Executive would recommend, and the House would divide the sums recommended. Well, suppose the Executive should omit some important matter, what would the House do then? But here was an estimate already sent down, with all the usual appropriations. Yes, yes; that was a key to unlock the outside door, to let in the Loan, and the Board of Works, and all the other matters, which would at least ensure the expending of the money. Her members might laugh, and he would consider what he should say next. It had been said that they were voting in the dark, but these schemes, if once adopted, would bring on a cloud of darkness, through which neither they nor their children would ever see. And then this sinking fund he did not exactly understand;—to pay the principal and interest of the Loan was it? Well, when the Loan was all sunk, he feared the sinking fund would not be sunk so deep but that they would fish it up again, and spend that also. He was therefore opposed to all these untried schemes. The Province, it appeared was rather embarrassed, but at the same time, if the outstanding debts were collected, they could even then meet all the demands.

Mr. Hayward would neither give up the right of originating money grants, nor sanction a Loan. He was sorry to hear members blame each other, when it was evident these members were as much to blame themselves as those they blamed. Large sums had been granted, and very great improvements had been made, and now there would have been no trouble, had not the hardness of the times prevented the Province from collecting its debts. He would advise economy and retrenchment. He pointed out a variety of instances where money would not be needed on the Roads, and expressed his desire to restore to the public the same privileges with which he had been entrusted.

Mr. Beardsley showed that the money borrowing scheme would be very dangerous, that if the House gave up to the Executive the management of their money, the people would have no power at all between the Executive Government and the Legislative Council would be ground down to nothing.

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half way measure—no compromise of expediency—he would be a hog! After some explanation from two of the members of the Government, Wilnot arose, and in a language, perfectly irreconcilable, made a management of the finances in unmeasured terms the consequences—said the management was the expenditure improvident—management the country had done with a debt which would \$4,000 a year to pay the interest traced the whole of the facilities to the badness of the granting the supplies, put the other such a wretched system at once abandoned.

n, to whom certain allusions had Mr. Wilnot, made a very able statement that although a member of the Council, he was not in earnest measures, but in that act independently, and advocated the interests of his constituents that the present system was maintained that its operation for had been beneficial—showed many difficulties at present existing from the embarrassed state rendered the Province unable to collect its debts. He was loud, the people in the gallery, again arose, and briefly warned not to be misled by the eloquence. He said that the House had been fairly reported by the finance Committee, we than the income of the current at the House voted \$34,000 estimated income, being anxious the Province at present were the demands in its favour therefore there would have been whatever, had not the Committee prevented people from paying.

and examined the despatch at mentioned both the Loan and a yield up the right of making money. He admitted that they were much money, but was sorry to blame one another when they were all to blame—the blame for calling so loudly for every possible purpose. There let them reform and retrenching up to the Executive, the people's money, that do, unless he lost his senses ideas of borrowing a large sum. It would take the revenue rest, and then a million would their necks forever. The England was terrifying, and induce him to run the Province difficulty.

on moved a resolution, upon which moved another, and Mr. long speech, pointed out the present mode—condemned system which gives the Legislature a veto upon every item—except Durham and Lord Sydenham's of Responsible Government as and J. Russell's despatch, and moved many Provincial transactions like Mr. Woodward, on the state made in all its parts. Wilnot briefly stated his opposition.

on examined the despatch, and two propositions therein contained were called upon to abandon fifty years, and give the right to which they had exercised all the Executive would recommend a House would divide the sums.

Well, suppose the Executive some important matter, what do we do then? But here was an ad sent down, with all the usual Yes, yes; that was a key to the door, to let in the Loan, of Works, and all the other would at least ensure the money. Her members might would consider what he should had been said that they were dark, but these schemes, forced bringing on a cloud of darkness, neither they nor their children. And then this sinking fund to pay the interest of the Loan was it?—a Loan was all sunk, he feared and would not be sunk so deep would fish it up again, and spend was therefore opposed to all schemes. The Province, it rather embarrassed, but at the the outstanding debts were collected even then meet all the demands would neither give up the rating money grants, nor sacrifice. He was sorry to hear members there, when it was evident these as much to blame themselves blamed. Large sums had been very great improvements had not now there would have been the hardness of the times Province from collecting its could advise economy and reform. He pointed out a variety of money would not be needed on id expressed his desire to restore the same privileges with which entrusted.

He showed that the money borne would be very dangerous, use gave up to the Executive power of all but between the Government and the Legislature would be ground down to nothing.

He entered at large into the History of Colonial Legislation, and maintained that there was no analogy between a Colonial assembly, and the Imperial Parliament. He concluded by disapproving of all the new schemes which had been proposed.

Mr. speaker made a reply to much that had been said against the proposed improvements.

Mr. Brown reviewed the opinions that had been advanced, and maintained that the evils complained of would not thereby be removed.

This extraordinary debate commenced on Monday and it was now Wednesday evening several other members spoke, the excitement became general, and the members in the House cheered one another, and were joined by the people in the gallery, now crowded to suffocation. When one of the members spoke of grinding the people between the Executive Government and the legislative Council, some one on the outside starting struck up the following appropriate verse of "old John Barlevorn":

"They wasted o'er a scorching flame
The marrow of his bones,
But the millers us'd him worst of all,
They ground him between two stones!"

A number of resolutions were then moved, but the excitement was so great, and the crowd so dense, that I could not understand one of them, at last the Committee divided, and when it was seen that about two thirds of the members were against the new order of things, the people in the gallery set up a loud cheer, upon this the gallery members were threatened with instant expulsion, when one of the gentlemen below apologized on our behalf. The names were taken on the division, but as I was unable to take them down, I must refer you to the Journals.

Yours &c.
JACK ROBINSON.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Agricola" will be inserted in our next "Squire" come to hand. From a cursory glance we cannot promise an insertion. The plot is well laid, and the storming scene is excellent, but—not fit for the columns of a newspaper.

Milo and Cautious were both received but must lie over until our next number.

Our correspondents will observe that several of our columns are taken up with Legislative matter, and will continue to be during the Session, but we shall endeavour to find room in each number for communications on subjects of general interest.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATTON, President.
Director next week—**John Marks, Esq.**
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.

King and Clark House.
Commissioner next week—**Peter Smith**

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—**John Marks.**
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, Jan. 3 Montreal, Feb. 10
Liverpool, Jan. 4 Quebec, Feb. 10
Edinburgh, Dec. 27 Halifax, Feb. 10
Paris, Dec. 27 New York, Feb. 12
Toronto, Feb. 10 Boston, Feb. 14

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH:—COMMON SCHOOLS.

Besides the establishment of an efficient board of works, and the satisfactory adjustment of the public finances, upon which wholly depend the establishment of public works and their successful operation, and which we have, at some length, alluded to, in our last two numbers, there are two other very important measures mentioned in his Excellency's Speech, which should claim no small share of public attention, and in their settlement by legislative action, there is need as well as room for the nicest care and caution. We allude to the remodeling of the present system of common school education, and the establishment of municipal corporations through the Province.

There can be no necessity for any lengthened observations, on the benefits and utility arising from a sound and efficient system of common education; every body is so convinced of its necessity, so desirous of its establishment, and so satisfied of the inefficiency of the present system, that in our opinion, it would be useless, to dwell on that part of the subject, since the matter is to be immediately subjected to legislative action, and we suppose, undergo a complete change, we would venture to throw out a few suggestions in reference to the future plan, which would be productive of much benefit, and which has originated with us, from the consideration of systems of common school instruction as now in operation in other countries.

The most laudable as well as persevering

exertions have been made for some years past, by the most scientific men, amongst others, that enlightened statesman Mr. Wyse, a Lord of the Treasury, to adopt some national system of elementary education to meet the wants and wishes of the people of Ireland; and experience has now shown, that in point of utility, and adaptation to the feelings and condition of that very numerous people, the present national system now in operation in that country, challenges the admiration of the most enlightened, as it does the exact scrutiny of the most rigid economists.

The general features, or rather, we should say, the machinery by which the system is put in motion, and made to extend its operation through every part of the country, even the most remote, is very simple, and such as can be adopted the circumstances of any country.

There is but one board of education, to which is entrusted the whole management of the business in its various departments. This board holds its sittings in the capital of the country, and is composed of the most intelligent men, of every shade of creeds and politics. Hence it is, that in the composition and selection of school books, and in the appointment of teachers, (every sect or party being represented in the board) there is seldom any room for objection either as to books or teachers, left for those for whose benefit these schools are instituted. Under the superintendence of this board is a model or training school, where those teachers are instructed which are to preside over the parochial or district school through the country. When any district or parish wants a teacher, qualified at the model school, the mode of procuring him is, to apply directly to the board, or if they have already a teacher, but not trained, he is to be sent to the training school, when after spending sufficient time to acquire that knowledge, which the acting committee of the board think proper, he is sent, with their certificate, to preside over the school.

On the presentation of any candidate before the board, he is examined in the rudiments of Grammar, primary principles of Arithmetic, Geometry, and it found deficient in those rudiments, he is not even allowed to be instructed or trained in the model school, and is dismissed; but if his answers are satisfactory, he is allowed to enter on the establishment, where everything is done as well to improve his mind, and administer to his comfort, until he is considered qualified to act in the capacity of teacher, when he is sent to his patrons, having too his expenses paid. When it is considered those teachers, previously to their admission for training, must be persons of the most unexceptionable moral character, and that their characters must be testified to by gentlemen of the highest respect and great personal responsibility, and that, besides, as another condition for admission, they must possess a respectable share of information and talent,—from the care taken to cultivate their minds, and to inform them of every thing in morals and sciences, calculated to rear up the minds of youth in the knowledge of what is useful and ornamental, and that by persons unexcelled either in science or virtue,—it is easy to perceive that from such a process of training, a class of teachers should soon appear, who would soon change the face of society, by dispelling those clouds of ignorance which with such disastrous effects, lowered so long over the national horizon.

No person, unless intimately acquainted with the working of the system, could form any correct opinion about the wonderful good effected by it. Whether we regard the moral and information of the teachers, the nature of the instructions contained in the school tract, so adapted to the condition of the human mind in its daily growth and advances, or the system in which instruction is imparted in those parochial schools, a system which we do not know more to admire, for the facility it affords for conveying instruction, or for the quantity it enables the teacher to convey in a certain limited time comparatively to the old systems,—in each and every one of these respects, we say, the system is admirable, and cannot be duly appreciated unless by those who are acquainted with it.

Most anxious do we wish, as we are sure do every intelligent person who has at heart the best interests of the Province, that some such system of this would be introduced among our rapidly increasing population; and for our part, we do not see any obstacle to its introduction, if the Legislature would seriously take the matter in hand. The means already afforded by the Legislature to uphold the present system would be ample to carry out to its fullest extent, the one we allude to. For surely if £50,000 be found sufficient to diffuse the blessings of education amongst millions, (if not sufficient, at least to put into operation 2,544 schools, which would educate 256,400 children) £12,500 ought to go a great length in giving it to a few hundred thousand.

We might add a great deal more, to show the practicability of putting into operation the system we are recommending, and the great blessings that would flow from it to society, and still more to show how necessary it is to have the matter made the object of careful legislation, by pointing out the glaring defects of the present system, but our intention was only to draw public attention to it, and with a hope, that ultimately, if not soon, legislative authority impelled by the force of public opinion, will place the education of the rising and future generations on that basis befitting so vitally important a subject.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—We devote a large portion of our paper to day to Legislative matter, the most important part comprising our Fredericton Correspondent's report of the debate on the question of giving the Executive Government the power of initiating money grants, which was lost by a majority of 6. There can be no doubt now

of the necessity of a dissolution of the present House, we shall take up this subject again.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—It affords us much pleasure at all times to notice the proceedings of the temperance societies, and the influence which they are daily gaining in every Country and among all classes; and we are happy to learn that the members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of this Town, have formed themselves into a mutual relief society. From the general character of the individuals at the head of this movement, we augur much good to the community from such an institution. In our next we shall give the rules and the names of the Office bearers for the ensuing year.

We have pleasure in inserting the very respectable list of names which appears in our first page as office-bearers of the "Highland Society"; and understand the intention to be that the gentlemen of each district or parish shall form themselves into separate sub-committees, to obtain subscriptions &c., and to communicate with the general managing committee. We are happy to learn that the Highland Society is already becoming popular, and trust it will be of much public benefit, by being instrumental to the settlement of the vacant portions of this section of the Province. The President, we believe, has already commenced a correspondence with influential individuals both in the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland.

GALE.—On Wednesday night last and during Thursday it blew a tremendous gale from the South West. We have not heard of any serious accident to the Shipping, or on shore. A chimney in the House occupied by Mr. S. White was blown over and lies on the roof.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
Our thanks are due to John Simpson Esq. for a neat volume of the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1841.

It becomes our painful duty this week, to record the death of Mrs. Lochary, consort of Mr. John Lochary, Merchant of this town, which took place on Sunday last, the 13th inst. in the 49th year of her age. So sad and unexpected an event has cast a gloom on the feelings of many an attached friend, and left a disconsolate husband and large family to bewail their bereavement. As a tribute of respect to so worthy a member of society, a strong muster of the members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society attended her funeral, and walked in procession to the grave yard.

Advertisements omitted this week will be carefully attended to in our next.

WEEKLY ALMANACK & TIDE TABLE.									
FEB. 1842.	MOON	High Water	Low Water	MOON	High Water	Low Water	MOON	High Water	Low Water
Sunday	19 6 4 15 20	2 24	4 25	5 10	2 24	4 25	5 10	2 24	4 25
Monday	20 6 21 5 21	3 27	5 28	6 13	3 27	5 28	6 13	3 27	5 28
Tuesday	21 6 26 5 24	4 10	6 11	7 16	4 10	6 11	7 16	4 10	6 11
Wednesday	22 6 31 5 27	5 10	7 11	8 19	5 10	7 11	8 19	5 10	7 11
Thursday	23 6 36 5 30	6 7	8 8	9 22	6 7	8 8	9 22	6 7	8 8
Friday	24 6 41 5 33	7 11	9 12	10 25	7 11	9 12	10 25	7 11	9 12

Full Moon 24th, 11h. 19m. Evening

CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE DURING THE WEEK.									
Thursday, 10th February,	4	39	Monday, 13th	22	36	Tuesday, 12th	35	29	30
Friday, 11,	22	36	Saturday, 13,	16	35	Sunday, 13,	16	35	35
Monday, 14,	36	24	Tuesday, 15,	12	3	Wednesday, 16,	6	36	36
Thursday, 17th,—This morning the thermometer stood at 34°.			Barometer at 28.26.						

MARRIED.
On Tuesday last by the Rev. Alexander McLean, Mr. H. Nelson Chaffin, to Sarah, daughter of Capt. Moses, all of West Isles.
At Bath Maine, on the 8th inst. by Rev. Mr. Ellingwood, Mr. Thomas McHenry of St. George, N. B. to Miss Jerusha A. Manners of that town.

DIED.
On Sunday last, the 13th inst., Rose, wife of Mr. John Lochary, Merchant, of this Town. She was a sincere, though unaffected Christian, and died as she had lived in the odour of sanctity. She has left an afflicted husband, with a large family to mourn her premature death.

At St. George, on Thursday last, SARAH, wife of Capt. Joseph White, in the 62d year of her age; deeply and deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of relations and friends.
At St. George on the 7th inst. Mr. Charles Bullock, aged 75 years; one of the early settlers in this Country, deeply lamented by his numerous relations and friends, leaving a wife and ten children to mourn their loss.
At Fredericton on Wednesday the 2nd inst. at half-past 5 o'clock A. M. the Rev. F. W. Miles late pastor of the Baptist Church in Fredericton, and former principal of the Baptist Seminary in this place.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.									
—ARRIVED—									
Feb. 12, brig	Princess Royal,	Meloney, Ber-	bice, Molasses, Rum, & Sugar.	John McKeen.					
—	brg	Brunswick,	Dallimore, Jamaica Ballast.						
—	brig	Elgin, Belcher, New York, Flour, Hides, R. M. Andrews.							
—	schr	Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Sundries.							
—CLEARED—									
Feb. 14, brig	Matchless, Watson, Lumber, Demerara.								

POST OFFICE.
ST. ANDREWS, 16TH FEB. 1842.
THE Mail to meet the sailing of Her Majesty's Steam Packet CALLEDONIA, from Halifax on 24 March, will close at this Office on Thursday the 24th inst. at 6 P. M.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster.

SHERIFF'S POSTPONED SALE.
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 ISAAC KETCHUM, 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-east corner of said Mill, and running to the road from Seal Cove to Grand Harbour.

The name having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of DANIEL ANSLY, Esq. commanded to levy £5005 11 6d. &c.
THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 27th July, 1841.
The above SALE is Postponed until SATURDAY, the 19th day of February, 1842, to take place, between the hours aforesaid, at the Court House.
THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, 12th Feb. 1842.

CONTRACT.

THE undersigned are desirous to contract for the building at Chamcook a stone CHAPEL or LECTURE HALL. The rustic carvings, butt, window posts, and sills, to be granite or free stone; all the materials found on the spot; and work to commence 15th April, and finished by the 1st September following.
Also—For the furnishing of One Hundred cases of LINEN, to be delivered at Chamcook by 15th April.
Also—For all the window sashes, frames, and sills, to be granite or free stone; all the materials found on the spot; and work to commence 15th April, and finished by the 1st September following.
Also—Two front panel doors, and four inside doors.
Application to be made on or before the Tenth day of March next, to either of the subscribers, JEROME ALLEY, THOMAS WYER, PETER SMITH, JOHN TOWNSEND, JOHN WILSON.

WANTED.

A PRACTICAL FARMER at Chamcook. None need apply unless well acquainted with farming, and of sober habits—liberal wages will be given.
Also—TO LET, from the last of March next, till December following, the three soils of Cape Sable, and Chamcook Saws for sawing, at Chamcook, to be had by the thousand.
A full supply of Logs warranted.
JOHN WILSON.
Chamcook 1st February, 1842—614

NOTICE.

THE Charlotte County Agricultural Society, being anxious to procure a supply of PLOUGHS, of superior description, and home manufacture, have authorised the undersigned, to examine specimens, and contract for a number of either iron, or Wood, or part of both, providing the pattern, workmanship, and price, is such as to warrant the undersigned. They will examine any Ploughs exhibited to them previous to the 10th day of March next—at which time they will be ready to enter into Contract, with any person or persons who may furnish Patterns Ploughs, of approved model and price.
For further particulars apply to THOS. SIME, THOS. TURNER, D. MORRISON.
February 9th 1842

CAUTION.

HEREBY forbid any person or persons from purchasing a Lot of LAND granted to JAMES CURRIE, advertised at Sherbrooke, situate as follows in the Parish of St. Patrick, County of Charlotte, containing 200 acres, bounded on the East by Lands granted to John Rogers and others; on the West by Lands granted to John Rogers; on the North by Lands granted to James Currie, Esq.; and on the South by Lands granted to the subscriber, a said Lot was purchased by him from said Currie, in June, 1836.

JAMES LINTEN,
St. Andrews, January 4, 1842

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE NEW BRUNSWICK, CLOTH & FANCY STORE.

The Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced this day to dispose of his well assorted Stock, now remaining on hand at unusually low prices. He has also just received a few fancy CRAPE and CHALLIE HKS. 1 BOX ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, and 1 End PRINCESS ROYAL CLOTH, a rich and new article for Ladies Dresses.
J. IRWIN.

DENTISTRY.

DR. PERKINS will remain a few weeks longer in Saint Andrews. Persons requiring his services would do well to make early application at his rooms, Henderson's Hotel.
Feb. 10, 1842

SELLING OFF! AT REDUCED PRICES!

The Subscriber is selling off his large and well assorted Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS! at much lower prices than heretofore offered in the market. The goods are all lately imported, and of the best quality,—consisting of
BLUE, black, invisible green and claret Broad Cloths, pilot and dufls do, blue, black and drab Casimeres, Buckskin, Sattinette, Mole skin, Tweeds and Fustians—20 pieces of white and red Flannels—Welsh, Salisbury and Swansdown do—twilled blue and heavy Kersey do—2 bales Blankets assorted, from 14 4 to 2 4—Counterpanes, and Coverlets—Carpetings of different colors—54 pieces brown cotton from 9 4 to 3 4, grass bleached white cotton, Linen do—64 pieces of Orleans & Saxones of different shades and patterns, Orleans de France and Merinoes all colors—250 pieces of prints suitable for winter and spring—furniture cotton, checks and home-spuns, twilled janes and lining cottons, cotton stripes and fine Regatta—table covers blue and crimson, white and brown cloths do—Ladies' plaid Shawls & Handkerchiefs, silk Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Stays white and brown do—woollen & worsted Yarns all colors—cotton Warps white and blue, Ladies winter Boots and Shoes, carpet & Kid Slippers, gruncells and morocco walking Shoes—Kid Gloves, lined Berlin do—Ladies' wool Hose, Mohair and worsted do, Bobbinets and Laces, jacobin, brock and mill Muslin, Bishopstons and cambrics, lawn, lawn, Quillette, Quillette and Edging—Gents' leavers and silk Hats, fur and lileth Cape, Southwestern, oil cloths and covered hats— a large assortment of ready made clothing, 50 pairs of pantaloons of different qualities, frock coats and reding jackets, frock coats, gaiters, frocks, red and striped shirts, with a variety of other articles in the list.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Knives and forks, Scissors large and small, of an excellent quality, Razors, pocket and pen knives, saw combs, pocket do, bakers pans and covers, But irons, Italian do, fire shovels and tongs, long spades and shovels, shute and scrubbing brushes.

GROCERIES.

10 Boxes of Belfast white Soap, 15 Boxes of Glasgow do, 30 Boxes London and Liverpool do, 10 Boxes London mottled and dipt Candles, 1 Case of double refined Loaf Sugar, from 4 to 6lb, for family use, Freshing and green Tea, Ground and unground Coffee, Nutmegs, Cheese, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, All-spice, and Salsaparilla, A few cases of Grapes, Indigo and Blauing, A quantity of Black Lead, A lot of corn brooms, Lamp Oil, A few boxes window Glass 7x9 8x10 10x12, A quantity of Flour and corn meal, pork & fish, P. Those indebted to the subscriber either by note or book account, are requested to call and arrange the same forthwith and save expense.
C. BRADLEY,
St. Andrews, 8th February, 1842

TO LET.

From the First Day of May next, THE RED STORE
On the Market Wharf;—the Building is 20 by 80 feet, 3 stories high—in complete repair, and is one of the best stands for business in the Town.
WILLIAM BABCOCK,
January 27 1842—514

SHIP TIMBER AND CORD-WOOD.

AT CHAMCOCK.
THE above can be had on application to JAS. W. STREET.
10 Lathwood can be had upon easy terms.
February 1, 1842

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of the late ROBERT KENNEDY, Master Mariner, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within THREE MONTHS from this date; and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to JANE KENNEDY, Administratrix CHARLES KENNEDY, Admin'r.
St. Andrews, Nov. 24, 1841—467m

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of HILL & ABBOT, expired on the 14th inst. by limitation and is dissolved. The name of the Firm will be used hereafter in liquidation only.
Persons indebted to the Firm are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers.
GEORGE S. HILL, T. BURTON ABBOT.
Saint Stephen, 19th Nov. 1841—467m

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 AVAN & 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—43viiiijf

22ND OCTOBER, 1841.

WILLIAM BABCOCK & SON.

HAVE received in addition to their former STOCK advertised 26th September 1841 the following
FALL & WINTER GOODS:
Point Cloths, Petersburgs, Beaver Cloths—White, Red, Green and Blue Flannels, Blankets, Merinos, Plain and Figured Orleans and Saxones, Sattinets, Pilot and Beaver Cloth Over Coats, Winter Shop Clothing, with many other articles, suitable for the season—all of which are offered for sale on their usual terms.

TO SELL OR LEASE.

WHAT well improved and advantageously situated FARM & ISLAND with Dwelling House and two Barns at OAK BAY, five miles from Saint Stephens, lately occupied by Thomas Dunn, now occupied by David Woodcock.
Apply to J. H. Whitlock, Esq. Saint Stephens, or
JOHN DUNN,
Saint Andrews, Feb. 1, 1842

