

THE  
ST. ANDREWS STANDARD.  
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GEO. N. SMITH.

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# The Standard.

## NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Volume 5. SAINT ANDREWS, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1838. Number 16.

MONTHLY ALMANAC				
1838.	First week.	Second week.	Third week.	Fourth week.
April	1	8	15	22
May	2	9	16	23
June	3	10	17	24
July	4	11	18	25
August	5	12	19	26
September	6	13	20	27
October	7	14	21	28

USUAL MEMORANDA.  
Average time of sunrise this day, 6m. after 6  
Do. of sunset, 6m. before 6  
Do. of first quarter, on the 2d at 10m. after 6  
Do. of full moon, 10th—10m. before 6  
Do. of last quarter, 18th—10m. before 6  
Do. of new moon, 25th—7m. after 6  
High Water at Full Moon—6m. after 6

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**DISTINCTIONS IN SOCIETY.** It is the misfortune of most towns and villages, that certain distinctions, not predicated in merit, are set up and maintained, highly injurious to social peace and comfort. These distinctions are generally sustained on the ground of honorable ancestry or of wealth, on the one hand; and of humble origin or poverty on the other. We say "generally," but this is not always the case. In the ranks of what is claimed as "good society," you will sometimes meet with men and females who have neither parentage or wealth to recommend them. The introduction of such persons to the "high" circles is commonly effected by fashionable licentiousness and dissipation. These give nearly as high a claim to membership in "good society," as actual wealth and an honorable pedigree. Often have we seen ladies and gentlemen, who claim to possess the most honorable characters, and to give tone to society, engaged, *de facto*, with others, as their honored associates, who were known to be dissolute, may officiously licentious in their habits; and this without a blush!

According to the scale of distinctions of which we complain, it matters little how the honored ones may have procured their wealth; if it has been acquired by fraud, or by distilling or vending ardent spirits, or by any other means which has enriched them at the expense of suffering families—if it be obtained, that is enough; and henceforth they are to take high rank, not only as the conservators of fashion in general, but as the arbiters of the tastes of the town. As the example of moderate fortune, or of man who get an honest living by the sweat of their brow, there is a "great gulf fixed" the lines are carefully drawn, and no one must approach to pass it with a view to claim an honorable notice, as his peer. Such a state of things we think is greatly to be lamented. It fosters the spirit of hate in a community and sets neighbors at variance with neighbors. There is but one way that this evil can be cured, and this is, that every real friend of good order and virtue resolve for himself to know no other distinctions in his intercourse with society, but such as are predicated on merit. Let the rich men of merit be honored as much as the poor man of merit and no more. Let a green bag or a yard stick afford no higher claims to respect than the ox good and the hand saw. Let the virtuous, however wealthy their parents may have been, or however rich they may be themselves, be regarded with much contempt, dread and abhorrence, as any other intemperate person who saggars in rage. If every good citizen would make this a rule of his own action, there would very soon come an end to those artificial and tedious distinctions in society, which are the affliction and curse of most of our towns. For ourselves we care not whether a man is dressed in broadcloth, or in homespun; whether a lady flirts in silk or tulle in a chaperoned apron; whether a citizen peddles his opinions on law measures, holds a plough or shovels a fireplace; if he or she is possessed of intelligence and maintains a good character, that person shall command our respect,—all different characters, our pity and condemnation.—And may the Lord help us to carry this rule into inevitable application. Who will join us!

**THE AMERICANS.** If the versatility of American character is remarkable, the opportunities for its display are commensurate. One man plays many parts, and it often happens that he plays them well. Two extraordinary instances are now before us. A journeyman printer, brought up in the office of Mr. Poulson, of Philadelphia, found the field in which he moved too narrow for his ambition, and on coming of age, he turned stage driver, and afterward pedlar. He next became a schoolmaster in New Jersey, and subsequently figured as the captain of a Duck river steamer; this latter occupation soon lost the charm of novelty, and he resumed his occupation at the press. In 1834, he was officiating some where in Virginia as a minister, and afterwards gave lessons in penmanship and Penock painting in Pittsburgh—practised the Thompsonian system of medicine at Guernsey, Ohio,—edited a paper in Kentucky—superintended a female seminary at Louisville—and finally settled down as farmer. We next find him figuring in the Legislature of Tennessee, and mouthing the usual political topics.

Printers are proverbial for versatility. Edwin Forrest was originally a type, and left the composing stick for the buskin and truncheon. But our next instance is even more remarkable.

Judge Lewis, of Lycoming, Pennsylvania, one of our most distinguished jurists, so late as 1817, was a journeyman printer on the New York Daily Advertiser. He afterward returned to Lycoming—established a village paper, which he edited with spirit and talent—studied law during his hours of leisure—came to the bar—grappled successfully with every obstacle, and fought his way to distinction. He was elected to the legislature—became Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and

from that office he was appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His talents are of an unusual order, it is true, but his career is sufficient example to stimulate the noble minded youth of our country to perseverance in gaining those acquirements which lead to eminence. Talent without application would never have made Mr. Lewis a Judge.

One of the American peculiarities is strongly hit off in the following extract from Miss Martineau's last book: "When Spurzheim was in America, the great mass of society became philologists in a day, wherever he appeared; and ever since itinerant lecturers have been reproducing the same sensations in a milder way, by resuming Spurzheim much deteriorated, in places where the philosopher had not been. Meantime the light is always going out behind as fast as it blazes up round the steps of the lecturer. While the world of Richardson and Charleson is working at a multiplication of the fifteen cats (the same fifteen or so) which every lecturer carries about, and all caps and wigs are pulled off, and all fair tresses dishevelled in the search after organization, Boston has gone completely round to the opposite philosophy, and is tarrying about spiritualism to an excess which can scarcely be credited by any who have not heard the Unknown Tongues. If a phenomenological lecturer from Paris, London, or Edinburgh should go to Boston, the superficial, visible portion of the public wheel would once more, so rapidly and with so clamorous a welcome on their tongue, that the transported lecturer would bless his stars which had guided him over to a country whose inhabitants are so candid, so enlightened, so ravenous for truth. Before five years are out, however, the lecturer will find himself persecuted by some professor on animal magnetism, some preacher of homoeopathy, some teacher who will undertake to analyze children, prove to them that their spirits made their bodies, and elicit from them truths fresh from heaven. All this is very childish, very village-like; and it proves any thing rather than originality in the persons concerned. But it does not prove that there is not originality in the bosom of a society whose superficial movement is of this kind; and it does not prove that national originality may not arise out of the very tendencies which indicate that it does not at present exist."

**GENERAL PLANTING OF SHRUBS AND FLOWERS.** The best time for planting shrubs and flowers is in the spring, when the sap is beginning to rise. This generally happens in the month of April, and is, perhaps, the best time for performing such business.

In many cases, planting may be very judiciously and economically done in the fall, especially on dry ground, and where heavy improvements are to be made; much work will thus be forwarded before the coming spring.

The manner of planting may be simply stated in a few words, combining trees, shrubs and flowers. As almost every species of plants have a conjunction of their roots, a few inches under the earth's surface, which, if I may be allowed the term, I will consider as the *grasp of the roots*: let this be the criterion of planting, that the above mentioned part be placed a few inches below the surface, and not too deep, which, in many cases destroys the plants, particularly those that do not freely root from the foot or the base of the stem, when their natural roots are destroyed by being placed in situation injurious to them.

The proper manner of planting, or act of inserting the roots, so as to insure the growth of the plants, is simply to observe the nature of the fibrous roots and place them in their natural position in the soil.

These plants that extend their roots far around the crown or centre, require a hole made to accommodate them, without cramping their roots; others that root downward in a perpendicular manner, as the Penny and tuberous roots, and most kinds of bulbs, should be planted so that the roots find their way into deep, rich soil.

In the act of planting, place the crown of the root an inch or two deep, and close the fine earth well about the fibres with either the hand or foot, observing well the nature of the soil: and if the ground is very dry in the spring, give a quantity of water to settle the earth about them.

**A HARD CASE.**—Sometimes stories which read very well, and amuse the reader very much, were, while the acts they record were in progress, any thing but amusing to the parties interested. Of this class is a French anecdote translated for the Boston Mercantile Journal. A French lexicographer during the imperial reign of Bonaparte was arrested on the morning of the publication of his dictionary, and thrown into prison. The warrant, upon which the arrest was made, stated that a was done to "secure the public safety."

The poor author could not learn the precise ground of the complaint, but did not cease, for the three months during which he was a prisoner, to importune his friends to ascertain the cause, and give him opportunity to defend himself. These letters all remained

unanswered, till at length Fontanes, the President of the University, persuaded that Bonaparte the prisoner, would not willingly commit a political offence, introduced the matter to Bonaparte himself. The emperor caused an investigation to be set on foot, and it was found that the complaint, made by a censor of the press, charged Bonaparte with having called Napoleon a *spoliator*. He was taken from prison and carried to the cabinet of the Duke of Otranto to defend himself. Upon the charge being made known to the culprit he explained it all away by showing that *spoliator* was a new word—that it was introduced by Bonaparte—that he had merely arrayed it thus—"Spoliator, Bonaparte"—to show his authority for inserting it in the dictionary. Such an arrangement we need not tell any reader who has seen a large dictionary is very common; and poor Bonaparte though he had paid the conqueror the best compliment possible by immortalizing him in his dictionary, as the author of the word. He was dismissed, but it cost him a thousand crowns to get up another edition of his dictionary in which the word *spoliator* did not appear—or at any rate, not confronted with his author.—N. Y. Sun.

### Original.

FOR THE STANDARD.  
Lines written upon hearing that the Queen of England had become Lady Patroness of the British and Foreign Temperance Society.

A nation's plaudits welcome thee,  
Thou young and virgin Queen,  
To that high Throne which oft of yore,  
Meth fearful changes seen.

And long may war and discord too  
In vain that Thine assail,  
And ne'er may Rebel foes at home  
Against thy Crown prevail.

Thy well the coronet becomes  
Thy fair and youthful brow,  
In radiance ne'er was half so bright  
Or beautiful as now.

And 'tis not that the diamonds there  
His sparkling brightness show,  
Or pearls and gems from Eastern climes,  
Their richest rays disclose;

It is not that the choicest works  
Of art, the gold adorn,  
But that the head becomes it boast  
By which that Crown is borne.

Far chiefest in the diadem  
That graces England's Queen,  
Conspicuous far above all these  
Beauteous is seen,

Which more than conquest or than wealth  
Becomes the monarch's Throne,  
And which undying lingers, when all  
Earth's pageantrics are flown.

So Lady, when by God's decree  
Thou art called upon to die,  
And underneath the Marble slab  
Shalt with thy Father lie.

The Widow's and the Orphan's prayers,  
Shall still be memorials be,  
To all who Britain's sceptre wield,  
That they should copy thee.

St. Andrews, April 18, 1838.

**ABILITIES.**—In learning the useful part of every profession, very moderate abilities will suffice; even if the mind be a little balanced with stupidity, it may in this case be useful. Great abilities have always been less serviceable to the professors than modern ones. Life has been compared to a race; but the allusion still improves, by observing that the most swift are ever the least manageable.

To know one profession only, is enough for one man to know; and this (whatever the professors may tell you to the contrary) is soon learned. Be contented, therefore, with one good employment; for if you understand two at a time, people will give you business in neither.

From Hunt's historical account of the commerce and navigation of the ancients, we learn that the Spaniards and Phoenicians made in the days of Julius Cæsar, frequent voyages to the western part of England; and that the merchandise that England then furnished, as related by Strabo, were corn, cattle, gold, silver, iron, skins, leather, and bounds for the chase.

**COMPUTATION.**—A learned Judge who presided at a late trial, happening to be dissatisfied with the verdict asserted that it was wrong, as clear as 2 and 2 make 4. "It may be so my Lord," replied one of the Jury "for in some situations 2 and 2 make 23!"

**GENIUS AND TALENT.**—Genius and talent do not always get wealth, but they are always powerful. Riches cannot buy them, nor ignorance conserve their delights. A thimble full of the power which has sometimes held the world in awe, if directed to the mere getting of pennies, as the all-absorbing business

of life, might gather millions in its sordid grasp.

**A MISTAKE.**—One Sunday, when the eminent Christian, the Rev. Sir H. Moncrieff, was minister of Bakford, the parson came to church with the back part of his large curled wig turned to the fore part of his head. The minister gave out the 71st psalm to be sung, beginning at the 7th verse. When the parson stood up to sing the first line, which runs, "To many I a wonder am," the people could not help looking and laughing at him. Henry, observing the point to which the people's eyes were directed, looked over the pulpit, and, seeing the mistake, gravely said, "And so, sir, you are a wonder to many; turn the right side of your wig foremost."

**A CLEAR DEFINITION OF ORTHODOXY.**—Every one curious in etymology is aware that orthodoxy is formed from two Greek words signifying a right opinion. But this perhaps will not be reckoned so satisfactory a definition as that given by one Scotch parson to another. "I say, David," says the one, "you that kens a' things, the minister was telling us yesterday about orthodoxy and heterodoxy; nu' wa's that?" "I'll sunn tell ye that, Jock. When your doxy and my doxy 'gree ye observe weel that's orthodoxy; but when your doxy and my doxy differ, that's heterodoxy."

**INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON TREES.**—A very intelligent gentleman, named Edmondson, who was for nearly thirty years engaged in cutting timber in Demerara, and who made a number of observations on trees during that period, says, that the moon's influence on trees is very great. So observable is this, that a tree be cut down at full moon, it will immediately split, as it torn asunder by the influence of great external force. They are likewise attacked much earlier by the rot than if allowed to remain to another period of the moon's age. Trees therefore, which are intended to be applied to durable purposes, are cut only during the first and last quarters of the moon; for the sap rises to the top of the tree at full moon, and falls in proportion to the moon's decrease.

**A COMFORTABLE COACH.**—There has recently been built in England, for a gentleman named Newman, residing in Bedford Place, Kensington, a carriage which, it is said, for elegance and comfort in travelling, surpasses any thing ever seen. It is divided into two compartments, one being used as an ante-chamber, and the other as a drawing room or bed room, with every comfort convenience, and elegance that could be desired. The ante-room contains a table, drawers, and culinary utensils; the drawing-room reclining sofas, sofa-beds, six chairs, table, cupboards, &c. and a splendid chandelier of nine lights in the middle. A stove and fuel for warming is also taken. The length of the carriage is 25 feet, the breadth 9, height of the body 9, and length of drawing-room 20. The whole weighs 2 1/2 tons.

A man of immense fortune, lately finding himself at the point of death, desired a friend who was present to open him a drawer, in which was an old shirt, that he might put it on. Being asked why he wished to change his linen when he was so ill, he replied, "because I am told that the shirt I die in must be the nurse's perquisite, and that is good enough for her. This was as bad as the old woman, who with her last breath blew out an inch of candle because said she, I can see to die in the dark."

**AWFUL SITUATION.**—The following alarming adventure, happened to a gentleman in the course of a late visit to the celebrated cathedral of St. Paul's, London. In his investigation of the several curiosities of the place, he arrived at the turret which contains the machinery of the clock. Our friend being of a decidedly inquisitive disposition, and particularly fond of thrusting himself into every strange and out of the way corner immediately popped his head through the inviting opening. He was instantly absorbed in the enjoyment of the view his elevated situation afforded him, his position in reference to the hands of the clock, never costing him a thought, when guillotine like, down comes the ponderous bar, which constitutes the larger hand, right over his devoted head. A gentle and gradual pressure on the spine, soon gave him a hint of the predicament in which he stood.

To draw his head out was impossible, and it became an unavoidable fixture, while the powerful and steady motion of the machinery was scarcely at all impeded. Decapitation in its most lingering form, must have been inevitable, had not the bell-ringer in the exercise of his duty, at this moment arrived—He instantly perceived how matters stood, and with the quickness of thought, stopped the machinery. The bar was shoved up by means of levers, and the terrified and astonished man escaped from his peril. It is said he has since been very shy of trusting his head off the perpendicular, and gives an involuntary shudder when, looking out of a window, his neck by accident touches the frame.—Greenock Advertiser.

What is this life but a circulation of little mean actions? We lie down and rise again, dress and undress, feed and wax hungry, work or play, and are weary and then we lie down again, and the circle returns. We spend the day in trifles, and when the night comes, we throw ourselves into the bed of folly, amongst dreams, and broken thoughts, and wild imaginations. Our reason lies asleep by us, and we are for the time as arrant brutes as those that sleep in the stalls or in the field. Are not the capacities of man higher than these? And ought not his ambition and expectations to be greater? Let us be adventurers for another world. It is at least a fair and noble chance; and there is nothing in this worth our thoughts and our passions. If we should be disappointed, we are still no worse than the rest of our fellow mortals; if we succeed in our expectations, we are eternally happy.—Burnet.

**UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.**—The Hon. Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Tighe, Mrs. Hemans.—It is a remarkable fact, says the New York Albion, that Mrs. Tighe (the lamented authoress of *Psyche*), Mrs. Hemans (whose name will be ever dear to the lovers of English Poetry), and Mrs. Norton, were all unhappy in marriage.

Mrs. T. is generally believed to have died of a broken heart. Of the precise cause of Mrs. H.'s alienation from her husband, we have no record, although enough has been hinted in an obscure way, to make us conjecture that event to have been the well spring of the deep melancholy which pervades her writings, and to show that the iron had entered her soul.

Mrs. Norton is now residing with her uncle, Mr. Charles Sheridan, son of the Great Sheridan; her husband having sworn never to permit her to behold her children, unless she return to his house.

### NOBLE CONDUCT OF AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN.

To the Editor of the Norwalkian.  
Her Majesty's Ship Hercules.

St. Andrews, 20th March, 1838.  
Sir,—May I beg the favour of your giving insertion to the following statement:—  
On our passage from England to this port, when in latitude 42° W. we observed a small vessel upon us, apparently with the desire of speaking this ship. I immediately closed with her, and found it to be the American ship Commerce, of and from Charleston, bound to Liverpool, commanded by Captain Perry, and that his object in communicating with us, was, to beg that we would receive on board one of the crew of the Elizabeth Caroline, of St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, which vessel he had met, distressed and waterlogged, in latitude 39° N. and longitude 45° W. and had taken all the crew off the wreck six days previously.

These unfortunate persons had been 23 days on the forecastle of their vessel, lashed in the windlass, exposed to every sea, with barely sufficient food to sustain life, and all the water that they had remaining was but two gallons, when the Commerce fell in with them.

My motive in detailing to you these particulars, is principally to express my admiration, and that of all those under my command, at the generous and humane conduct of Captain Perry, as it has been made known to us by the use late belonging to the Elizabeth Caroline.

It appears that the Commerce fell in with this wreck by the merest chance, at about half past nine at night, on the 4th of March; and that on hearing the cries of the crew, the Commerce instantly shortened sail, wore round, and went close alongside of the waterlogged vessel—Captain Perry hallooing them in these cheering words, as the men themselves represented:—"Keep up your hearts, boys, there is too much sea to board you now, but I will sooner leave you till I take you all off!" and then the night he twice or thrice passed round them, repeating these cheering words, and offering to row to them water and provisions if they were in immediate want of either.

These generous assurances this brave sailor rigidly fulfilled, and after perseveringly keeping close to the vessel for two nights and a day, blowing very hard all the time, he at length succeeded in getting the people all out of her into the Commerce, where he clothed them, and treated them with kindness, which was as gratefully as they never can forget, or will cease to acknowledge.

In thus making known the exemplary conduct of Captain Perry it is with sorrow I have to draw a disagreeable contrast on the part of a vessel, barque rigged, which, on the very morning of the day that the Commerce fell in with the Elizabeth Caroline, hauled up within three miles of the wreck, and took in her studding sails; yet, though the weather was then fine, she bore up again to the Eastward without offering the slightest assistance, nor subject thus evidently seems to have been only plunder; and that on discovering living persons on board of the Elizabeth Caroline, which would have rendered the design abortive, she at once abandoned them all to their fate.

For the honour of the two nations it is to be hoped that those who acted thus ignominiously, did not belong either to England or America, though the crew of the shipwrecked vessel, I regret to say, believe her to be English; but to whatever country she may belong, I trust her name and that of her unfeeling master, will be brought to light, in order that the man who could act so heartless, so cruel a part, may be held up to the execration of mankind, and thus receive the punishment which he so well deserves.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your very obedient servant,  
Capt. H. M. S. Horne.

P. S.—I may add, that with the view of giving our admiral of the noble conduct of Captain Perry, in saving so long and so preserved a crew of sailors, by the wreck of the Elizabeth Caroline, the Officers of the Hercules, while gathered with us, at the Cape of St. Vincent, and the officers of the detachment of the 60th, and 88th Regiments taking a ship from England, have caused a piece of Poole, which we much prize, to be given to the crew of the Elizabeth Caroline, as a mark of our gratitude for their rescue.











THE WATCH GUARD.

She was a chain of silver thread  
For him she loved so well and long.  
And when 'twas finished, smiling said,  
" 'Tis like love's fetters, soft, yet strong."  
But mouth the flow by the chain was broken,  
She gazed upon its links, and sighed;  
Alas! 'twas then a bitter token,  
Of all her early love and pride!  
For he had played the false one's part,  
Around whose heart she'd bound that string;  
And now, 'twas like her own young heart,  
A shattered and a broken thing!

SHERIFF'S SALES.

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 JAMES BARBER BROWN in and to the following Tracts and parcels of land, situated on the old Road leading from St. Andrews to Fredericton, near the Piskagouan River, and Tract's farm; viz. Nos. 4, 5 and 13, on the South-Eastern side of the road, containing 100 acres each; 400 acres in the Grant to William Hetherington, and Nos. 18 and 19 on the Northwestern side of the road containing 100 acres each; the whole well wooded and valuable land, the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to satisfy William Douglass in a Debt of \$255 16 6, and John Kerr in a Debt of \$710 6 with Costs.  
COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, Feb. 16, 1837.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 26th day of June 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 the following Lot of Land situated on the South-East side, at the old Road from St. Andrews to Fredericton, 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 at the suit of Henry Simpson, together with costs, Sheriff's fees &c.  
COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, Feb. 16, 1837.

Taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, to satisfy Nathan Connick of a Debt of \$230 0s 6d, and other fees against Duncan Cameron, and will be sold at the public Landing in Saint Stephen on Saturday the 5th 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 Louis Wadley's farm.  
COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, June 19, 1837.

Taken on an Execution in favour of Seth Fira against Samuel M. Linton, issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province, and will be sold at the public Landing in St. Stephen, between the hours of noon and four o'clock on the first Saturday in June next.  
ALL the Right, Title Interest claim and demand of the said Samuel M. Linton, of and to that certain lot of land, or parcel of land, lying and being in the Parish of St. Stephen and 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. Linton in this County.  
COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, Nov. 10, 1837.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 5th day of June next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock.  
ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of John Faine of and to all that certain two story House with the piece of Land attached thereto at the Union Mills in St. Stephen built by the said Faine—the same having been taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy James Ruggles in a Debt of \$11 10s 6d and fees against said John Faine.  
COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Stephen, Nov. 15, 1837.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 5th day of June next at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock.  
ALL the Right, Title, Interest claim and demand of James Jackson of and to all that certain piece or 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 said 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 5s 6d and fees against said James Jackson.  
COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Stephen, November 15, 1837.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, on the last Friday in April 1838, 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 or parcel of land situated on Macaroon in the parish of Saint George, bounded on the south by land owned by Dominick Milliken (being said and conveyed by Richard, Rourke to the said Milliken), on the west by the River Magaguadavic, on the north by James Stewart, and on the east by the road leading from the Lower Falls of St. George to the Latetie.  
Also, a certain other piece or parcel of land situated on Macaroon 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 Stewart, and on the West by land owned by Henry Rourke the said last mentioned lot being part of lot number thirty in the Macaroon 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. 1837.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews on Monday the twenty fifth day of June next between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.  
ALL the Right, Title, Interest, claim and Demand of DUNCAN McFARLAN Junior in and to that well known Farm Lot of 200 Acres situated the Eastern side of the Digdegush river, and commonly called the Homehead 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 Lachlan Cameron, in a Debt of \$458 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. 1837.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in St. Andrews, on the first Friday in April 1838, 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 Homehead 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, 1837.

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, situated 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 the north part of lot number sixty-one, in the Macaroon grant so called.  
Also, two other lots of Land in the Macaroon grant aforesaid and hereto annexed, being lots three and fifty four, being the same, deeded by Paul Bampton to Jonathan Wallace, with all and singular the buildings, erections, and improvements thereon. A part of lot numbered 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 on the corner of the Northwest corner or angle of Brunswick and Mary Street, thence to run along Brunswick street aforesaid one hundred and fifty four and a half feet, to a stake and stones; thence south 65 degrees and west 81 degrees and a half feet, to stake and stones, thence south 72 degrees and west 81 degrees and a half feet, to stake and stones, thence north 72 degrees and east 81 degrees and a half feet, to a stake and stones, thence north 65 degrees east, to the bounds that mentioned, with all and singular the buildings and improvements &c. thereon.  
Also—All that piece or parcel of land, situated in the parish of St. George, and bounded 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 Main Portage Road to an iron bolt and ring in the Ledger; 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 curve of the said Bank to the bounds first mentioned, it being known in the plan of lots, as lot number seven, including all the right of erecting 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 bounded as follows, viz. commencing at a stake at the north-west corner of Brunswick and Georges 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 south sixty five 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 house of Mr. McMillan, including the Mansion House and other buildings standing thereon.  
Also, Two lots or tracts of land containing one hundred and more or less acres, situated 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 lot granted to John Campbell on the east and south sides by navigated Lands and on the west by the said River.  
Also another lot of land upon the western side of the said River Magaguadavic, bounded as follows, on the North side by a lot granted to James Easty, on the west and South by ungranted lands, and upon the east by the main river, the two last described Lots encountered with Mortgages, to Messrs Campbell, Wagon and Master 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 Jones Shaw in a Debt of \$2141 49 3 against Jonathan Wallace, and another Debt of John Wallace to the said Jones Shaw of \$163 18, 101, besides Execution fees, poundage, and accidental Expenses.  
COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, 1st Aug. 1837.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the sixth 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 153 chains, 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 25 11, with costs, and a subsequent Execution in favour of Thomas Weyer, Esq. for \$435 6s 5d with costs.  
COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, 27th June 1837.

Taken on an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy John Bernard in a Debt of \$236 12s, and interest on \$280 4 11 from 27th day of November 1834, till paid against John Leman, 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 Leman now deceased, together with one lease and one improvement thereon, viz. Also, two wood lots so called, on the Mohawk stream in said parish of St. Stephens, containing two hundred acres more or less, on which John Leman's log raft last winter, and belonging to him.  
COLIN CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, June 11, 1837.

Just received by the Subscriber, per Schooner "Fredericton" from Boston, an extensive assortment of Choice Cooking Stoves with 38 & 40 inch and 4 inch diameter, also 12 inch and 14 inch, and 16 inch, and 18 inch, and 20 inch, and 22 inch, and 24 inch, and 26 inch, and 28 inch, and 30 inch, and 32 inch, and 34 inch, and 36 inch, and 38 inch, and 40 inch, and 42 inch, and 44 inch, and 46 inch, and 48 inch, and 50 inch, and 52 inch, and 54 inch, and 56 inch, and 58 inch, and 60 inch, and 62 inch, and 64 inch, and 66 inch, and 68 inch, and 70 inch, and 72 inch, and 74 inch, and 76 inch, and 78 inch, and 80 inch, and 82 inch, and 84 inch, and 86 inch, and 88 inch, and 90 inch, and 92 inch, and 94 inch, and 96 inch, and 98 inch, and 100 inch, and 102 inch, and 104 inch, and 106 inch, and 108 inch, and 110 inch, and 112 inch, and 114 inch, and 116 inch, and 118 inch, and 120 inch, and 122 inch, and 124 inch, and 126 inch, and 128 inch, and 130 inch, and 132 inch, and 134 inch, and 136 inch, 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