

RE.
L GOODS.

ortment of Fancy and
S,
as follows:

unella, Calfskin and Morocco
lab, French and Indiana Mon-
shades and colors.
vment of Figured and Plain
Succinets and Persians.
ALSO,
Rich dark Winter Ribbons,
sord Winter Artificial Flow-
v description
of double breasted SHIRTS and
rs; Gents Italian Black Silk
Black Neck Ties—an article as
or to the aforesaid Italian Hils.
E Embroidered rain and Silk
and Indiarubber double stitched
up Beaver, Pilot and Superfine
J. JACKETS, PANTALOONS & Vests,
in Suits.
sh Coats and Caps
d Silk HATS.
CLOTH CAPS
(Unlined)—silk and cotton.
ried CUTLERY,
Shoe BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS,
ACCUPIES,
sord Long Winter SLOPS,
bottom TUMBLERS,
BLACKING,
sord BRUSHES,
ng and Letter PAPER,
Wrapping do. different sizes,
IN HAND ALSO.
SORTMENT GROCERIES.
FIZ:
don, Liverpool, and Glenfield
SOAP.
g and Congon TEAS
Crushed—UGAR.
sacco, Mustard, Ginger, Pepper,
s Blue
LT; Bloom RAISINS.
Superfine FLOUR—Byrds.
AL.

the liberal patronage
ERY LARGE STOCK on
ket by an experienced
may favour him with
hem that they will find
at astonishing Low
e intends settling his
g on hands early in
ook Account standing

D. BRADLEY.

D FOR SALE.

LAND on PLEASANT RIDGE,
sord by J. W. McLean, Esq.
HOUSE & BARN, and 14 acres
cultivation; and the other by
s, with about 4 acres under ul-
Property lies on the F. & C. R.
be worthy the attention of any
operly not be disposed of previous
APRIL, 1842, it will on that day
the Auction at KELLY'S TAY-
SPRIN
lapply to Wm. McLean, Esq. St.
JOHN HERRINGTON,
St. John, N.B.

Fish and Oil.

IN MARKET WHARF,
ber offers for Sale at his usual
low prices.
sals Codfish,
sals Pollack Fish,
s of No. 1, fat Herrings,
saled No. 1 and 2, smoked Har-
sals Cod and Hake Oil,
B. K. FITZGERALD.
Sept. 15, 1841

THE
NDREWS STANDARD
SHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.

is in Saint Andrews, N. B.
TERMS,
delivered in town or called for
hen forwarded by mail,
continued until assent is paid
E R T I S E M E N T S,
ling to written directions,
bid if no written directions
of 12 lines, and under, 3s
of do., 4s
of all over 12 lines 3d per line,
over 12 lines 1d per line,
y the year as may be agreed on.

a by individuals who have no an-
Office to be paid for in advance
sals, &c. struck off at the shortest
paid for on delivery.

AGENTS
Parish
Mr. John Couterell
W. Campbell Esq.
James Albee Esq.
T. Moore Esq.
Jas. Brown Esq.
Mr. J. Goddard
Mr. Clarke Hanson
Mr. Wm. Braaff
Mr. D. Gilmore
Mr. James Hunter
Wilford Fisher, Esq.
D. M. Niffan Esq.
W. J. Layton Esq.
Mr. Henry S. Beck
Jas. Cate Esq.

VOLUME 9

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 13

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1842.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail.

Extracts from Dr. Gesner's Fourth Report on the
Geology of New Brunswick.

SCHOODIC AND CHEPUTNECTICOOK RIVERS. [CONTINUED.]

Our next encampment was at the "Nar-
rows," between the first and second lakes.—
During the night, we were aroused from our
slumbers by the tramping of a large moose,
which had approached within four yards of
our camp-fire—from the bustle and confu-
sion of making the guns ready, the animal
escaped and bounded into the woods unhurt.
Between the second and third lakes, there
is a narrow and tortuous channel; and the
water, in escaping from the upper lake, is
broken by several falls and dangerous rapids.
By crossing a portage of about a quarter of
a mile, we ascended into the third or Grand
Lake—an expanded and beautiful sheet of
water. This lake, from being relieved from
the influx of any muddy streams, is remark-
ably clear; and the waters are so transpar-
ent, that the fish, which are abundant, may
be seen near the bottom at considerable
depths. At its narrow outlet, a kind of dam
has been erected, whereby the water can be
retained, and a vast reservoir formed. By
discharging a quantity of water from the lake
suddenly, the lumbermen are enabled to float
down the timber when the water in the river
has become too shallow for that purpose.

The traveller here will not fail to observe
the gloom and stillness reigning over these
lakes and the forest around them. In every
direction, so far as the eye can see, from the
tops of the highest hills, not the appearance
of a clearing, nor any marks of cultivation
can be observed. Not even the "log-road"
can be discovered far from the water; and
the traces of human beings are only to be
seen in the ancient trails of the Indians, and
the naked poles of the lumberman's deserted
camp.

The lake, ornamented with islands, and
branches with deep placid bays and inlets,
is stretched out before the adventurer, and
fantastically decorated with rocks of snowy
whiteness. Hill after hill, and mountain af-
ter mountain rise in the distance, where the
physical features of the country remain as
they were, when the aboriginal Indians were
Lords of the soil. But it is difficult not to
view these lakes as they will appear when the
hand of industry shall have removed the pri-
mæval forest; when market towns, manufac-
tories, and rural inland retreats, shall be seen
in every direction; when steam-boats and
barges shall ply along this almost unknown
district, and when agriculture shall have cov-
ered each slope with green fields and mead-
ows. At present, these lakes are the sum-
mer resort of the eagle, goshawk, tern, several
species of ducks, and other birds, broods
of which were frequently disturbed by our
visit; and often the cariboo and deer were
seen to start from the shores, where they
plunge into the water to cool their heated
limbs, or to evade the incessant stings of the
black fly and mosquito. The shores are also
inhabited by large tortoise, whose eggs are
very delicious, and may be sometimes obtain-
ed in considerable quantities in the sand.

In the unfrequented forest, the wild ani-
mals of the country are very numerous.
Moose, cariboo, deer, wolves, and bears, are
frequently seen. In the new settlements on
the Cheputnecticook river, deer sometimes
enter the fields and graze with the calves
and other young cattle. Wolves are but re-
cent visitors to the Province; they have en-
tered our borders from the westward in pur-
suit of the cariboo and deer, which they
have driven over the line in great numbers.
In consequence of the high price of bear
skins, and the bounty offered for the destruc-
tion of those animals, they are pursued with
great diligence by the Indian hunters. The
lakes and rivers abound in the finest trout;
three varieties of which were taken at the
outlet of the lake. The white trout are called
"shiners," by the lumbermen; and each of
these varieties differs, in some particulars,
from European kinds; but equal them in
size and flavour. A species of salmon, called
"togue," is also taken in the Grand Lake.
This is the *salmo lucio* of Sir Humphrey Davy,
and weighs from fifteen to twenty pounds.

At the time of our reconnaissance, nets
were drawn across a narrow passage, between
the Grand Lake and the North Lake, and al-
so at Monument Brook, where several barrels
of white perch were taken daily by a party of
Americans.

As all our provisions, except salmon-trout,
had been consumed, it was found necessary
to proceed to the reputed American side of
the lake; we accordingly encamped, and pro-
cured provisions from the Baskabeagan Settle-
ment, situated on the road leading from Cal-
ais to Houlton. The Baskabeagan River is a
branch of the Penobscot, and some of its
tributaries approach the lake within a dis-
tance of three miles. We have to acknow-
ledge our obligations to the American in-
habitants of the above settlement, for their ready
aid, and hospitality.

The Cheputnecticook Lakes may be said
to be situated in the mountains. They are
much elevated above the Saint Croix and

Penobscot; and, on this account, they are
peculiarly favourable to the inland navigation
of the country.—I regret that my instruments
had become too much injured, during the ex-
ploration, to ascertain the height of these
lakes above the level of the sea, with any de-
gree of accuracy.

From the extremity of the Grand Lake,
there is a narrow but deep passage, called the
"thoroughfare"; it is a mile in length,
and communicates with the North Lake, ex-
tending, in a north-east direction, towards
Eel River Lakes, emptying into the Saint
John. On the north side of the North Lake,
there is a considerable stream flowing in from
the northward, called the Monument Brook;
its source being the site from which the due
north line was taken by the commissioners
appointed, under the treaty in 1814, to settle
the boundary between New Brunswick and
the United States. This stream is navigable
for canoes, about eight miles, and its source
is ten miles from the lake. The Monument,
of which so much has been said, is a cedar
tree, marked on the British side, and that
supposed to be on the side of the United States.
On this brook, the granite is met by the slate
group extending to Woodstock.

(To be continued.)

Account of Expenditure incurred by Great
Britain for the Military Protection, and in
aid of the Civil Establishment in New-
Brunswick.

COMMISSARIAT.

From 1st October, 1840, to 30th Sept. 1841.

Supplies, provision and forage	£11,328 12 8
Fuel and Light	2,956 6 5
Money allowances to the Ordnance	374 17 1
Ordnance Department	6,061 19 3
Regimental and Staff Pay, Money	
Allowances, Contingencies,	
Half Pay, Widows' Pensions,	
and Chelsea Pensions.	20,451 5 0
Commissariat Expenses, viz: Pay	
and half pay of officers, clerks,	
&c. Money Allowances, Con-	
tingencies, Transport and Mis-	
cellaneous Purchases.	3,749 2 9
Naval Widows' Pensions,	112 10 0
Extraordinary Expenses,	416 8 2
	£45,380 19 4

ORDNANCE.

From 1st October, 1840, to 30th Sept. 1841.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Military Branch	£	s	d
Royal Artillery,	22,508	11	8
Royal Engineers,	860	17	4
Engineer Depart'm't,	529	5	0
Civil Branch			
Storekeepers depart.	590	0	0
Barrack ditto,	434	5	0
	£4923	19	0

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.	£	s	d
Military Depart'm't,	242	16	9
Engineer Depart'm't,	22	16	1
Storekeeper's ditto,	626	13	10
Barrack ditto,	589	12	11
	£2,498	19	7

STORES PURCHASED ON THE SPOT.

Ordnance Stores,	£28	10	0
Engineer ditto,	612	5	8
Barrack Master's ditto	65	11	8
	705	7	4

DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION

AND REPAIRS OF	£	s	d
Works of Defence,	108	10	7
Barrack and Military			
Buildings,	1,279	4	2
	1387	14	9

Total expenditure,	8,299	0	8
--------------------	-------	---	---

FREDERICTON, 21st March, 1842.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief
has been pleased to make the following pro-
motions, &c., in the 3d Battalion Charlotte
County Militia.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant Daniel Gatcomb, vice Fisher,
retired, dated 21st March.
Lieutenant B. Fitzgerald, vice William
McLean, who is permitted to retire with the
rank of Major, in consideration of advanced
age and long and faithful service, 22d March.

John M. Intosh, vice Cunningham, superce-
ded, 23d March.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign Charles A. Babcock, vice John
Calder, who is allowed to retire with his rank,
from age and infirmity, dated 21st March.

Nathaniel Dugget, Gent, vice Gatcomb,
promoted, 22d March.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Thomas Lewis Moses, Gent, 21st March.
Joseph Patch, Gent, 22d March.
John Fisher, Gent, 23d March.

The following Officers are superceded for
not having attended the trainings of the Bat-
talion, nor signified sufficient cause for their
absence, viz:—

Captain John Cunningham, Lieutenant
John Leonard, Lieutenant Samuel Cheney,
and Ensign Thomas Lord

By Command,
GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

POETRY.

THE WHITE POPPY.

BY MRS. ARDY.

Thou hast no power to charm our eye,
Or aid us in our need,
Disdainfully we pass thee by,
Thou pale and worthless weed!
Bright flowers are near thy dwelling-place,
And corn is waving round,
Thou dost but sadden and deface
This gay and fertile ground.

Yet hold—my censure I repress—
Thy wondrous juice contains
A spell to soothe in drowsiness
The weary sufferer's pains:
He sighs for sleep—in thought he shrinks
From night's long train of woes,
Till of thy lulling draught he drinks,
And sinks to soft repose.

What were to him the fragrant flowers
That lavish Nature yields?
What the rich vineyard's purple stores,
The harvest of the fields?
Scarce fruits improved by careful art,
Fair buds of varied dyes,
How would they mock his throbbing heart,
How cheat his aching eyes.

Let me no more with erring sense,
God's mystic works arraign,
The mighty hand of Providence
Hath nothing made in vain;
Nor need I quit this lonely mead,
His gracious love to scan,
Since, even in a simple weed
I trace his care for man.

BALLAD.

They bid me renounce thee,
And cease to deplore,
The love which I gave thee
Thou canst not restore;
But though the world blame me,
I cannot forget;
And I care not to own
My heart loves thee yet.

No! still I will love thee,
Remember thy truth,
And cherish more fondly
The dream of my youth:
In vain they would sever
Thy name from my heart,
I have loved thee too well,
We never can part.

London, January 24.

The only articles of domestic intelligence
are, the public meeting of the shipowners at
Newcastle; the conference of the Leeds de-
putation, with Sir R. Peel; and the approach-
ing ceremony of the Royal Christening.

The object of the Newcastle meeting was
to report to the government the state of the
large class of British shipowners, and how se-
riously that vast interest has been affected by
the Reciprocity Acts, and the other measures
impairing the integrity of our ancient Navi-
gation Laws. It was stated by Mr. Anderson,
the principal speaker, that all these recipro-
city treaties had turned out complete failures,
and had amounted only to so much sacrifice
of the employment of British ships, without
any compensating return by an increase of
our trade. They had assisted foreigners and
depressed native shipping. From 1826, when
the treaties were first extensively acted upon,
down to 1841, there had been a gradual di-
minution in the rate of freights, as also in the
employment of British ships. In 1819, the
import tonnage of British ships was, in round
figures, 130,000 tons; the import tonnage of
foreign ships being at the same period 150,
000 tons. Now, in the year 1839 the import
tonnage of British ships was only 128,000
tons, whilst that of foreign ships had amount-
ed to 494,000 tons.

At the time these reciprocity treaties were
granted by the legislature they were conceded
to the urgent entreaties of the manufacturing
interests, as being necessary to extend the
foreign demand for British goods. But it is
now obvious that they have not answered this
purpose; our exports, instead of being increas-
ed, have been diminished, as well as our
tonnage; the account of such exports to Swe-
den, Denmark, Norway, Prussia and Germa-
ny being in 1820, (in round figures) £5,900,
000; whilst in the year 1839 our exports to
the same parts were only £5,200,000, being
a decrease of £600,000.

Such is the case, which Mr. Anderson makes
out for the grave consideration of the ensu-
ing session of Parliament. "For what," he
demands, "must be the condition of the British
shipowner in this competition with foreign
vessels, when the expense of manning and
victualling a British ship amounts to £4 18s.
a ton per month, whilst the cost of manning
and victualling a foreign ship is only £2 4s.?
If this competition is to be carried further, or
even continued, it must be followed by the
ruin of the British shipping interest.

Having stated the above facts, we must only
express our hearty sympathy in this condition
of our British shipowners, and our strong con-
currence in the opinion that their case re-
quires the most earnest attention of the gov-
ernment and parliament. Where a class of

men are compelled by positive laws, for the
sake of public interest, to employ their capi-
tal only in a certain specified way, and thus to
sacrifice that liberty and trade which are a
part of general liberty,—they are clearly cal-
led upon to make a sacrifice of their own per-
sonal interest for the public good, and it ap-
pears to be a duty that the public should in-
demnify them for their losses under this pecu-
liar sacrifice. It is, indeed, a sound and
just principle that individuals, when called
upon, must submit to any required sacrifice
of their own particular interest for the sake
of the paramount good of the community, and
therefore, where such sacrifice amounts only
to a considerable diminution of any rate of
profit which they would otherwise make, there
is no ground of objection against the State for
requiring it, nor any reasonable ground in
the parties concerned to demand compensa-
tion for a mere ordinary discharge of duty.
But where the amount of such sacrifice is
such as to endanger the ruin of the capitalist
it then becomes a clear case, both of policy
and justice, for the government to interfere,
and not to suffer this unequal pressure upon
any class of the subjects of the state.

If the reciprocity treaties had succeeded,
and we had received by an increase of trade
what we have lost by a diminution of tonnage,
the question would be altogether different;
we should then have paid a good price for
extending the market of our manufactures,
but we should have received what it was our
object to purchase. The gain of our manu-
facturers might then, perhaps, be fairly set
off against the loss of our shipowners, and,
according to the general principle, individuals
might be called upon patiently to endure their
own particular loss for the sake of the public
good. But, according to the case before us,
the public good is here totally wanting; the
reciprocity acts have failed, altogether failed.
They have been a useless and mischievous
concession to the mistaken principles of free-
trade, and therefore the whole matter requires
an instant attention and review.

From the Christian Lady's Magazine.

APPEAL.

It has pleased the Most High God, ever
mindful of his covenant, now in the fullness of
predicted time, to put it into the heart of His
Majesty the King of Prussia to step forward in
the high character of a nursing-father to the
long afflicted House of Israel.—It has further
pleased the Lord God to dispose our own be-
loved and honoured young Queen, to appear
as a nursing-mother to them. By a mutual
compact between the two Protestant Govern-
ments is this great task effected; and the es-
tablishment of a Christian Bishopric within
the walls of Zion being agreed upon, the
choice has fallen on an Israelite indeed; a
Jew by nature and descent, a Prussian by
birth and education, an Englishman by adop-
tion and naturalization, a regularly ordained
Pastor of the Church of England, a Professor
of the Hebrew Language; a man, the praise
of whose learning is in the Schools, as that
of his piety is in all the Churches; one whose
heart's desire and prayer for his brethren, af-
ter the flesh, is—that they may be saved, and
whose efforts for their conversion have been
incessant from the period of his own.—Such
is the man on whose brows the King and the
Queen of two powerful nations have con-
sented to place the *Mitre of Jerusalem*, and
the Gentile who does not bow down before
the Lord in a prayer of heartfelt thanksgiving,
knows alas! but little of the value of those
"oracles of God," which are his at this day
only through the faithful keeping of the Jew.
—Again is there opened after the lapse of
eighteen hundred years, a Treasury of the
House of the Lord in Jerusalem; into it the
rich may again cast their gifts and increase
by such scattering; into it the desolate
widow may drop her solitary mite and receive
the testimony of the Omnipotent eye that none
can escape.—The King of Prussia has munifi-
cently given a sum equal to one-half of the
requisite endowment.—The English people
are invited to furnish the other half—per-
mitted perhaps we would rather say; for surely,
most surely, every piece of money thus dedi-
cated shall bring in such an interest as the
Bank of Heaven allows its believing deposi-
tors.—We will not ask—let the offerings be
free-will offerings such as the Lord loves.—
We only desire to lay before our friends one
or two of the precious Scriptures that force
themselves upon the mind on this occasion,
and beseech the Lord Jehovah, the God of
Israel, to bring them home to every heart—
"Go up to the mountain and bring wood and
build the House: and I will take pleasure in
it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord."
Haggai, 1st ch. 8th verse.—"Bring ye all the
tithes unto the store-house, and prove me now here-
with, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not
open the windows of Heaven and pour you
out a blessing that there shall not be room
enough to receive it.—And I will rebuke the
devourer for your sakes, and he shall not des-
troy the fruits of your ground; neither shall
your vine cast her fruit before the time in the
field, saith the Lord of Hosts.—And all us-
tions shall call you blessed, for ye shall be a
delightful land, saith the Lord of Hosts."

At the time these reciprocity treaties were
granted by the legislature they were conceded
to the urgent entreaties of the manufacturing
interests, as being necessary to extend the
foreign demand for British goods. But it is
now obvious that they have not answered this
purpose; our exports, instead of being increas-
ed, have been diminished, as well as our
tonnage; the account of such exports to Swe-
den, Denmark, Norway, Prussia and Germa-
ny being in 1820, (in round figures) £5,900,
000; whilst in the year 1839 our exports to
the same parts were only £5,200,000, being
a decrease of £600,000.

Such is the case, which Mr. Anderson makes
out for the grave consideration of the ensu-
ing session of Parliament. "For what," he
demands, "must be the condition of the British
shipowner in this competition with foreign
vessels, when the expense of manning and
victualling a British ship amounts to £4 18s.
a ton per month, whilst the cost of manning
and victualling a foreign ship is only £2 4s.?
If this competition is to be carried further, or
even continued, it must be followed by the
ruin of the British shipping interest.

Having stated the above facts, we must only
express our hearty sympathy in this condition
of our British shipowners, and our strong con-
currence in the opinion that their case re-
quires the most earnest attention of the gov-
ernment and parliament. Where a class of

Malachi, 3d ch. 10—12 verse.

Testimonial to the Rev. R. Archibald.

We understand that some time ago a deputation
of the congregation of Saint Andrew's
Church, Chatham, waited upon their much
esteemed Pastor, the Rev. R. Archibald, to
request him and his Lady to sit for their
Portraits to A. Tracey, Esquire, an Ameri-
can Artist of distinguished merit,—the re-
quest of the deputation was readily complied
with, and we have now to congratulate Mr.
Tracey in having produced elegant and ex-
cellent likenesses. That of the Rev. Gentle-
man, is particularly striking. It represents
him in full Pulpit Costume, with Gown and
Bands on, his forefinger retaining the page
he had been perusing in Scott's Commentary
of the Bible.

That of Mrs. Archibald exhibits her look-
ing at, and listening to him, her right hand
resting on the cushion of the Sopha on which
she is seated.

This handsome testimonial to Mr. Archi-
bald is but one of the many proofs which his
people have given him of their respect for his
person and their attachment to his ministry,
and considered as such, we have no doubt it
will be highly appreciated by him.—*Miram-
chi Gleaner.*

The Bison.—A singular and affecting trait
is recorded of the bison when young. When-
ever a cow bison falls by the hand of the hun-
ter and happens to have a calf, the helpless
creature, instead of attempting to escape,
stays by its fallen dam, with many expressions
of strong affection. The mother being secured
the hunter makes no attempt on the calf,
because this is unnecessary, but proceeds to
cut up the carcass; and then, laying it on
the horse, he returns home, followed by the
young one, which thus instinctively accom-
panies the remains of its parent. A hunter
once rode into the town of Cincinnati, be-
tween the Miamies, followed in this manner
by three calves, all of which had just lost
their dams.

Farting.—It is too frequently the practice
of young ladies by way of teasing their lov-
ers, for fun, as they term it, to laugh and flirt
with other men. How many have parted
from circumstances like this?—Many who
were attached to each other, who could, and
in all probability would have made each other
happy; and for the gratification of an idle
and reprehensible whim many a female has lost
her position in the heart of him she really loved.
There is a species of amusement in
which boys in the country indulge; they in-
sert a pin through a cockchafer, to which
they have given the name of a spinner, and
watch its frantic and agonized gyrations with
the most exquisite enjoyment; they call it
fun, but let the ladies answer whether, if that
cockchafer could live after it had been sub-
jected to such torment, and had thoughts and
perceptions such as we have, it would regard
with eyes of admiration, or a heart disposed
to affection, those who had so tormented it;
or whether, having once suffered from the
infectors, however kindly they might subse-
quently act; they have inflicted the pain
once; what security is there that they will
not again? And so do men feel towards wo-
men who have passed the bar through their
heart, and found pleasure, at least fun, in
perceiving the agony endured during the ex-
ercise of their plesantry. Did ever any wo-
man find a man who loved her enough to be
jealous, repose the same confidence in her
which he had previous to her attempts to
create doubts in him? Let woman under-
stand that it is her worth while to have a man's
affections, there is no fun on earth worth
while to shake his entire faith in her.

Sophistry.—Never defend a good cause by
bad arguments. Avoid sophistry because it
is of itself hateful, abominable and of the de-
vil. The lie was never yet uttered that did
no harm. If its direct results could not be
traced it left its mark upon the heart that gave
it birth. And the spirit as well the letter of
truth be adhered to. There may be verbal
accuracy with substantial falsehood.

Johnson's Dictionary.—A Frenchman,
who visited England, was so afraid of being
at a loss for a word, that he always carried
Johnson's Dictionary about with him. One
day, having spent a pleasant evening with a
very merry old gentleman, he asked him who
he was. "I am a stock-jobber," said his com-
panion. This last word puzzled the for-
eigner, who consulted his Johnson, and re-
plied, "Vat, zare, you are den a low wretch
who gets money by buying and selling in the
funds," which is the explanation given by
the great Colossus of literature. It is need-
less to add that the Frenchman descended the
stairs quicker than he came up.

Try.—Gün Arabic, when held in the
mouth and allowed to desolve slowly, will allay
the irritation of tickling, which occasions
cough in catarrh and inflammation of the lungs.
To direct a wanderer in the right way, is
to light another man's candle by one's own,
which loses none of its light by what the other
gains.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.
FROM PAPERS BY THE COLUMBIA.

London, February 26.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager continues to receive almost daily visits from her other Royal relatives. Her Majesty continues to improve in health, and is not expected to leave town for Buxley for the present.

Mr. Warburton, Mr. Hawes, M. P., and a deputation of timber-merchants, had an interview with the Earl of Ripon yesterday at the office of the Board of Trade.

Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence left St. James's Palace yesterday morning for Portsmouth, to assume the command of the Royal George yacht in that harbour, and to attend on the Queen, her Majesty having signified her intention of visiting that town and arsenal on Monday next.

The following notice was posted on Thursday morning at the Bank:—

"The Governor and Company of the Bank of England are ready, until further notice, to receive application for loans upon the deposit of approved Bills of Exchange not having more than six months to run; Exchequer Bills, and East India Bonds; such loans to be repaid on or before the 29th April next, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and to be for sums of not less than £2000 each."

Bank of England, Feb. 24, 1842.

As the present notice exhibits a reduction of 1 per cent. in the interest which the Bank has been receiving for a long time past, it did not fail to give rise to the expression of various opinions as to its propriety, for, although there are many who are disposed to applaud the liberality of the directors, as calculated to give an impetus to the mercantile operations of the country, there are others who seem to apprehend that the establishment is not sufficiently armed with specie to warrant so decided a change of policy for the present, and who are, consequently, pretty strongly impressed with the idea that it must be preparatory to the funding of a further amount of Exchequer bills.—*Post*.

In virtue of an order of the Sultan, the Porte had caused a sabre to be mounted in the richest style and set with diamonds of the highest value, for the purpose of being presented to the Prince of Wales, in the name of his Highness. Akif Effendi was to be the bearer of the precious present.

Letters from Alexandria of the 6th inst., announce the arrival at Suez of the Bengalore, the vessel despatched from Calcutta and Bombay, with a view to open the transit trade with India across Egypt. Considering the difficulty of finding means of conveyance, and the heavy customs duties, it was feared that this trade would not be productive of advantage. About 30 passengers arrived in the Bengalore, some of whom had embarked in the French steamer for Malta. It was not yet known when Mehemet Ali would return to Cairo. He was then engaged in agricultural pursuits, and had caused an immense tract of land to be sowed in lucerne and sesame.

Private advices from Malta of the 15th inst., mention the fatal termination of a duel which took place on the 8th in that city, between Captain Levick, formerly of the 59th Regiment, and Lieutenant Adams, of the 88th. The latter was wounded in the side, and only survived 24 hours.

Alarm in Yorkshire.—An alarming accident occurred on Friday week at Sedberg, in Yorkshire. A numerous assembly attended a sitting of the Magistrates during the investigation of a case which excited much interest in the town. The office has been recently erected, but it was considered perfectly safe and substantial. As judgment was about to be pronounced, and the crowd pressed forward, a centre-beam gave way, and one hundred and fifty persons were precipitated from a height of twenty feet. No lives were lost though some were so severely injured as to leave their recovery very doubtful.

The Army in India.—The demand for European troops in India is renewed every year, and by that which last week arrived the reasonableness of the former demands has been fully proved. Let us open the map, and see how our troops are disposed of in the East:—In India, China, Afghanistan, and Arabia we have four regiments of cavalry, and twenty-two of infantry, not including five companies of the 6th foot detached at Bombay. The four regiments of cavalry are stationed as follows:—The 33d and 16th in Bengal; the 15th in Madras; and the 14th in Bombay. Of the twenty-two infantry corps—the 21st, 31st, and 62d are in the Bengal provinces; the 4th, 39th, 57th, and 94th in the Madras territories; the 2d and 23d in the Bombay Presidency; the 18th, 26th, 49th, and 55th in China; the 3d, 9th, 13th, and 44th in Afghanistan; the 49th and 41st in Scinde and at Candahar; the 17th in Arabia; and the 50th and 63d in Birmah. Let us see the dispersed and isolated situations of this mere handful of British soldiers, not merely protecting the countries, but actually carrying on wars in China, Arabia, and Central Asia. The duties required from these brave men are more than human nature can long sustain, and a large increase of regiments can alone remedy the evil. The detention of a detachment of the 6th regiment at Bombay more than four months after the sailing of the headquarters for England proves that the Government is grievously straitened for European troops. Indeed, of so much importance are even 100 soldiers, that they cannot be sent to replace a wing of the 4th, or King's Own, at Belgaum; and Kamotee, near Nagpoor, an important station, must be left without European troops, if the 39th foot be moved to Cawnpore, as directed in the last General Orders of Sir Jasper Nicholls.—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

Paisley, Feb. 26.—There is still symptoms of a gradual improvement of our weav-

ing trade, but as yet it is confined exclusively to the richer descriptions of work. The poorer kinds of harness weaving have been rather flatter for the last ten days, and a number of hands have been thrown idle. This circumstance, we are sorry to say, prevents us from having the satisfaction of recording this week such a reduction in the numbers dependent on the relief list as we could have wished, though still there is a decrease. The cotton-spinning and cotton-thread branches of manufacture in this district, we are also sorry to state, are far from improving with the opening year. Within the last eight days some of the largest cotton-spinning establishments in the country have reduced their working hours still further, and some of the largest thread factories in town are going down from extra time, at which they were wrought, to half time; thus throwing one set of hands entirely idle, and reducing the income of the other.

France.—Considerable excitement was caused in the French capital, upon learning that the slave treaty had been ratified by the other powers without the concurrence of France. Some modification in the treaty had been contemplated by the French government, but it was overlooked by the others. It was declared however, by the several parties that the treaty should remain open for the future concurrence of France should she think proper to accede to it.

Algiers.—News from this quarter report the French as highly successful, fifteen tribes it is said have made their submission to the French Government, and Abdel-Kader is making himself scarce.

Portugal.—A Revolution broke out at Lisbon on the night of the 7th Feb. with the intention in favour of the Charter of Don Pedro; the military seconded the movements of the people, and the ministry resigned, expressing their inability to quell the disturbance. Whereupon the Queen submitted, and formed a new one in accordance with the wishes of the citizens.

Falmouth, February 17.
Earthquake.—This morning, at about half past eight, a. m. a vibration of the earth, accompanied by a rumbling noise, supposed to be the effects of an earthquake, was felt at Falmouth, Penryn, Helston, Constantine, St. Mawes, also in the parish of St. Just, and in some other places. So great was the motion, that doors in the houses are said to have been thrown open, which created great alarm; but we are happy to say that we have not heard of any serious results.

The Army.—The numbers of the British army for the year 1842 are—of officers, 5808; of non-commissioned officers, 5808; rank and file, 108,686; of all ranks, 122,598; and the amount of the army estimates £3,644,636, 10s. 1d. independently of the charge for the troops in the East Indies, which is defrayed by the East India Company.

The present depot system is to undergo material alterations, of which it has long stood in need. The great practical experience of the present Secretary at War, and his zeal for the army—the General Commanding-in-Chief—hold out the best promise that their joint endeavors will be productive of a highly beneficial result.—*United Service Gazette*.

Sir Jas. Graham has signified to the chartists of Cheltenham that he cannot advise her Majesty to grant a pardon to Frost, Williams, and Jones, the Newport convicts.

The number of electors in France is 224,700. This gives one elector in every 151 individuals, the total population being estimated at 34,000,000.

The Lord Bishop of London has addressed a letter to his clergy requesting that a collection for the colonial bishoprics be made throughout his diocese on Palm Sunday.

The Havre papers mention that some more remains of bodies and pottery have been found in the Roman ruins of Etretat. It is supposed that they were deposited there during the decline of the empire, on the site of an older establishment.

A female pauper at the Union Workhouse at Olney was the other day proved to be the owner of a fortune of £500. As soon as she received the money she sent for a blind man who had been kind to her in the workhouse and married him immediately.

The marriage of the Hereditary Prince of Modena with the Princess Aldegonde of Bavaria is to be celebrated at Munich on Easter Monday. Immediately afterwards the King of Bavaria will accompany the prince and princess into Italy.

According to advices from Athens, of the 3d ultimo, in the Augsburg Gazette, M. Marcorato's nomination as ambassador to the Ottoman Porte has been definitively settled. He was holding daily conferences with the ministers.

Some air-tight tin canisters, containing boiled French beans, were lately brought on shore from the wreck of the Royal George. A dish of these vegetables, on being dressed, was found excellent though at least fifty-seven years old.

The Brest journals state that, on the 5th ultimo fifty four whales of different species were cast on shore at Fonestun, near the Pointe de Moustier, where they were found by the customhouse officers. Forty-nine were about twenty feet in length and ten in girth, and the others of smaller size.

A rumour is current that the French Government has discovered a new and formidable plot against the lives of the King of the French and his family, and that in consequence the most extraordinary precautions are taken to guard the Tuilleries and various entrances thereto. The army will it is said, be immediately strengthened by the enlistment of 5000 men.

As the period within which it had been determined that the quintuple treaty for the abolition of the slave trade should be ratified would have expired on Sunday, the plenipoten-

tiaries of the five powers met on Saturday for that purpose at the Foreign office. Lord Aberdeen exchanged ratifications with the plenipotentiaries of Austria, Russia and Prussia, but as the French ambassador had not received the ratification from his court it was agreed that it should be left open for him to exchange ratifications with the other powers at a future time.

We are informed on good authority that a marriage between the Princess Imperial of Russia and the Duke of Bordeaux has finally been determined on by the ex-royal family of France and the Emperor Nicholas. This alliance is said to be the main cause of the bad understanding which at present subsists between the courts of the Tuilleries and St. Petersburg.

It is understood in well informed quarters that the Bank of England, within the last two or three days has received a very important addition to its stock of bullion; some estimates make it as much as £300,000. One of the first Hebrew firms in the city has, it is said, been the chief depositor.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have ordered that all steamships in future are to be fitted with a pillar amidships, on the quarter deck, to carry an azimuth compass, by which the true bearing of the ship may at all times be correctly ascertained.

The Earl of Elgin, we learn, will leave this country to assume the government of Jamaica, early in April. The complaint which has caused the resignation of Sir Charles Metcalf, we regret to state, of a most painful description. Sir Charles returns to this country to undergo a surgical operation.

The following has been posted at the Bank of England:—The Governor and company of the Bank of England are ready, until further notice, to receive application for loans upon the deposit of approved bills of exchange, not having more than 6 months to run, exchequer bills, and East India bonds. Such loans to be repaid on or before the 29th of April next, and to be for sums of not less than £2,000 each.

By our letters we learn the death of her imperial highness the Archduchess of Herminia of Austria.

The Archduchess Hermina, daughter of the Archduke Palatine of Austria, died at Vienna, on the 12th ultimo, of fever.

The navigation of the port of Taganrog was closed on the 6th of December last. The Great Western Steamer is in future to sail alternately from Bristol and Liverpool.

Major-General Coulson died suddenly on Tuesday at his seat at Hollywood, near Belfast.

All transported convicts will henceforth be sent direct to Van Diemen's Land, in place of Sydney, New South Wales.

The reinforcements which have already sailed, or are about to sail, for China amount to seventeen ships of war.

A delay of four months has been asked and obtained for the French government to ratify the right of search.

The Roman government, it is said, has authorized the Bishop of Algiers, to build ten new churches there, and to have his own cathedral enlarged.

Sir Francis F. Vane, Bart. expired at Frankfort on the Maine, on the 15th ult., in the 45th year of his age.

The Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, late of Madras, is to be the new bishop of Gibraltar.

Sir Richard Johnstone Honeyman, Bart., died on Wednesday last, at Edinburgh, in his 55th year.

Timber Markets.—St. John Yellow Pine, per foot, 1s 5d to 1s 8 1/2d; St. John Red Pine, 1s 4d to 1s 5d.
St. Andrews Yellow Pine, 1s 3 1/2d to 1s 4d; St. Andrews Red Pine, 1s 3d to 1s 4d.
St. John and St. Andrews Staves, £6 10s to £7.

NOVA-SCOTIA

Halifax, March 22.

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—On Saturday last, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and suite, came down to the Council Chamber, and, after the usual formalities, closed the Session with the following Speech:—
Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

In performing my official duty of closing the present Session of the Legislature, I am happy to be able to state to you that I regard with satisfaction the general results which have been obtained by your joint labours during its continuance.

The consolidation and simplification of our Criminal Code has been carried to the full extent which the present condition of the country renders necessary. A very essential change has been made in the Law of Probate, and the Parliament of Nova Scotia has proceeded systematically in the humane endeavor to ameliorate the condition of the Indian Tribes, and has generously provided for the defrayment, (from the resources of the Colony,) of the expense likely to be incurred in effecting this desirable object.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I thank you in the name of Her Majesty for the liberality of your grants for public purposes of all descriptions, and I pledge myself that in every case in which the superintendence of the expenditure of the Colonial funds has been confided in the Executive, the utmost vigilance shall be exercised in order that all possible benefit may be derived from the outlay, in the execution of those numerous and important improvements in the internal communication of the Province, to the improvement of which the sums granted are to be applied, and the value of which cannot fail to be appreciated by those you represent.

I cannot allow you to separate without expressing my gratification at having perceived on your Journals a vote of Confidence in the Provincial Administration, because that vote distinctly denotes your approbation of the principles on which my government has hitherto been conducted, and of the mode in which the public business has, up to the present time, been transacted.

The principles I avowed when I first met you in general Assembly have never been departed from, and as it is my fixed intention to be guided by those principles so long as I have the honor to represent the Queen in this portion of Her Majesty's North American Dominions, and "to maintain inviolate the Royal Prerogative, whilst I conscientiously exert it whenever my duty to Her Majesty admits of my so doing in accordance with the wishes of the community in general," your satisfaction at the past appears to me to afford good ground for anticipating your support and sympathy in future.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I congratulate you on the unanimity which has prevailed between the Legislative branches during your recent sittings; the maintenance of such a state of things is at all times worth the sacrifice of minor points of difference, and I now dismiss you to your several Counties with a deep sense of the value of your assistance in the conduct of public affairs, and a very sincere acknowledgement of the spirit in which that assistance has been rendered to me during the efficient and unusually short session, which I now declare to be at an end.

Prince Edward Island.—The Legislature of this Island have voted the sum of Five Thousand Pounds, in addition to £5000 formerly granted, towards the erection of a Colonial Building in Charlottetown, to be constructed of stone. They have also voted the sum of £2000 for the purchase of shares in the Steam Navigation Company now forming in that Island.—*Journal*.

The Address from this City to Sir Howard Douglas, on his election as Member of Parliament for the Borough of Liverpool, which we noticed last week, has been signed by the Grand Jury, and the Justices in Sessions, and after being submitted to other public bodies and functionaries, will be opened to the inhabitants generally for signature, of which due notice will be given.

We understand that an Address to Sir Howard will also be forwarded from the Corporation of St. John.—*Courier*.

Two letters were laid before the House on Monday last, from the Commissioners at St. John, for expending the sum voted during the present session; by which it appears, that even the carmen there are receiving relief, and the labourers with families, are divided into classes who receive from 4s 6d to 9s per week. The number of men, women and children exclusive of carmen, who received support during the week before last was 2700. The Commissioners suggest that a fund should be provided to send Emigrants out of the country, who may arrive in the spring. We hope not—but that they will be settled in the country; and a fund applied to that purpose, would be a general benefit.—*Sentinel*, March 26.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1842

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

Alms and Work House
Commissioner next week—Thomas Berry
Marine Assurance Association.
Director next week—Wm. Garnett.
Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

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

LATEST DATES.
London.—Mar. 3
Liverpool.—Mar. 4
Edinburgh.—Mar. 1
Paris.—Mar. 1
Toronto.—Mar. 24
Montreal.—Mar. 24
Quebec.—Mar. 24
Halifax.—Mar. 24
New York.—Mar. 26
Boston.—Mar. 28

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.
The English mail arrived here on Monday last by the Nova Scotia. We have made several extracts from our English files received by this arrival. Business in Great Britain, it is said, seems to be reviving; and as soon as the ministerial arrangements are made known, with regard to duties, it will be quite brisk—money is plentiful, and the Bank of England discounts freely.

The Steamer North America will commence operations on Wednesday, the 13th April, leaving St. John at 10 o'clock for Eastport and Boston.

This steamer will be in superior order, having had her boilers enlarged and other material improvements and comforts added this winter;—is well supplied with extra boats,

life-preservers, fire-engines, and leather hose of sufficient length to reach throughout the boat. The fare as usual.

[From our Fredericton Correspondent]
Fredericton, 25th March, 1842.

Mr. Editor,
The House has been making resolutions to grant money during the greater part of the week, although some say there is no money to grant, "money," however, is the cry of petitioners in great numbers from all parts of the Province. Their petitions are read, discussed, opposed, supported and disposed of in some way or other. Some obtain all they apply for, others only a part, and others none at all.

The manager of the Circus last summer paid the duties on his horses, with the expectation of having the money returned when he left the Province. He took the horses out on the eastward of Machias, but as the law required them to be landed to the westward of that place, he could not get back his money. He therefore petitioned the House, some of the members called him a Yankee, said that his exhibitions had a demoralizing tendency, and were glad to have an opportunity of keeping his money, others argued, that being a foreigner, they were the more especially bound to keep good faith with him, and that it would neither be creditable to the House, nor the Country, to take any advantage of him. A majority were for keeping the money. One Otis Small of Saint John, said to be another Yankee, was more successful—he obtained a return of duties paid by him for certain fire-proof building materials imported from the United States. D. Gessner, on the other hand, was unsuccessful in his application for a return of duties on certain Philosophical Apparatus imported by him. An Organ was imported for the use of the Baptist congregation in this Town, and a Petition put in for a return of the duties. A debate arose on the question, whether the sound of the Organ was a necessary part of Divine Worship—on a division the money was refunded. An Act was passed sometime ago requiring all persons building new ships to import a certain number of seamen according to the tonnage of each vessel. Many persons failed to comply, and prosecutions were instituted against them by the Attorney-General. The Queen in Council disallowed the Act, the suits were discontinued, and the parties who were the losers have applied for remuneration for their losses. These cases have been specially reported to an amount of nearly £200. This heavy item is yet undisposed of. The magistrates of York have built a large granite Gable, applied for £1000 to help to pay for it. It appearing that they had received a large sum before, £500 was granted to be paid next year. The Corporation of Saint John have a large Poor House under way, and applied for £1000 to help to finish it. They are to get £500. The magistrates of Charlotte applied for a sum of money to pay the balance due on the Court House; this was refused, because a sum for the same purpose was granted last year. An application for a sum to pay a Warehouse Keeper at Saint Stephen was sustained. Numerous claims from all quarters were made on account of sick and distressed emigrants. Some were wholly sustained; those from Charlotte among the number, and others were cut down.

The Bill for the incorporation of the City of Fredericton, has been rejected by the Council.

A Bill has passed the House to place the Clerk of the Peace in the Supreme Court on a fixed annual salary, and to pay the fees now received by him into the Province Treasury.

The Bill to regulate the stampage on Timber and Logs has again been disallowed by the Council, and a new Bill is in progress in the House for that purpose, for the third time during the present Session. The new bill contains the same provisions as the one last disallowed, but is now connected with the sale of land for immediate settlement, the price of which is reduced to two shillings an acre.

Lady Colebrooke has got up an Infant School here, composed of the poor children of the Town cleaned up and comfortably clothed. A house is provided for their accommodation, and a lady appointed to instruct them. Notice was given, that on a certain day, the School would be open for public inspection. On the day appointed the members of both Houses of the Legislature attended, and also many other persons. In one end of a long room the children were seated on benches elevated in rows one behind another. They appeared to be generally from four to eight years of age, and looked very well. It was an interesting and affecting spectacle. There was a large open space for the children to exercise in, and the walls were covered with printed pictures and lessons, suited to their capacity. Sir William and Lady Colebrooke were there, and His Excellency made a short speech to the bystanders, setting forth the advantages of the institution.

On Thursday evening a debate of a novel character arose on a question of adjournment. The day following being Good Friday, one of the members moved the adjournment until Saturday morning—to this motion an amendment was moved to adjourn in the usual manner. On the one side it was argued, that there being no established Church in the Colony, and all denominations of Christians being on an equal footing, the Episcopalians should not require their fellow Legislators to discontinue the public business, especially at that late period of the Session. On the other side it was maintained, that no liberal member would desire to continue the public business on a day which certain other members regarded as holy, seeing that the members who did so regard it would not be able to take any part therein. On a division, a majority appeared in favor of Good Friday, and the original motion was carried.

Your's in haste,
JACK ROBINSON.

Capt. H. favored us Felquary.

We are Catholic T splendid B Driscolls provided, t of adient s late. The the party s lighted wit following tion:— Our mo God bless Air, "G The yo and the y of being i the Ernes Air, "R Old Ire her Sons fects of j Day in th Daniel may be h which he lents—A comes." Father cause, u whole hu reuce— The f old Ire ried be l soon get "Loss o Newl prosper. His F brooke, nor—A Lady New-Br all good The Air, " Our may his perance Priest i

LAUN yard of Cove, a copper-named has bet judges, as the ince, i from th sons fr sel ent that of Liv this ge

St. michi, Teeto account have l mass; proce; sever; to Do as we ice to ed in Eaga reply starte ed o who took for tl proet walk ners ed, d differ by th Band by t even th ly d r tion lent Am Esq and T take Rev ber) A Dio Lor clos tlen proj the whi inc

(ed 35i reg qui are any rly hin on we pe

45 No



SHERIFF'S SALES.

THE ACADIAN COMPANY'S Property at the LOWER FALLS, MAGAGUADAVIC, consisting of LANDS, MILLS, SLICES, WHARVES, &c. which has been advertised for the last 8 months, is further postponed until **SATURDAY** the 23rd day of **APRIL** 1842, to satisfy an Execution at the suit of **LOUIS A. CAZENOVE, Esq.**

THOS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, Dec 29, 1841.

THE Postponed Sale of the **Acadian Company's** Property at Saint George, at the suit of **Mez T. Ellis, Geo. Ellis and Granville Ellis**, is further postponed until **SATURDAY**, the 23rd day of **APRIL**, next, to take place between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court House.

THOS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Feb. 19, 1842.

To be sold by Public Auction, on **SATURDAY**, the Twenty-third day of **APRIL**, 1842, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of **SAMUEL WALLACE**, and **TYLER P. SHAW**, to that Property or certain tract or parcel of **LAND**, with the Buildings thereon, in the Parish of Saint George, known by the name of the **Baldwin Farm**, bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Land owned and occupied by **PETER DEWEY**; towards the South, by Land owned and occupied by **HELEN MCALLEN**; towards the West, by the River Magaguadavic; and extending back, towards the East, 110 chains, or thereabouts, to Lands owned by **THOMAS FRANKSON**, containing 125 Acres, more or less; seized by virtue of two executions issued out of the Supreme Court; the first against **Samuel Wallace**, endorsed to levy £166 8s, and the second against **Tyler P. Shaw**, and **Samuel Wallace**, endorsed to levy £27 17 2, both with interest, and Sheriff's fees.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, Oct. 13th 1841.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of **Elizabeth Farley and Isaac Ketchum**, in and to the following properties, in the Parish of Grand Manan, viz:—A Lot or Parcel of Land, bounded on the Southwest side, by Land owned by **James Drake**, and on the other sides, by the Salt water, containing half an acre, more or less, together with the **STOCK**, **FISH-HOUSE**, and **COOPER'S SHED** thereon.—One half of the Lot No. 45, in the first division of Grand Manan, with the **Saw Mill** and **Buildings** thereon. Also, One Acre of Land adjoining the said Mill, and Mill site, beginning at the South-eastern corner of said Mill, and running to the road from Seal Cove to Grand Harbour.

The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of **DANIEL AXLEY, Esq.** commanded to levy £500 11 6d. &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
27th July, 1841.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of **Prince Baker**, in and to that **Grove** Mill, situated at the Second Falls of the Magaguadavic River, with the Land it stands on, together with the right of conveying water thereto from the river, &c. which Mill and privileges were conveyed by Deed bearing date 5th January, 1834. The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to satisfy **ROBERT THOMSON** in a debt of £17 1 1d, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
18th December, 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction, on **SATURDAY** the 9th day of **JULY** next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand, of the **ACADIAN COMPANY**, of and to all the **LANDS**, **Tenements**, **Premises**, and hereditaments of the said **Acadian Company**, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the **Houses**, **Mills**, **Sluices**, **Wharves**, **Buildings**, **Erections**, and **Improvements** thereon, being and standing; and also the **privileges** and **appurtenances** thereunto belonging, and appertaining. Which said **LANDS**, **Premises**, and **Tenements** are particularly mentioned and

described, or intended so to be in a conveyance thereto heretofore made by **Timothy Williams**, **David Dudley**, and **Neal D. Shaw** the former owners thereof, to the said **Acadian Company**, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said **LANDS** and **Premises** having been taken under several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, Jan 6, 1842.

To be sold at public auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on **SATURDAY**, the 23rd day of **SEPTEMBER** next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, P. M.

THAT piece or parcel of Land situated on **GRAND MANAN** and containing about **TWO ACRES**, and lying at or near **Sprague's Cove**, being a part of Lot No. 15, conveyed by one **John Sprague** to **John Cunningham**, the present occupier, with the **Houses**, **Stores**, **Wharf**, and other improvements thereon.—The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy **Wm. Dougan**, Assignee of **Colin Campbell, Esq.** in a debt of £16 18s. 10d. recovered by him against **John Cunningham et al**, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, 13th March, 1841.

Genuine Medicines.

For sale by **Dr. W. C. McStay** St. Andrews.

HEADACHE.

CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, which has been used in families every member of which has had sick headache from infancy, as a constitutional family complaint, and has cured effectually in every instance yet known, amounting to many hundreds. It is not unpleasant to the taste, and does not prevent the daily avocations of one using it: it must be persevered in, and the cure is gradual, but certain and permanent. Instances are constantly multiplying where this distressing complaint is completely relieved and cured, although of years standing, by the use of Dr. Spohn's celebrated remedy. One decided preference in its pleasantness, having none of the nauseating effect of common drugs.

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given directions for his agent to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with, and even cured by it. He hopes also that this may secure its great benefits to the distressed sufferers who are labouring under headache.

Dr. Spohn, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor.
COMSTOCK & CO.,
71 Maiden Lane, New York.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS,

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1815 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been directed to good health, and regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquiries his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one doubting may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 141 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted cords & sinews. How has this been done? By the **Indian Vegetable Elixer** internally, and **Holles Nerve and Bone Liniment** externally. Sold only by **COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York**.

\$100 REWARD.

ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of **Holles Liniment** for the Piles without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly every case.

(Externally) in the following complaints:
For the Piles, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, For all Dropsy, Foul Ulcers of the legs, Scat throat by cankers or other fungous sores, ulcers, however obstinate or long standing, Cramp, Fissured Wounds, Whooping cough, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article and put it up with various demises. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of **COMSTOCK & CO.** that some must always be on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take the direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine. Sold by **COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York**.

Double the Quantity and Better Quality than any other for the same price!!! Remember this.

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES,

DR. LIN'S
TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS,
AND
CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

The greatest Secret discovered!

PURGE—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried, and yet sufferers have multiplied—and died; and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done—without the tonic to follow, and sustain the system. Purge, you must! The sickly humors of the blood must be carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humors.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age?—Because they purify the blood. The Chinese **Blood Pills**—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard remedy. These pills will do it, and the **Temperance Bitters**, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humors which poison the blood, and which only increase by purge

unless the bitters are taken after. Buy, then, these pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills and daily the bitters, and if you are or have been invalid for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humors drawn off, and prevented from a return, and the sallow yellow hue of sickness change directly to the full blooming glow of health & youthful buoyancy.

There are cases so numerous of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use these medicines, and use no other, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—**O. C. LIN, M. D.**—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:—
Entered according to Act of Congress, A.D. 1841 by **Thomas Jones**, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.

Warned the only genuine.

Messrs Comstock & Co. New York, are the sole wholesale agents for the United States and all neighboring countries.

DOCTOR O. C. LIN.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS & GREY!

REMEMBER IN CHEMISTRY.

LAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!!

THIS dye is in form of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black, with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test.

These facts are vouched for by the gentleman, who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist, **Dr. Comstock**, author of **Comstock's Chemistry**, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

This dye is sold only by **COMSTOCK & CO.**
71 Maiden Lane, New York.

OLD DRUGS

BALM OF COLUMBIA.

THIS article was first introduced into New York market about twenty years since, and from its superior virtues in reproducing hair when it had fallen out, keeping the head free from dandruff, (a most loathsome article on a gentleman's coat collar) and giving a softness and beautiful lustre unknown to the hair, has induced some persons to set up and advertise many other articles for the same purpose, none of which stand the test of trial, professing as most of them do, to be Oils of various kinds, all of which are positively injurious to the human hair. Let none be deceived, no other article will make the hair grow rapidly and of a good quality but the **Balm of Columbia**, and no article purporting to be the **Balm of Columbia** is genuine without the name of **COMSTOCK & CO.** on the outside wrapper. Some have been deceived, and obtained a counterfeit article for the true and genuine **Balm of Columbia**. Remember to look for the name of **COMSTOCK & CO.** on the wrapper, before you purchase, and get none but the genuine. Do not be deceived with the assurance that any without that name is made in the same way, and is just as good, all such pretensions are false, and known to be so by the counterfeits.

DR. TAYLOR'S

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,

FOR CONSUMPTION

AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

COUGHS; Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Stagnation of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor, or 375 Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth sts. New York, Geo. Taylor, M. D.; and by **Comstock & Co.** Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden Lane, New York; and by every Druggist in New Brunswick.

THE

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Offer the following Premiums for the Crop of 1842, viz:—

For the greatest quantity of merchantable Wheat raised on any one Farm £1 0 0
Second Ditto Ditto 2 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Oats not less than 200 lbs. to the Bushel raised on one Farm 3 0 0
Second Ditto Ditto 2 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Barley not less than 50 lbs. to the Bushel raised on one Farm 2 0 0
Second Ditto Ditto 1 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Potatoes Do 3 0 0
Second Ditto Ditto Do 2 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Turnips Do 3 0 0
Second Ditto Ditto Do 2 0 0
Third Ditto Ditto Do 1 0 0

The affidavit of the Applicant and one respectable witness will be required as proof of the quantity of each description of Grain and Roots. Further notice will be given as to where samples will be received and the Premiums paid.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. D. MORRISON, Secretary.

Jan. 22, 1842—37/vi

22nd OCTOBER, 1841.

WILLIAM BABCOCK & SON,

HAVE received in addition to their former STOCK advertised 20th September 1841 the following

FALL & WINTER GOODS:

Pilot Cloths, Peterboroughs, Beaver Cloths;—White, Red, Green and Blue Flannels, Blankets, Miniver, Plain and Figured Orleans and Saxons, Satinets, Pilot and Beaver Cloth Over Coats, Winter Slop Clothing, with many other articles suitable for the season—all of which are offered for sale on their usual terms.

SHIP TIMBER AND CORD-

WOOD.

AT CHAMCOOK.

THE above can be had on application to **J. S. W. SIREET.**

67 Lathwood can be had upon easy terms.

Feb'y 1, 1842

CHEAP STORE.

FASHIONABLE FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has just received a large (and well selected) assortment of Fancy and STAPLE GOODS,

suitable for the Season, comprising as follows:

SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTHS and **CASSI-** meres of various shades, Diamond Beaver Cloth (wool dyed) a new and fashionable article, **PILOT CLOTHS**, Kerseys, Buckskins, Duckskins, Tweeds, Satinets, Ratons, Velvets, & Swansdown VESTINGS—3 Bales Whitney, Rose and Point **BLANKETS**, from \$4 to 15 4 in size;—4 Bales containing Red, Blue, White and Yellow Plain **FLANNELS**—white twilled **KERSEYS** and **SERGES**, Red, Blue and Green Salesbury's datus, 1 Bale Worsted Woollen and Camelot **PLAID-EXVENS**.

1 Bale Worsted and Woollen **YARNS**, assorted colours.
Scotch and Venician **CARPETINGS**, Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and sets **FIRE IRONS**.
Received *Ex "British Queen"*, via St. John.

2 Bales containing 150 pieces Figured and plain Orleans, Saxons and Orleans de France.

ALSO.

1 Case containing Grey Squirrel **MUFFS** and **ROBES**, German, Fitch and Sable ditto—Gente and Youth **FUR CAPS**, Marcellite **QUILTS** white & coloured **COUNTERPANES**, Woollen and Cotton Bags and Coverlets.

120 Pieces Lark Printed **CALICOES**, of the newest style of Patterns.
2 Bales Unbleached **COTTON**, Agents and Ladies Fur topped **SHIRTS** and Shirts and Stealing.

1 Bale Furniture **COTTONS**.
Worsted Fringes of different colours & bindings.
2 Bales Blue and white Cotton **WARPS**, Cotton Batting, black and white **WADDINGS**, brown and black **HOLLANDS**, Linens, Ducks, Osnaburghs, Canvas from No. 1 to 5, Red and Grey **PAINTERIES**, Apron Checks, Scotch Homespuns, Chamberly, Silk and Cotton **VELVETS** of all colours.

Printed and Plain **MOLLENS**, Twilled cotton **PLAINS** and **GUIGUARS**, Ladies and Gents **CORPSETS** and **SHIRT STOCKINGS**, 150 lbs. Ligon black wool and brown Thread.

1 Bale Turkey Plain Linen and Handkerchiefs, Ladies Laidwool Nett Sticks and Handkerchiefs.

Checked and Figured Woollen and Cotton **Victoria** **COVERS**.
Agents and Ladies Fur topped **SHIRTS** and Gents Labouon Buckskin and Doeakin lined Gloves, lined Berlin and Fleets ditto with Green and Gold.

2 Large trunks Ladies Cloth and Fannells, Chamois lined **BOOTS**.

Checked and Figured Woollen and Cotton **Victoria** **COVERS**.
Agents and Ladies Fur topped **SHIRTS** and Gents Labouon Buckskin and Doeakin lined Gloves, lined Berlin and Fleets ditto with Green and Gold.

2 Large trunks Ladies Cloth and Fannells, Chamois lined **BOOTS**.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and hopes, from the **VERY LARGE STOCK** on hands, (having been selected in the Home Market by an experienced judge) to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with a continuance of their custom; and can assure them that they will find Goods, on examination, at the above said Store, at astonishing Low Prices.

D. B. wishes to intimate to the public, that he intends settling his business, and will sell off all his Stock remaining on hands early in Spring; and all Debts due him by Note or Book Account standing over six Months would be thankfully received.

D. BRADLEY.

St. Andrews, October 29th, 1841 43/vi.

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 honourable promptness.

During this period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured, in any instance, to resort to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, fully to maintain the high reputation of the Company. It insures on the most favorable terms every description of property against Loss or Damage by Fire but takes no marine risks.

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

Eliphaz Terry, Samuel Williams, James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington, S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt, H. Huntington, E. B. Ward, and Albert Day.

James G. Dolles, Secy.

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

THOMAS SIME.
St. Andrews, Jan. 3, 1842.

NEW FANCY STORE.

FALL SUPPLY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint Andrews that she has received her **FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS**, consisting of

Fashionable & Fancy Goods suitable for the Season, and at the Lowest Prices.

Also—A general selection of **GROCERIES**, which she will dispose of on Reasonable Terms.

M. SHERLOCK.
November 4, 1841—44/v

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons from purchasing a Lot of **LAND** granted to **JOHN CUNNINGHAM**, advertised at Sheriff's sale, situate as follows in the Parish of St. Patrick, County of Charlotte, containing 200 acres, bounded on the East by Land granted to John Rodgers and others; on the West by Land granted to John Pr; on the North by Land granted to James Allouahaw, Esq; and on the South by Land granted to the subscriber, a Lot was purchased by him from said Cunningham, in June, 1838.

JAMES LINTEN,
St. Andrews, January 4, 1842

NOTICE.

I S hereby given, that the following persons having been assessed as Non Residents, in the amounts opposite their names respectively, for Poor and County Rates for the year 1842, on Real Estate owned by them in the Parish of Saint George, and the same remaining as yet unpaid and unsatisfied, the subscriber will cause the Real Estate owned by them, or some part thereof as will be necessary, to be advertised and sold by the Sheriff, he first giving thirty days notice of such intended sale: unless some person or persons shall, in the meantime, liquidate the amounts taxed, together with all costs and charges.

Hector Sutherland, agent of the heirs of Grant, deceased, £2 2 4

MARK YOUNG,
Collector of Rates, St. George

Magaguadavic, 22 Feb 1842 45/v

Dry Fish and Oil.

NUMBER 8 MARKET WHARF.
The Subscriber offers for Sale at his usual low prices.

100 Quanta Codfish,
150 Quanta Pollock Fish,
100 Barrels of No. 1 fat Herrings,
200 Boxes scaled No. 1 and 2, smoked Herrings.

10 Barrels Cod and Hake Oil.
Sept. 15, 1841. **B. R. FITZGERALD.**

THE SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
A. W. SMITH.

At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS.
15s. per annum, delivered in town or called for 17s. 6d. de. when forwarded by mail.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.

Inserted according to written orders, or continued till forbid if no written directions.

First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 3s. Each repetition of Do, 1s.

First insertion of all over 12 lines 2d per line. Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line.

Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

Legal notices by individuals who have no account with the Office to be paid for in advance. Blankets, Handbills, &c. struck off at the shortest notice.—to be paid for on delivery.

AGENTS

St. Andrews, Parish
St. STEPHEN,
MILTON, Mr. Campbell Esq.
St. DAVID, James Albee Esq.
Town Hill, Trust. Moore Esq.
Oak Bay, Jas Brown Esq.
St. PATRICK, Mr. J. Goddard
St. GEORGE, Mr. Charles Hadden
Upper Falls, Mr. Wm. Brand
St. ANDREW, Mr. D. Gilmour
St. JOHN, Mr. James Hunter
St. JAMES, Wilford Fisher Esq.
St. JOHN, D. N. Miller Esq.
St. JOHN, W. J. Layton Esq.
St. JOHN, Mr. Henry S. Beck
St. JOHN, Jas. Cole Esq.