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The Standard.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

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MONTHLY ALMANAC					
Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
Jan	1	2	3	4	5
Feb	6	7	8	9	10
Mar	11	12	13	14	15
Apr	16	17	18	19	20
May	21	22	23	24	25
Jun	26	27	28	29	30
Jul	31				

USEFUL MEMORANDA.
Average time of sunrise this week, 4.1m. after 6
Do. Sunset, 5.1m. before 6
Moon's First Quarter, on the 31 at 5.5m. after 1
Do. Full, 10th—10h. 24m. before 8
Do. Last Quarter, 19th—10m. before 8
Do. New, 28th—7m. after 9
High Water at Full Moon—5m. after 11

THE PHYSICIAN'S FEE.

She opened the paper—Good Heaven! she exclaimed—a bank note for a generous sum fell from its folds, and the astonished girl read, instead of a recipe—
"It is more blessed to give than to receive!"

CHAPTER III.
TRULY it is more blessed to give than to receive, when the object of our charity is known to be deserving. Young Herbert felt it to be so on his return home. He knew that his patient was poor, for every thing he saw spoke of extreme poverty—the humble dwelling, the scant furniture—the incoherent expressions of the sick woman, and if these were not enough, the purse with its few bits of copper and silver, and he knew she was worthy. The neatness and order of the room—the demeanor of the daughter—every thing around and about them convinced him that his gift was well bestowed. What argument he found for this conclusion in the brilliant charms of Ellen—and they never shone so conspicuously as in her assiduous attention to her poor mother—is not for us to say. Suffice it, that when young Herbert laid his head on his pillow, he felt more satisfied with his evening's performance than if he had received a good fat fee from a proud patient.

But how shall we describe the motions of Ellen on learning the contents of the pretended recipe? It would be difficult to paint them in all their variations. How deep was her intense delight at the unexpected treasure—coming in this, her sorest need; and then came other feelings. Should she accept this gift—from an entire stranger, too? Would it be proper? But had she a right to reject it? Was it not intended for her mother as well as herself? These and a thousand similar questions she put to herself, without, however, being able to solve them to her satisfaction. Never before did she so much desire her mother's counsel and advice. But when she thought over the situation in which she was placed, with no possibility of earning any thing by her own hands so long as her parent continued sick, when she thought of the extra expenses that must necessarily be incurred to provide articles for a sick room; and when she remembered, too, that she had not funds enough of her own to procure more than a week's provisions, small as were her wants—she decided at once to accept the gift.

We shall not attempt to analyze poor Ellen's feelings, as she sat that night by her mother's bedside, watching her uneasy slumbers. She thought—as it was natural that she should—much of her benefactor, but not in the light of a benefactor solely. There was an under-current of feeling, as she dwelt upon his personal appearance—his fine manly form—his expressive countenance, and his sympathetic tones, which she did not attempt to fathom. She suffered the stream to flow on in its seductive brightness, without questioning its source or destination. Thus she passed a sleepless, but not a wearisome night.

In the morning her mother's symptoms appeared much more favourable. Though wandering at times, she did not exhibit those distressing tokens which so alarmed Ellen the evening previous. It was with no small anxiety that she now awaited the expected visit of the physician. She listened with a throbbing heart to every approaching footstep—fearing yet desiring his presence. How should she acknowledge his donation—how express her gratitude? Should she be silent respecting it, or should she represent to him the true state of the case, and inform him that she should consider his gift as a loan, until she should be able to repay it? This last thought struck her the most favourably, and she resolved to be governed by it. She had scarcely arrived at this conclusion, when a chaise rattled up to the door. Presently footsteps were heard on his stairs. She started, and the blood flushed her cheeks as some one rapped on the door. She opened it, and the young physician entered. He, too, was slightly embarrassed. Hastily paying his respects, he approached the bed, and inquired after his patient.

"My mother rested exceedingly well last night," said Ellen, "and appears much better this morning—do you not think so, sir?"
"Why—yes—here is a surprising change!" said Herbert, as he felt Mrs. Lemand's pulse. I could not desire a more favorable case. But she requires great care and attention. Have you no friend, Miss Lemand, to assist you in the arduous duties of the sick chamber."
"I once had not, Mr. Herbert; for the poor—those who most need the blessing of friendship—are generally deprived of it. When we were in prosperity we reckoned friends; but when adversity came upon us, friendship took her departure."
"It is a bitter lesson we all must sooner or later learn," said Herbert. "I was early taught it. When I most desired friends, I found them not; but when I needed not their aid, then they crowded around me."

You said you once had no friend; have you been so fortunate as to secure one, Miss Lemand?"
Ellen felt her cheeks glow at this question. She hesitated a moment before replying; then, with a throbbing heart, and a slightly trembling voice, she said—"He who remembers the widow in her affliction—who feels it is more blessed to give than to receive—has proved himself a friend indeed!" and she fixed her gaze earnestly on the young physician.

He started at this delicate acknowledgment and, taking Ellen's hand, with some warmth replied, "Miss Lemand, I will not pretend to misunderstand you. I thank God, who has given me the power, as well as the will, to do an act of kindness. But the trifle I left last evening must not be alluded to. We must be better friends—become better acquainted. You were not always as you now appear—you have seen better days. Am I too bold in thus seeking your confidence?"

Charles Herbert was a man of generous impulses. He walked through the world with a warmer heart, and had a more exalted opinion of human nature than most men. He was enthusiastic in his attachments. When once the fountain of feeling was stirred, it generally overflowed. Left in early life an orphan, he had struggled on unaided—buffeting the waves with a strong arm and a determined heart. He entered on the study of medicine with barely a change of raiment—a poor student thirsting after which others would have sunk. He bore up against trials which would have crushed a less determined man. The elements of greatness were implanted in his nature, and all the array of adverse circumstances could not subvert them. His career was upward and onward, as will be the course of all those who have fixed an eye on the goal, resolved to win it. He was now, at an early age in the enjoyment of the confidence of a numerous and wealthy class, reaping the harvest of his early sufferings. He ranked high as a young physician, and every day was adding new strength to his claims. Such was Charles Herbert; and with this brief exposition of his character, the reader will not be surprised at his address to Ellen, and the sudden proffer of his friendship. With such a cast of mind, the barriers of restraint are soon broken down and though Ellen shrunk with an instinctive delicacy from entering at once into a narration of her past history, she could not reject his friendly overture.

CHAPTER IV.
The winter months had passed away—Spring had come with her train of flowers and choir of singing birds, and nature was decked in her beautiful garments. It was evening, and the streets of the city were thronged with a gay crowd, enjoying the delicious atmosphere and the rich splendor of night. Every moving thing seemed glad, and in keeping with the freshness and beauty of the season. But, let us step apart from the crowd, and enter this genteel, looking house. The rooms, if not richly, are handsomely furnished. Every thing gives evidence of being arranged by the hand of taste. Its occupants consist of two females. One a middle-aged lady, bearing the marks of recent illness, reclines on a sofa: the other a beautiful girl of about nineteen, whose simple white dress sets off a form of exquisite proportions, is seated at a neat work-table, reading aloud in tones exceedingly rich and clear. The picture is one of pure, unadulterated comfort, and, were it not for the lines on the brow of the elder—those legacies of care and suffering—one would suppose that sorrow had never shaded so fair and bright a scene.

"It is a sad story, mother," said the young lady, as she finished and laid aside the book, "and it bears a painful similitude to our own dark history."
"Without its happy termination, Ellen," replied the mother. "Perhaps if there had been a good physician nigh, the story would not have closed so darkly," and Mrs. Lemand fixed her eyes with an arch meaning on her daughter. A smile and a sigh struggled on the lips of Ellen.

"Our obligations to Mr. Herbert are many and great," said she, while a faint blush stole over her features. "Had it not been for him we might still have been the occupants of a hovel, and dependent on the precarious means by which we so lately were supported."
"You have often heard, my daughter, that God never resorts to ordinary means to accomplish His ends, and that He often causes good to spring from what we in our finite judgment call an evil. Instance my late sickness. To that we are indebted for the acquaintance of Charles Herbert—by him we learned the existence of that letter, the receipt of which has worked the change in our situation."

"True," said Ellen, "but we might have received the letter without the doctor's aid."
"We might, my dear, but"—continued her mother who never neglected an opportunity to enforce a useful lesson—"I had rather ascribe the changes that have taken place to a wise providence than to a blind chance." And it was in this devout reliance that Mrs. Lemand found strength to bear patiently the ills of life. She had been schooled in adversity, as we have seen; but a submissive, docile spirit had shielded her in the hour of trial. "Thy will be done," were the magic words that buoyed her life-bark up, when tossed on a tempestuous sea. It formed the burden of a favourite song of hers, written by a friend of her husband and presented to her.

But how are we to account for this happy change in the circumstances of Mrs. Lemand? To enable the reader to understand it fully, he must go back with us to the sick chamber, which we left rather abruptly. We mentioned that Mr. Herbert took a deep interest in the welfare of the family, and made an offer of his friendship. He was one of those characters with whom one feels at home on a short acquaintance. We have all met with such in our intercourse with the world—men who win our confidence almost at first sight. Strangers though they are, the heart, as it were, goes out to meet them, and by a sort of spiritual magnetism, the affections become cemented in the solid bonds of friendship.

Mrs. Lemand's sickness continued for some weeks, and her recovery was slow. In the frequent visits of Herbert—and they were not all professional—he learned the history of his patient. This knowledge added to the interest he felt for the mother and daughter; and he determined in his own mind to restore them, if possible, to their former comfortable situation. We will not say that it was friendship alone that prompted him. If he had and his motive however, it will appear.

One morning, about six weeks after his introduction, he called rather early and unexpectedly. He apologised for his unannounced visit, by stating that he hoped he was the bearer of good tidings. Mrs. Lemand, who had so far recovered as to be able to sit up, smilingly remarked—
"If your tidings are very good, as a judicious physician you will break them to us gently, for we have been so long used to adversity, that like light to the recovered blind, sudden joy might be injurious."

One who can bear suffering so well need not fear from such a cause," replied Herbert. "But I am as much in the dark myself—here is what will solve the mystery," and he handed Mrs. L. a packet, sealed with black, and bearing a foreign post mark. "On looking over the papers," continued he, "I noticed an old advertisement, stating that there was a valuable letter in the Post Office, directed to Mrs. Ellen Lemand. I took the liberty of calling for it,—now for the mystery!"

Mrs. Lemand hastily broke the seal, and glanced over the letter. It fell from her hands, and the tears sprang to her eyes. "This is indeed good news," she exclaimed in an excited voice—"unexpected news!" Read the letter, Ellen—aloud, that I may not be mistaken—that our friend may share with us in joy—if, indeed, I do not dream?" Ellen took up the letter and read as follows:
Weymouth, England, Jan. 17, 18—
MY DEAR MADAM—It becomes my duty, as executor to my lamented friend, your late uncle, William Rakely, Esq., who died on the 30th ult. to inform you that he has, by his last will and testament, bequeathed to you the sum of £5000, as a testimony of respect for your late mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Thorpe. I am, madam, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY JAMISON.

"This is indeed good news!" said Herbert springing from his seat and clapping a hand on the mother and daughter. "Permit me to give you joy—heartfelt joy, on this occasion!" The reader must imagine the feelings of Mrs. Lemand and Ellen—thus raised, as they were, from the depths of poverty to independence. The legacy was in due time received from England. Mrs. Lemand procured another residence, and with a truly grateful heart, prepared to enjoy the blessings so unexpectedly allotted to her.

Physician's horses have a wonderful faculty, it is said, of recollecting the houses of their master's patients. At any rate, for a long time the doctor would have to pull the off time, when passing by the obscure street, down which the animal had daily been accustomed to trot. Nor was it long before his nag was wont to prick up his ears and street; for, with an instinctive sagacity, the noble beast knew that a longer call than usual was made on a certain patient, in a certain house. Indeed, at a particular hour in the day, he invariably bent his steps to that quarter. So accustomed had he been in the practice, that one day, at the usual hour, he started off on his own account with an empty chaise. When the doctor found the horse was missing, knowing, perhaps, his nature, better than the groom; he did not trouble himself about the elopement, but proceeded to call upon the forecast patient. There stood the animal, sure enough, at the accustomed spot, safe and sound, leisurely grazing the ground as usual. Herbert parried the jokes good humoredly played upon him by

Mrs. Lemand, as he best could. It was a marvel, to her, she said, that the doctor's horse should have such a liking to that particular post before her door—and she appealed to Ellen to solve the mystery.
This very act of the horse hastened an event which his master had long brooded over. When Ellen was appealed to, she left the room in some confusion. Her mother continued to banter Herbert, declaring she should not consider herself bound to pay a fee for every visit the horse took it into his head to make. She should surely protest the bill, if the doctor charged for every call.
"This is what troubles me," said Herbert, with more emotion than the occasion seemed to require—"I fear you will not allow my charges. Yet—" and he hesitated in some confusion—"yet—madam—I will make bold to present the bill." And he seated himself at the table, and scribbled on a piece of paper as follows—
Mrs. Ellen Lemand to Dr. Charles Herbert—Dr. For—family visits, \$—
Received payment in full by her daughter's hand.
CHARLES HERBERT.

"If this be allowed," said he, as he handed Mrs. L. the paper—"my hopes are sealed." She glanced her eye over it, and then, with a flushed countenance, and quivering lip, took the pen and wrote on the back of the paper—
"ACCEPTED, WITH ELLEN'S CONSENT!"
And Ellen! Why, she was a dutiful child, and—ratified the bargain!

PRINTERS' PROVERBS.
We recommend attentive perusal of these Proverbs to persons who are in the habit of frequenting Printing Offices.
Never inquire thou of the editor for news, for behold it is his duty at the appointed time to give it unto thee without asking.
When thou dost write for his paper, never say unto him "what thinkest thou of my piece?" for, it may be, that the truth may offend thee.
It is not fit that thou shouldst ask him, who is the author of the article; for his duty requires him to keep such to himself.
When thou dost enter a printing office, have a care upon thyself, that thou dost not touch the type; for thou mayest cause the printer much trouble.
Look not at the copy which is in the hands of the compositor; for that is not labor in the sight of the Printer.
Neither examine thou the proof sheet; for it is not ready to meet thine eye, that thou may'st understand it.
Prefer thy country paper to any other; subscribe immediately for it, and pay in advance; and it shall be well with thee and thy little ones.

PORTING THE QUESTION.—What question? why any kind of question. There is nothing like choosing a proper time, place and manner. Circumstances, trifling in themselves, may alter the most important calculations. By asking a favor in the morning when it should be done at night, by selecting a dull day, when every body is in bad humor, you spoil every thing, and deserve bad luck for your want of discrimination.
There is no describing the cheerful influence which a bright blue sky, a glorious sun shine and clear moonlight might have upon the dispositions of men and women.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duty—maintains good order—who manifests an interest in the general welfare of society—whose deportment is upright and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ask whether he shoves the plane, swings the hammer or draws a thread.

THE HORSE.
(Continued from No. 6.)
We must, however, mention that the two horses slightly affected got well in a very few days, and the worst was at work, we think, in less than three weeks. They were kept at posting a considerable period without ever experiencing any return from that complaint or any other. The history of the worst case was this—The mare had for some time been looking unthrifty in her coat; this was attributed to an excessive hard day's work (when they were busy) but as she continued to eat and work as usual, no further notice was taken of it, until, from business being slack, they began to rest and physic such horses as they thought most needed it—this mare amongst the rest. After her physic she was again put to work as usual, though observed not to be so well, supposed from the physic's having weakened her, and that she would soon get round. Another day being busy on the road, she was set to work, and to this day's work all the mischief was attributed, she being next day in the state described—covered with itchy scales and glanders.

We have entered fully into this case to show the fully, generally speaking, of people physic their own horses in urgent cases.

Here we see from the common mistake, that horses' physic must be always purges, almost religious consequences follow. But had a veterinarian been called in at first, instead of oppressing exhausted nature by another depression, he would have given new life and vigour to the constitution by a physic too generally neglected, (though dangerous improperly used), tonics. To those who are at too great a distance for the veterinarian's aid, whenever there is a running at the nose let it be kept well sponged up the nostrils several times a day, and keep the head pointed. It added to this the horse has a swelling under the jaws, watch its increase carefully, and give four drams of aloes in a ball. Give three of these balls, allowing just sufficient time between each for the physic to settle, resting the horse during the time. If you find by this treatment the lump under the jaw approaches suppuration, have patience till it is ready for the lance, then operate: you need not fear glanders here. Keep poulticing, and feeding the horse well with soft food, and he will soon recover. If very weak and poor give tonics. But should the swelling increase slowly, and not appear likely to come to a head, with the running at the nose as before, keep the horse carefully from this rest. Feed well and give tonics.

FOOD AND WORK.
We will now endeavour to fulfil the promise made last week to our correspondent, signing himself "a young Horsekeeper." The two questions as to the quantity of food horses require, and the work a horse ought to perform being blended together, we must answer under one head. The quantity of work, that is the distance which a horse may go through day after day, depends upon the price and the weight the horse is made to carry or draw; as well as the quantity and quality of his food, and the description of horse. Thus the cart horse from seldom exceeding a walk, frequently works ten and twelve hours per day, though eight hours is sufficiently long, and no horse constantly remaining without food for a longer period at one time can be kept in good condition. The weight this description of horse can occasionally draw is enormous. We know one which drew three and a half tons weight from Barclay and Perkins' brewhouse, over Blackfriars Bridge, (some years ago before the paving was altered, and when it was much more difficult than it is present) up Ludgate Hill and the Old Bailey. This horse constantly drew two tons, frequently in situations where three horses were generally employed. Brewers' horses draw little more than three quarters of a ton each besides the dray, and are well fed; they work from twelve to sixteen hours. The racer if taken, at to him a moderate pace; compared with the unwieldy dray horse, would be flying, and could travel more than one hundred miles in one day. But urged at his fullest speed, and that too with only a very light weight, one mile would most probably equal him; (it is well known that even a few yards at their utmost speed exhausts them.) For this reason, therefore, it is, all his powers are reserved for the last of the race, and he is only seen at his fleetest a few yards from the winning post. Neither could the cart horse be kept to the extent of his powers long. To draw the utmost weight his strength would allow, he would be exhausted in drawing to such success over a less space of ground than the racer is, at his fullest speed; neither is this exhaustion temporary, permanent marks remaining for ever after, which shew the horse has been made to exert his powers artificially. But we shall here, after have to treat of this, having shown the two extremes of horses with their extremes of work, we will now consider the food, and point out the proper work of the cart horse. Some are of course naturally much stronger, and better able to do more work than others; and that a weaker, smaller, and worse horse, well fed, is better able to do more than a fine, large, strong horse, ill fed. Horse masters and carmen will find that it is much more profitable, neither to overwork or ill-feed their horses; and all those who give but little nutritious food, will find the smaller horses most profitable; as they may be kept in condition on what a larger horse will starve; and a small horse in condition, can evidently do more than a wretched, starved, all skin and bone, with hardly a muscle enough to keep his skeleton upright, or spirit sufficient to move it along.

AVULSIVE TENDON.—A learned astronomer of Bremen has made a calculation which is enough to make one shudder for the dreadful fate of posterity. According to the calculation of this sage, after the lapse of 83,000 years, a comet will approach to the earth in the same proximity as the moon after 4,000,000 years it will approach to the distance of 77,400 geographical miles; and then if its attraction equals that of the earth, the water of the ocean will be elevated 12,000 feet, and a deluge will occasionally ensue.

SUMMARY.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT STORM IN ENGLAND, Nov. 27. In Little Will street Chapel, Lincoln's Inn fields, a sermon is annually preached on this day, in commemoration of "The Great Storm" in 1703. A writer of the period thus describes the fearful tempest: "Horror and confusion seized upon all, whether on shore or at sea." No man can describe it, no thought can conceive it, unless those who were in the extremity of it. To venture abroad was to rush into instant death, and to stay within afforded no other prospect than that of being buried under the ruins of a fallen habitation. Some in their distraction, did the former; others the latter, and in their own houses received their final doom." The damage in the city of London only, was computed at nearly two millions sterling; at Bristol it was about two hundred thousand pounds. In the whole it was supposed that the loss was greater than that produced by the great fire of London, 1666, which was estimated at four millions.

The 93d Highlanders.—The following brief sketch of the history of this gallant Regiment is from the *Ulster Times*. Whether these men have been quartered, they have conducted themselves in a most exemplary manner, and been universally beloved and respected.

Upon the reduction of his Regiment, (the Sutherland Fencibles), Major General William Wemyss, of Wemyss, in Fifehire, N. B., and nephew to the late 17th and last Earl of Sutherland, applied to the Government for permission to raise a regiment of the line from amongst the tenantry of that ancient and loyal house; and, accordingly a letter of service was received by him, dated in March, 1799, for the formation of His Majesty's Sutherland Regiment of Foot, to be numbered the 93d, and in 1800 it was complete to its establishment, and its officers gazetted. In 1803, the regiment (which with the 71st and 72d formed the "Highland Brigade") under the command of Sir R. Ferguson, embarked for the Cape of Good Hope where notwithstanding a tremendous sea, and an almost insupportable sun, they swelled up one boat and 35 rank and file, they effected a landing; upon which the enemy, (about 9,000 men) took up a strong position formed line, and kept up a smart fire as our troops advanced, until General Ferguson gave the word to charge, and after an hour's sharp work, such was the impetuosity of the brave Highlanders, the enemy gave way at all points, and fled in great confusion. From this brilliant engagement, His Majesty permitted the corps to bear on their colours and appointments the insignia of the "Cape of Good Hope." On leaving the Cape, in March, 1814, the Governor, Sir John Cladock, (now Lord Howden), issued the following order:

His Excellency the commander of the Forces feels the sincerest pleasure in expressing the universal regret of this Colony upon the departure of His Majesty's 93d Highlanders. Their long residence (eight years) has added to their character for discipline and good conduct, and they will be long borne in remembrance as friends, as well as excellent soldiers. The Commander of the Forces anxiously joins in the public voice, that so approved a corps, which called forth into the more active services that await them, cannot fail to add new glories to those so largely gained by their brethren in Europe, and that they will confirm the well known maxim that the most regular and well disposed troops in the quarters, are those who will acquire the most renown in the field.

In the same year, the Regiment was ordered to join the Duke of Wellington's army, in the south of France; but on its arrival in England, peace had been proclaimed, and Bonaparte a prisoner in the Island of Elba; upon which they were ordered to re-embark for America. On the 5th of January, 1815, they were engaged at New Orleans; and a tolerably correct idea may be formed of how dreadfully they suffered on that unfortunate occasion, from the following casualties:—Killed—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Volunteer, 3 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, and 103 Rank and File. Wounded and missing—4 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 1 Volunteer, 16 Sergeants, 2 Drummers, 307 Rank and File. Major Spark, and Captain Gordon, two of the survivors of that distressing day, who were both severely wounded in the engagement, are still in the regiment. While the regiment was quartered in Canterbury, in 1824, one of the most remarkable and interesting scenes that ever occurred in the army, took place, that of the presentation of a new pair of colours to the corps by the Duke of Wellington, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators, who had assembled to witness the ceremony. Lieutenant Col. Macgregor, the commanding officer of this fine corps has been actively employed in other regiments, in all quarters of the globe, from the Battle of Maida, in 1804, to the present time, but our article has already grown to such a length that we cannot enumerate his services.

UNITED STATES.

The Buffalo Daily Star contains a call for a county meeting, signed by a large number of the most respectable inhabitants of Buffalo, "who are in favor of preserving the dignity and honor of the American Nation, and insisting on demanding redress from the British Government, for the carriage on our territory in the destruction of the schooner *Caroline*, and the unprovoked and wanton murder of our citizens, and who are opposed to the course of those persons who are trying to screen the Canadian authorities from the responsibility of their illegal and murderous acts." The meeting was to have taken place on the 13th inst.

A letter from Sandusky, says: Van Ren-

salair, with 4, or 500 of his followers, are here, on their way to Canada.

The Legislature of Maine, in order to stimulate her citizens to enterprise, and unfold their resources, which are abundant, passed a law some time since, offering a bounty of six cents per bushel on all wheat raised in the State, if to the amount of twenty bushels or more. This has had the desired effect, and there is now, probably, a supply of bread stuffs grown from their own soil for the present year's consumption. This will save the State nearly four millions of dollars, which it is calculated has been paid annually for the one article of bread stuff for the last few years. The general attention of the State is now turned to agriculture.

In a report by Lt. Col. Worth of the U. S. Army he says:—He thinks there may be 3000 British troops, regulars and volunteers between the Detroit and Niagara Rivers, on the other side, of whom a fourth, perhaps a third, are regulars. He saw many large detachments, was received with high courtesy every where, and with military honors at Sandwich. The British authorities expressed much satisfaction with our movements in support of the obligations of neutrality.

BOUNTY ON WHEAT. The Committee on Agriculture have reported a bill to the House to encourage the production of wheat in Massachusetts. It grants a bounty of two dollars to every person who shall raise fifteen bushels of well cleaned wheat, and five cents a bushel for every bushel above fifteen bushels; and to the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of wheat on one farm—not less than five hundred bushels—one hundred dollars.

Maine granted a bounty last year, and the consequence has been the increase of her wheat crop to a million of bushels—while Massachusetts probably did not raise twenty thousand bushels.

The Legislature of Tennessee have passed a law to suppress the sale and use of the bowie knife. By this act it is made a misdemeanor to wear this weapon, and to use it in any way.

Waterloo, Feb. 6.—Messrs. Van Rensselaer and Mackenzie, were here last week, and there are various conjectures respecting their future movements on this frontier. The ice in the St. Lawrence is now good, and I should not be surprised if the patriots should attempt to lease the royalists a little, reluctant as they are to yield the coast.

FROM DEMERARA.—A file of Demerara papers to the 13th ult. had Barbados dates to the 6th January.

It is stated on the authority of the Jamaica Royal Gazette, that Sir Lionel Smith has sent in his "conditional" resignation of the office of Governor of that Island, on account, as it is intimated, of his dissatisfaction with the measures of the home government.

Great complaints are made of the conduct of the apprentices labourers in the colony of Demerara—they are represented as not performing well the labor they did formerly, and as being insolent and insubordinate towards the masters.

Message from the Governor transmitting to the House the return of the Surveyor General of the Survey of the road made during the last season, from the termination of the Aroostook road to the Malawack settlement, with the field notes and plan of the same; and the same were referred to the committee of State lands.

BRATTLEFIELD EXETER, ENGLAND.—At a late celebration in Louisville, Ky., of the birth of Scotland's favorite poet, Robert Burns, Mr. Penrice the celebrated punster of the Louisville journal, addressed the company in the following happy strain:—

"Britain and America assemble to pay their heartfelt tribute of admiration to the memory of Robert Burns, the immortal minstrel of Scotland, whose fine genius shone from the lapse of years, and, like the ivy, flourishes greenly over the lone prairie of the lovely and the beautiful."

"You all know the history of Burns. The world knows it by heart. The Scottish boy, born in poverty and obscurity, won his way through trials, privations and sufferings, to one of the loftiest and brightest places in the history of literature. He was the child of misfortune and manly still, weep over the sorrows of that gifted genius and will weep over them forever. He was afflicted for the rough trials of a world like this. The life of his soul should have been fanned by the air of Elysium, and have given out its music in a heavenly clime; and who can wonder that its words were pure and almost broken, when visited by the fierce winds, with lightning and the blasting hurricanes of life. Like the rainbow, his fame sprung up amidst clouds of gloom; but like the rainbow, it was a reflection of the sun, and the arch, though resting upon the earth, was lost in heaven."

"The genius of Burns was universal. In whatever he attempted his success was perfect. His talent was all powerful, whether he aimed at the heart of the lover, to call forth the loud or the quiet murmur of the votary of festivity, to kindle the high and holy fervor of devotion, to pour his great enthusiasm for liberty into the soul of the patriot, or to serve the arm and send the lava tide of vengeance along the veins of the warrior. If you pass through Scotland, you feel his mighty influence every where, like a universal presence. He has made that wild and romantic country emphatically his own. His step is upon her mountains, her brow and her gleam—his image is reflected from her blue lochs and her gushing streams—and his name is breathed by her winds, echoed by her thunders, and chanted by her brave sons and beautiful daughters."

MORE TROUBLE IN LOWER CANADA.—The Montreal Herald of the 31st inst., has the following:

Authentic intelligence has reached the proper authorities that a considerable number of the French Canadians have crossed the line in the direction of Napierville and Odellton, to reinforce "General Cote;" the number is estimated at 250. So we may look for a few more pleasantries, then a little blood letting.

The guards were doubled last Saturday and Sunday nights, and strong patrols were out all night, in consequence of information having been received that the Papineau men had succeeded in raising a fresh crop of dejected rebels, with the object of attempting a platoon.

A garrison order came out on Saturday, that each volunteer should hasten on the alarm being given by the bugle, to the

parade ground of his battalion—Montreal is thoroughly barricaded.

News has been brought to town that the Ganadifus in the county of Acadia have frequent drillings and utter threats against the British portion of the population. To prevent any organized movements among the rebels, a considerable force is stationed at L'Assommoir, St. John and Chambly, and two companies of the 85th regiment under Captains Parker and Brockman left town on Thursday for Napierville.

UPPER CANADA.

Winnipeg, January 27, 1838. The steamer, *Robert Fulton* (arrived) this day at Detroit, bringing Colonel Worth, of the United States Army, with 150 regulars, for the purpose of keeping things in order. This force overtook and dispersed a number of the pirates somewhere near Dunkirk, and took from them about 100 stand of arms.—This report that Van Rensselaer is in jail at Buffalo for want of bail, that Mackenzie has disappeared, and that there is no danger to be apprehended from any quarter.

The people of Detroit, the greater majority of whom are "sympathizers," assembled on the wharf, as the steambot came in, thinking that it contained Mackenzie and his "patriot" army. They cheered and shouted in the most enthusiastic manner till the steambot entered the quay, when they disappeared under the Sam's uniform; at sight of which they became mute and chop-fallen as they had before been excited.

The frontier has been in the most imminent danger and the inhabitants have been left to defend it themselves; not a soldier has arrived up to this day to their defence; they have received no sufficient supplies of arms, and Government has even omitted to send a Commissary, the most necessary appointment of all, though all these things were written for by express, as long ago as the 25th of December.

However, the inhabitants of this district, with the aid of Colonel Radcliffe and his brave fellows from Adelaide have proved themselves to be men. They appointed a Committee themselves; one of the Merchants advanced funds to a large amount. Provisions and other necessities were secured. And what they could not get from their own Government, viz:—cannon, muskets and bayonets, they took from the piratical force which had been quietly allowed to remove them from the United States Arsenal. I think hereafter the reputation of this District will stand high.

From the Kingston Herald, Jan. 16.

The Traveller brings the accounts of a gallant action at Amherstburgh. A gang of 60 pirates robbed the arsenal at Detroit, loaded a schooner with the spoils and sailed to Amherstburgh, and fired on the town. The inhabitants had no arms, but they collected in the night armed with pitchforks and whatever came to hand; they then attacked and captured the schooner, killing one man, and taking 12 prisoners, with 40 stand of arms, 3 cannon and a large supply of the munitions of war. Thus in every quarter defect and ruin wait on the rebels and pirates.

We have been favoured with the following brave account of this affair. This from the pen of a gentleman whose statements are well worthy of confidence.

Toronto, Jan. 15, 1838.

DEAR SIR, In coming up here yesterday and day before, I heard the most alarming accounts that Sandwich was taken and burnt, and that Amherstburgh was bombarded from the Island of Bois Blanc, which had been seized upon by a piratical band of rebels and Americans. The former rumor turned out to be unfounded, but the latter was true.—The following particulars I have from a Legislative Councillor who saw the official despatches, and received letters himself. The Americans had taken possession of the Island and supplied it with men, ammunition, arms and provisions from some schooners which were fitted out at Detroit, and loaded with arms from the State Arsenal, which the rebels had broken into.

One of the schooners grounded before she got to the Island, and the Kentish militia formed the daring resolution of boarding and taking her, which they did in most gallant style, all fully armed with fowling pieces, pitchforks, &c. In the schooner they took 200 guns and bayonets, (one count says 400), 3 guns, 25 men and one leader, named Dr. Taylor, besides killing 3 men and 1 leader named Anderson, a refugee from the London District.

Dr. Taylor (who had been one of the principal agitators at Detroit, in concert with an ex-Montreal-magistrate, was safely lodged in London jail, and the arms were served out to the brave militia-men who captured them, and who needed them very much. The Erie steambot was fitted out at Detroit, with a considerable force, and came close in by the Sandwich shore, as if to land. The Windsor and Sandwich men, however, ever, turned out in such force along the beach that the piratical heroes thought discretion the better part of valour, and sheered off "back again" to the tune of three British cheers. The boat, on landing at Detroit, was seized with all on board, by the authorities of Michigan, who together with a large body of the most respectable citizens of Detroit, have done all their power to prevent their being inquisitive and insane demonstrations. If need the better part of the American side with arms, ammunition, provisions, and information of the movements of the belligerent party.

I forgot to mention that the signal success at Amherstburgh, was gained without the loss of one man—being another of these miraculous victories which are peculiar to this war. The best part of the story is, that the whole danger was resisted and overcome before the men of Kent and Essex had received either

arms and ammunition from Government, or aid from the surrounding counties, both of which arrived soon after. Col. Ratcliff having come in after a fatiguing march with the men of Adelaide and Warwick, and Dr. Dunlop, with 300 men from Goderich and Sarnia, besides great numbers from other quarters under experienced officers, so that the Western frontier, instead of being a heap of ruins as I expected to find it, is perfectly safe and may be deemed impregnable.

PROVINCIAL.

The annual meeting of the Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick was held at Fredericton on the 9th inst. We have not room for all the proceedings, but give the following address and reply:—

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H. and C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: We, the Archdeacon, and the undersigned Clergymen of the Archdeaconry and Province of New Brunswick, avail ourselves of the first clerical meeting which we have held since Your Excellency's assumption of the Government of this Province, to add one more to the many testimonies of respect which you have received.

It were almost superfluous for us (even at a shorter time had elapsed since those events took place), to declare our full participation in the sorrow which filled the hearts of all his subjects at the demise of His late Majesty, King William the Fourth; as well as in the hope and delight with which all hailed the accession of our present Most Gracious Sovereign, for we belong to a Church, whose glory it has been from the earliest ages, that her Clergy, both in their principles and practice, have been ever, unquestionably loyal.

This proved distinction Your Excellency may be well assured that we shall under all circumstances maintain; nor shall we be found less zealous in our endeavours to support that glorious Constitution in Church and State, which has come down to us from our forefathers, from what ever quarter it may be assailed.

From Her Majesty's present advisers we have no particular favours to acknowledge. Our Church has for some years ceased (but from no defect of duty on our part) to be distinguished from other religious bodies by any exclusive instances of ministerial bounty, and no hope is held out to us of being any more regarded as we used to be under Her Majesty's revered Predecessors. But our loyalty was not bought by favour and patronage, and it can exist independently of their continuance. We feel that our powers to render valuable service to the State is circumscribed and diminished by the circumstances to which we have been reduced; but the Land and Institutions of our Fathers are as dear to us as ever; and our prayers shall be constantly offered up, that our latest posterity may continue blessed, as we and our Sires have been, in an intimate and inseparable connection with them; and may never in clime or those who are given to change.

Although we do not in the least Your Excellency's willingness, as an avowed Member of the Church of which we are Ministers and a regular and exemplary attendant upon her ordinances, to befriend us—we have no complaints to make, nor any favour to ask which, even without solicitation, we are not certain to receive. We are confident that nothing would induce Your Excellency to withhold that protection and support to which the Church by Law established in this Province is fairly entitled; and we shall always delight in making such returns of respect, affection and duty, as may be within our power to offer.

We have the honour to be, Your Excellency's Most obedient humble Servants, (Signed by the Archdeacon and the several Rectors of the Province.)

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply:— To the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Established Church, &c. &c. &c.

Venerable Sir, and Reverend Gentlemen, For your expressions of personal respect towards myself, I tender you my warm acknowledgements. The death of our late beloved Sovereign, was an event which was mourned by all classes of His Majesty's subjects, as the accession of our present Most Gracious Queen was hailed with universal hope and delight. That these feelings pervaded a body which has gloried in its loyalty from the earliest ages, can no more be doubted than that they were fully participated in by the Clergy of that branch of the established Church planted in this loyal Province.

While, as a Member of that Church, one deeply interested in her prosperity, as well as in my capacity of Her Representative Head in this Province, I fully appreciate those feelings of ardent loyalty which, unbought by favour or patronage, can exist independent of their continuance, yet, without more fully adverting to the causes which may appear to you to have cast a temporary shade upon the favour by the established Church had been heretofore, pre-eminently distinguished, I do not hesitate in claiming for Her Majesty's present advisers as strong a desire to maintain Her in all Her just Rights, and to perpetuate Her in Her close and indissoluble connexion with the State, as any of their Predecessors at any period of Her History. For myself, I trust I shall not be found wanting upon any occasion, upon which I may be appealed to, in rendering all the support in my power to an Establishment, which I feel to be associated with all that is great, all that is venerable, all

that is pure in the History and condition of the British Empire.

(Signed) J. HARVEY, Lt. Governor. Government House, Feb. 9, 1838.

THE THREE REVENGES.—Sir W. Molesworth, *Messrs. Hume and Leader*.—Those worship in the British House of Commons forming the tail end of a contemptible faction, have in the outpourings of their rebellious and seditious sentiments, uttered libellous falsehoods regarding the principles of the inhabitants of the British North American Colonies. They dared to assert within the walls of the Imperial Parliament, that the Province of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were held in their allegiance to the British Crown by coercion only; to these false assertions every Colonial British born burns with just indignation, and to repel the foul and slanderous language made use of by those Renegades, the inhabitants of the city of Saint John have affixed their stigma on Messrs. Molesworth, Hume, & Leader, by burning their press passes with an illuminating bonfire. Molesworth, Hume and Leader burnt in effigy!!! At the close of the scene three cheers were given for the Queen, and three groans for the enemies of the Colonies.—*Chronicle.*

At a meeting of the Powlholders of St. Stephen's Church, held in the Session House on the evening of Friday the 23rd inst., the Rev. William Andrews, having, by request, laid before the Meeting a statement of the causes which induced him to resign the Pastoral charge of the said Church, the Meeting, deeply sympathizing with him, and taking into serious consideration the trying difficulties he has had to encounter.

Resolved, "That this Meeting, having heard the statements made by the Rev. William Andrews, do approve of the steps he has taken."—Also, Resolved, "That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Newspapers."

Extract from the Minutes. Geo. Youssier, Secy. to the Meeting.

COMMUNICATION. To the EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

Sir,—In your last number I observed you had received a communication reflecting on some of my recent proceedings here, which you say was of too personal a nature for publication; that might have been the case, but public men are public property, and particularly magistrates; men, who should be a terror to evil doers and a praise to those who do well. I see no very good reason, if they have done wrong, why they should not come in for their share of censure as well as persons placed in different situations; but perhaps the hint will be taken, that they may see the error of their ways, and go and "sin no more." I have amongst us, magistrates who have drawn on themselves the animadversion of their fellow townsmen, let us have no more of them. But if there be people, (and I am told there are some among us,) who have been poisoning His Excellency, to restore to the magistracy, one who has already been shorn of his honours—and that not for building churches—I say let there have enough of it. Such men may be convenient for some people, and at the same time be the bane of the community. Just let us look back a few years, or to the time when on every Saturday Morning Street from the Market Square to a certain clerical pearly office, was crowded with tag and rag and half-litigants; and what was the cause of it, I think you? why, nothing less or more than its being a *Trading Justice Shop!* Now, should the petitioners succeed, (which I trust they will not,) we shall have the same force (or rather tragedy) acted over again, and business enough for a dozen apocryphal statutes, much to the annoyance of Her Majesty's lieges, more particularly to him who hath away of his own.

Yours &c. B. L. N. N. N.

February 23, 1838.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1838.

Charlotte County Bank. HARRIS HATCH, Esq. President. Director next week, John Wilson Esq. Discount Day, — FRIDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 2. Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before THURSDAY otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

Aims and Work House. Commissioner next week — Wm. Babcock.

Saint Stephens Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq. President. Director next week Geo. S. Hill Esq. Discount Day, — FRIDAY.

Business opens from 10 till 3. Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier on or before THURSDAY otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

LONDON.....Jan. 8
LIVERPOOL.....Jan. 4
PARIS.....Jan. 9
QUEBEC.....Feb. 12
MONTREAL.....Feb. 14
HALIFAX.....Feb. 14
NEW YORK.....Feb. 19

The Assembly of Upper Canada have voted a pension of £100 a year to the family of the late Col. MOODIE. Good.

Monday the 26th inst. is appointed for a general thanksgiving throughout Lower Canada for the restoration of order and peace.

The first winter weather experienced here this season began last Saturday and has continued through the past week. The cold has not been very intense, but as the snow fell it was drifted in immense banks during Sunday and Monday, completely choking up the roads, and putting a stop to travelling. We had no Eastern mail from Saturday till yesterday, and the American mail irre-

gularly. On Tuesday upwards horses and sleds accompanied by persons with sleds &c. turn broke the St. John road as far as it ought to be imperative on the all along the line to call out people for the same purpose.

The following persons belong County have been allowed £1 each.—J. Davidson, N. M'Beaton, R. Jourdan, D. M'Farlan, R. Robertson, D. Clarke, J. M'C N. M'Nichol, P. Hasty, M. Buck.

The petition of the following aside as informal.—J. Baldwin.

The following are rejected:—J. Black, W. Hurley, T. Woods.

The Bill to provide for paying debt and Members of the Legislature has been negated in the Assenble.

Messrs. Wyer and Brown for 1 Hill against it. Dr. Thomson.

The Agricultural Committee agree on the scale of bounties for Oats, therefore the bill was lost.

Dr. Thomson absent; our other the postponement.

The bill to encourage the F. also lost, 13 to 11. Dr. Thomson.

Dr. Thomson absent; our other the postponement.

The members are each to pay for the whole Session.

The House have granted to the sum of £265 7 6, being a re- vidual duties paid on twenty horse wagon, &c. imported from States in November last, to ease communication for travellers a between St. Andrews and St. J.

We have received the Yankee News Letter, with the following Boston, Janu

DEAR SIR, We forward this number of a Specimen, with the hope the Agriculturalists, in your vicinity, will be induced to patronize it. The price is a large quantity of Agric— many useful articles on ot useful to every one—interesting and the News of the day, together reports of the Cattle and flocks. The topics treated upon interesting and important to There is not a farmer in the common intelligence and enterprising Agricultural paper, that is recommended for his subscription information which he acquires. You will perceive that this cheap, containing 415 large low price of Two Dollars quantity of reading, at the low would cost Fifteen Dollars / will be furnished at 10 per cent.

CHARLES P. BASS & CO. 34 North Market

This paper is well got up, useful miscellaneous matter leading subject to which it immediately refers. We should end similar publications, in it farmers instead of the numerous so frequently to be met with, value. Altho' it is said that it is properly the theorist, not man the operative, yet it is suffer by obtaining all the kno farmer. In the United States is widely spread by publications as the above; at cheap rates too, as where of paying 2 dollars each, the \$1 66 or about \$a. 3d. of ou should think this fact would the country to be laying up useful a library.

The lady and family of S have taken passage in the p lington, which sails for Lon York the 20th inst.

The Earl of Fingall has by the Queen's Majesty's ing; an office held by Queensberry, lately deceased.

Lord Gosford's departure delayed on account of a hurt falling on the ice, and con Colborne will not be sworn ship's departure.

Government House. All communications for the to be addressed to Captain Y House.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.—His E nant Governor has been pleas by Robinson Joubert, Esquire. Arms, attending the Legislative Assembly, in the room of Judge Esquire, deceased.—Royal Gaz

Ship Ruby Wesoot, at Savar Liverpool, tell in with the sch 19th January, last, 33, lat. 56, 4 to Barbies, in a sinking conit her the captain, crew, and sot she having experienced severe

DIED. On Wednesday night, the 2 infant daughter of Thomas W

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SALE OF LANDS

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Monday the 25th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of JAMES BARBER BROWN in and to the following Tracts and parcels of land, situate on the old Road leading from St. Andrews to Fredericton, near the Piskashan River, and True's farm; viz. Nos. 8, 4, 5 and 13, on the South-Eastern side of the road, containing 100 acres each; 400 acres in the Grant to William Hebbington, and Nos. 15 and 16 on the North-Western side of the road, containing 100 acres each; the whole being wooded and valuable land, the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to satisfy William Douglas in a Debt of £255 16 6, and John Kerr in a Debt of £71 0 6 with Costs.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, Feb. 15, 1887.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 24th July next between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock P. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of HENRY SIMPSON in and to that farm Lot of Land situate on the South-Eastern side of the old Road from St. Andrews to Fredericton, at about two and a half miles from the late Mr. S. Connick, together with the stone House and other Buildings thereon, the said Lot containing 100 acres more or less, the same having been taken in Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Wm. Simpson in a Debt of £22 12 4, and at the suit of Henry Simpson, together with Costs, Sheriff's fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, 18th Jan. 1887.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 6th day of June next between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock at the public Landing in St. Stephen.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of John Paine of and to all that certain two-story House with the piece of Land attached thereto at the Union Mills in St. Stephen, lately built by the said Paine; the same having been taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy James Douglas in a Debt of £11 10 0 and fees against John Paine.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Stephen, Nov. 15, 1887.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 6th day of June next between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock at the public Landing in St. Stephen.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of James Jackson of and to all that certain piece of parcel of Land in the Parish of St. James, containing twelve and one-half acres more or less, with the House and improvements thereon, being the same on which one Jackson now lives, and having been taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy James Frink in a Debt of £20 24 4 and fees against James Jackson.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Stephen, November 14, 1887.

Taken on an Execution in favour of Seth Heald against Samuel M'Intosh, in and to the said Supreme Court of this Province, and sold at the public Landing in St. Stephen, between the hours of noon and four o'clock on the first Tuesday in June next.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of the said Samuel M'Intosh, in and to that certain half lot piece of land, or acres of land, lying and being in the Parish of St. James, and as described as the southern half part of lot Number Two, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, the same being originally granted to William Grant, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and all other lands belonging to the said M'Intosh in this County.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, Nov. 10, 1887.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, on the last Friday in April 1888, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of Joseph Cherry and Robert Davis, in and to a piece of parcel of land situated on Mascarene in the Parish of Saint George, bounded on the south by land owned by Dominicus Milikin (being sold and conveyed by Robert Rourke to the said Milikin,) on the west by the river Magaguadavic, on the north by James Stuart, and on the east by the road leading from the Lower Falls of St. George to the Lake.

Also, a certain other piece of parcel of land situate on Mascarene in the said Parish of St. George, bounded as follows, southerly by and granted to Neil McNichol, on the east by land granted to Jas. McFarlan and Danl. McFarlan, on the north by land granted to the late Jas. Rourke and now in possession of James Stuart, and on the West by land owned by Henry Rourke the said last mentioned lot being part of lot number thirty in the Mascarene grant; the same having been taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy James Barber Brown in a Debt of £35 17 0 besides Sheriff's fees &c. against the said Joseph Cherry and Edward Davis.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, 20th Oct. 1887.

Taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Nathan Colson of a Debt of £22 0 5d. (and other fees) against Duncan Cameron, and sold at the public Landing in Saint Stephen on Saturday the 3d of February next between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of said Duncan Cameron to a certain farm lot of Land in Tower Hill, parish of Saint David on which he now lives, containing one hundred acres more or less with Buildings improvements and appurtenances thereon or hereunto belonging—being lot No. 1 and adjoining Loran Walker farms.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, June 19, 1887.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews on Monday the 25th day of June next between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of DUNCAN McFARLANE, Junior in and to that well known Farm Lot of 200 Acres situated on the Eastern side of the Digdegush river, and commonly called the Hopewell, and now occupied by Duncan McFarlane Senior, being about three miles above the Mills of Messrs. Alanshaw and McMaster and within the grant to Archibald Williams and others bounded westerly by the Eastern Bank of the Digdegush river, together with all the Buildings and Improvements thereon, the same having been taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Lechian Cameron in a Debt of £438 11s. with Interest, Sheriff's fees &c.—The Title of the defendant to the above valuable Property is undisputed.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, 9th Dec. 1887.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, on the last Friday in April 1888, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of Peter Goss, in and to the Farm Lot in the parish of St. George, on the eastern side of the Magaguadavic river nearly opposite Southern Hall, commonly called the Homefield of the late John Goss deceased, containing 400 acres more or less, together with the buildings and other improvements; the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy James Vernon in a Debt of £76 8 4, and James Fraser Junior in a Debt of £192 14 11, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, Oct. 20, 1887.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews on Tuesday the 6th day of February next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of Jonathan Wallace and John Wallace in and to all the following described Lands and Tenements, situate in the Parish of St. George, County of Charlotte, viz:

Lot number Sixty-two, containing forty-five Acres more or less and twenty acres of lot number thirty-one, in the Mascarene grant so called.

Also, two other lots of Land in the Mascarene grant aforesaid and known as lots numbered fifty three and fifty four, being the same, deeded by Paul Hampton to Jonathan Wallace, with all and singular the buildings, improvements, appurtenances and rights thereon, and being part of lot number eight, situate lying and being at the Lower Falls (so called) in the Parish of Saint George, bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at a stake and stones, at the Northwest corner or angle of Brunswick and Mary Street, thence to run along Brunswick street, intersecting the said fifty four and a half feet, to a stake and stones; thence south 65 degrees and west eighty-four and half feet to a stake and stones, thence south twenty-eight degrees east, one hundred and fifty feet to a stake and stones, thence along Mary Street, thence along said street north forty and a half feet, to a stake and stones; thence with all and singular, the buildings and improvements &c. thereon.

Also, that piece of parcel of Land, bounded in the Parish of St. George, and situated as follows, viz: Commencing at a stake on the Bank of the Basin, one hundred and thirty feet west of the western line of the Basin, thence to an iron bolt and ring in the Lodge, thence north ninety-five feet to a stake, thence west eighty-four feet to another stake, thence south seventy-eight feet to a stake on the Bank of the Basin, and thence following the course of the said Bank to the bounds last mentioned, it being known in the plan above, as lot number seven, including all the right of Eriking a sluice from the foot of the main Sluice for the purpose of conveying Lumber, to any wharf or wharves which may hereafter be built on the above described parcel of land; Also, one other piece or parcel of Land situated in St. George aforesaid and known as lot number nine, and lastly, a piece of land, commencing at a stake at the north-west corner of Brunswick and George's streets, thence North thirteen degrees west, one hundred and seventy-seven feet to a stake at the turn, thence North twenty-eight degrees west, seventy-two feet to a stake at the southwest corner of Brunswick and Mary streets, thence North six degrees west, one hundred and seventy-seven feet along Mary Street aforesaid, to a stake, thence South thirty-five degrees east, two hundred and thirteen feet to a stake on George's street, thence North eighty degrees east, one hundred and twenty feet along George's street to the back of the said lot, including the Mansion House and other buildings standing thereon.

Also, two other tracts of land containing one hundred acres more or less situate at the forks of the River Magaguadavic in the Parish of Saint George described as follows, viz: one lot on the Eastern side of the River Magaguadavic, bounded on the North side by a lot granted to Moses Easty, on the west and South by ungranted lands, and upon the east by the river, the two last described Lots encumbered with Mortgages, to Messrs Campbell, Wyer and McMaster to a small amount, the whole having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy to the Jones Shaw in a Debt of £244 19 3 against Jonathan Wallace, and another debt of John Wallace to the said Jones Shaw of £163 1s. 10d. besides Execution fees, poundage, and incidental Expenses.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, 1st Aug. 1887.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 6th day of January next, between the hours of noon and four o'clock p. m. at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of Albert G. Foster in and to a block of Land purchased from Government, described as follows, commencing at the S. W. Corner of said Foster's Mill grant in the Parish of Saint David or St. James, thence South 138

degrees, thence west 40 Chains, thence North 33 chains and thence East 40 chains or to the place of beginning, containing 500 acres more or less, together with the Mill erected thereon, the said Lot or Tract of land having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy John Wilson Esq. in a Debt of £1046 23 8d, with Costs, and a subsequent Execution in favour of Thomas Wyer, Esq. for £33 0s. 8d. with Costs.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, 27th June 1887.

Taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy John Bernard in a Debt of £20 12s. and interest to £20 4 11 from 27th day of November 1884 till paid against John Leeman, and will be sold at the Court House in St. Andrews on Saturday the 6th of January next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of John Leeman in and to a certain farm lot of land containing one hundred and sixty acres or thereabouts, in the parish of Saint George, on which said Leeman now lives, together with the house and other improvements thereon. Also, two wood lots so called, on the Robinson stream in said parish of St. Stephens, containing two hundred and sixty acres more or less, together with the house and other improvements thereon, the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy John Leeman in a Debt of £20 12s. and interest to £20 4 11 from 27th day of November 1884 till paid against John Leeman, and will be sold at the Court House in St. Andrews on Saturday the 6th of January next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock p. m.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, June 17, 1887.

CORONER'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on Friday the 1st day of June next, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock p. m. at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of JAMES DOUGLAS has, of and in and to the following described Property, viz:—All that certain Farm Lot in the Parish of St. George, containing 400 acres, being the proportion of Land sold by Patrick Clinch of the said parish, of Real Estate left by his father, the late Peter Clinch, in his life time, fronting on the Magaguadavic river below the Falls, bounded on the south by land owned and occupied by Peter Clinch, and on the north by land occupied by Peter Clinch, and on the east by the River Le Etang, with all the buildings and improvements thereon; the same having been conveyed to the said James Douglas by the said Peter Clinch by a Deed of Conveyance, bearing date the sixteenth of March 1850.

A certain other tract of land in the said parish containing 250 acres more or less, situate on the west side of the Magaguadavic River, bounded on the north by land owned by the heirs of the late John Paine, and on the south by land owned by Daniel Lee, formerly owned by the father of Joseph W. Linton, whose right and title to the same was conveyed by deed to the said James Douglas in his Deed last mentioned.

The Linton Meadows, so called, situate on the east side of the Magaguadavic River, above the Upper Falls, in the parish aforesaid; containing 200 acres more or less, formerly granted to Aaron Linton, which last was conveyed to the said James Douglas in his Deed last mentioned.

All that Lot of Land in the Parish of St. George, purchased by Stephen Munson of Peter Clinch and Wife, situate on the east side of Lake Esposito, and conveyed by Deed to the said James Douglas, the said Stephen Munson, bearing date 11th Oct. 1857, by reference thereto will more fully appear.

ALL that lot or parcel of land in the Parish of St. David, containing 100 acres more or less, described as follows: bounded northerly by land owned by James Logan, easterly by land owned by Thomas Brantley, southerly by land owned by Samuel Scott, and David Woodin, being lot No. 6, in block Letter F. Esposito Division; the same having been purchased by Patrick Clinch from William Brantley, and by the former conveyed by Deed of Mortgage to the said James Douglas, with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

The whole of the above property having been taken by virtue of several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy the said James Douglas, at the suit of James C. Douglas, Clerk of the Court, and William Simpson, against the said James Douglas.

DAVID MOWAT, Coroner. St. Andrews, 30th November, 1887.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Connecticut, United States.

Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000.

THIS long established Institution has for more than twenty-six years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honorable promptness. During the period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured, in any instance, to resort to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, fully to maintain the high reputation of the Company. It insures on the most favourable terms every description of property against Loss or Damage by Fire, but takes no marine risks.

Application for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the Secretary of the Company, or to its Agents, who are appointed in many of the principal Towns and Cities in the United States, and in the British Provinces.

ELPHINSTON, Secretary. Samuel Williams, James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington, S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt, H. Huntington, Jun. R. B. Ward, Albert Day.

ELPHINSTON, President. James G. Ball, Secretary.

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

THOMAS SIME. St. Andrews, Nov. 1, 1887.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of the Arrival and Departure of the MAILS.

ARRIVES.

From the United States every day, Sundays excepted at 6 P. M.

From St. George, St. John, Fredericton, &c. &c. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 6 P. M.

From St. Stephen, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

DEPARTS.

For the United States every day, Sunday excepted at 3 P. M.

For St. George, St. John, Fredericton &c. &c. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; closes at 6 P. M. for the Mail Stage of the following morning.

For St. Stephen on Mondays and Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

Post Office, St. Andrews 1st Dec. 1887.

THE SAINT JOHN HOTEL.

Will be opened for public accommodation on Thursday, next the 22d inst.

This House, formerly known as the Masonic Hall, has lately been completely fitted up and furnished, and every arrangement made for the comfort and convenience of Travellers.

Good stables are attached to the Hotel, and careful drivers will be in attendance.

Books for the Eastern and Western Stages will be kept at the bar; and horses and carriages will be furnished at short notice.

CYRUS STOCKWELL, Manager. No. 18, 1887.

NEW AND CHEAP Goods.

The Subscriber has received part of his FALL SUPPLY—Consisting of

RED, White, yellow, blue and green FLANNELS; Subsidary do. 2-4-6 and 10-4 Rose Blankets white and colored; Counterpane; 2-4 and 6-4 figured and plain Merinos; twilled and plain Calicoes; Imitation chali dresses, Scotch Gingham and Cheats; Bed Ticks, twilled and plain, bleached and unbleached; Corsets; Homespuns, Satinets, Cassimere; figured and plain Blanketing; worsted and Rob Roy Plaids, figured and plain Bombazines and Bombazines; blue and black Gro de Napa; Irish Poplins, Bessan Cloakings, French figured Stuffs, Audin dresses, Shawl patterns, Rob Roy, filled centre, thibet, wool, worsted and cotton; Shawls. A variety of silk handkerchiefs, Grace, stocks, hose and gloves, India Rubber Gloves, Worsted do. Ladies boots and shoes. Winter Gloves white and colored; Muslins; figured and plain Bishop's Lawn, Scotch Cambrays. India Blue Muslins, Lace, Edgings, Quillings and insertions. Grey, white and black lamb's wool hose and hosiery. Ladies and Gents. Comforters, children's do. Cambray Linens and Lace trimmings; towelings; 2-4-6 and 10-4 Table Cloths; Lace Veils; Gauze do. Vases assorted Shawlchildren's hose, Ninsook Muslins. Sales of shawls. 1 case Gents' Fur hats. Ladies' dress Bonnets, 1 case Gents' Fur caps socks and mitts red white and blue; flannel shirts; lambs wool Frocks woolen and worsted; Drapers; plated tea spoons; German Silver Table do.; green baize covers; padding hose; black and invisible green superfine; Bessan Cloths; buckskins; essonier pilot cloths and petticoats; a great assortment of ready made clothing; boxes Liverpool and Glenfield Soap with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At the lowest possible prices which the Subscriber is enabled to offer to purchasers, and his goods being bought during the depressed state of the market at home and consequently laid in here so as to afford a better chance to new buyers than they can find elsewhere, he trusts he will be favored with extensive patronage.

D. BRADLEY. St. Andrews, Oct. 14, 1887.

NEW IMPORTATION.

Duff's Ware Rooms. King Street, Saint John, N. B. 21st October, 1887.

Just received by the 'Surrey', an extensive assortment of LONDON and MANCHESTER CLOTHING, consisting of the most fashionable and well made goods, which has lately arrived Britain for the purpose.

THE Subscriber's Stock consists of FOOTWEAR, comprising the most fashionable and well made goods, which has lately arrived Britain for the purpose. Also, a large stock of Hosiery, comprising the most fashionable and well made goods, which has lately arrived Britain for the purpose.

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ST. ANDREWS and ST. JOHN MAIL STAGE.

RUNS both ways, three times each week, leaving St. Andrews on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, and Carleton on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, and go through in one day.—Fares each way TWENTY FIVE Shillings.

WAY FARES. From St. Andrews to Magaguadavic, 7s. 6d. From Magaguadavic to New River, 6 s From New River to Musquash, 6 s From Musquash to Carleton, 6 s

Stage Books will be kept in St. Andrews at Mrs. M'LEAY'S, and in St. John at the Hotel. Careful and experienced drivers have been engaged, and first rate Carriages provided.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

This line connects with the United States Mail line at Robinson, from which a Stage starts every morning at 9 o'clock for the Westward. Travellers taking this route will meet with no inconvenience or delay in getting to any part of the United States.

L. E. COPELAND, Agent for the Proprietors. St. Andrews, Dec. 16, 1887.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Mr. Turner Brownrigg, late of the parish of St. Patrick in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within six months from this date, to the Subscriber for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are desired to make immediate payment to BETSY BROWNRRIGG, Sole Executrix.

St. Patrick, Sept. 21, 1887.

TAKE NOTICE.

That unless those that stand indebted to the law firm of H. & E. Jarvis and lastly carried on by the subscriber, come forward and arrange their different accounts immediately they will be put in the hands of professional persons for collection.

LIZA JARVIS, Place of residence Capt. Law's. St. Andrews, January 1, 1838.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of WILLIAM CONRY, late of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within three months from this date, to either of the Subscribers, for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

ALEX. MUEAN, JAMES HOYD, Executors. St. Andrews, Dec. 23, 1837 49m

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Mr. JAMES WALKER, late of St. Andrews in the County of Charlotte, Block and Pump Maker, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, within three months from this date, to either of the Subscribers, for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to the same.

THOMAS WREN, Administrator, ISABELLA WREN, Administratrix. St. Andrews, Nov. 11, 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal demands against