

RE.  
L GOODS.

Department of Fancy and  
as follows:

unella, Calfskin and Morocco  
lab, French and Indian Mon-  
shades and colors.  
Department of Figured and Plain  
Suspenders and Pansies.  
ALSO,  
Rich dark Winter Ribbons,  
sord-Winter Artificial Flow-  
y description,  
of double breasted SHIRTS and  
rs; Gents Italian Black Silk  
Black Neck Ties—an article as  
to the aforesaid Italian Hils.  
Embroidered caps and Sisk  
and Indiarubber double stitched  
up Beaver, Pilot and Superfine  
Jackets, PASTALONS & Vests,  
in Suits,  
sh Coats and Caps  
of Silk HATS,  
CLOTH CAPS  
of Umbrellas—silk and cotton,  
red CUTLERY,  
Shoe BRUSHES,  
WINDOW GLASS,  
ACCUTHERS,  
sord-Lined Winter SLOPS,  
bottom TUMBLERS,  
BLANKING,  
STICKS,  
sord BRUSHES,  
og and Letter PAPER,  
Wrapping do. different sizes,  
IN HAND ALSO,  
SORTMENT GROCERIES.  
IZ:  
don, Liverpool, and Glenside  
SOAP,  
g and Congon TEAS  
C Crushed SUGAR,  
sauce, Mustard, Ganger, Pepper,  
s Blue,  
LT; Bloom RAISINS,  
Superfine FLOUR: By eds.  
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,  
occupied by Joseph HERRINGTON,  
HOUSE & BARN, and 14 acres  
cultivation; and the other by  
is, with about 4 acres under ul-  
E Property lies on the Frederic-  
be worthy the attention of any  
operly not disposed of previous  
APRIL, 1842, it will on that day  
the Auction at KELLY'S TAY-  
LORNS  
Apply to W. McLELLAN, Esq. St.  
JOHN HERRINGTON,  
By JOHN, N.B.

Fish and Oil.

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

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

is in Saint Andrews, N. B.  
TERMS:  
delivered in town or called for  
hen forwarded by mail,  
continued until assumed are paid  
E R T I S E M E N T S,  
ling in written orders, or continued  
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.

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

AGENTS  
Mr. John Couper  
W. Campbell Esq  
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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 "Narrows," 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 confusion 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 remarkably clear; and the waters are so transparent, 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 restrained, 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 after 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 primal forest; when market towns, manufactories, 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 covered each slope with green fields and meadows. At present, these lakes are the summer resort of the eagle, goshawk, bruta, several species of ducks, and other birds, troops 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 obtained in considerable quantities in the sand.

In the unfrequented forest, the wild animals 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 recent visitors to the Province; they have entered our borders from the westward in pursuit 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 destruction 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 also 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 procured provisions from the Baskhegan Settlement, situated on the road leading from Calais to Houlton. The Baskhegan River is a branch of the Penobscot, and some of its tributaries approach the lake within a distance of three miles. We have to acknowledge our obligations to the American inhabitants 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 exploration, to ascertain the height of these lakes above the level of the sea, with any degree 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, extending, 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.

	Sterling.
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	6,961 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, Contingencies, Transport and Miscellaneous 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.

	Sterling.
<b>Military Branch</b>	
Royal Artillery	£2,508 11 8
Royal Engineers	860 17 4
Engineer Depart'm't.	529 5 0
<b>Civil Branch</b>	
Storekeepers depart.	500 0 0
Barrack ditto.	434 5 0
	£4923 19 0

	CONTINGENT EXPENSES.
Military Depart'm't.	£42 16 9
Engineer Depart'm't.	22 16 1
Storekeeper's ditto.	626 13 10
Barrack ditto.	589 12 11
	1291 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 Works of Defence, Barrack and Military Buildings.
	£108 10 7
	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 promotions, &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, superceded, 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 Dogget, 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 Battalion, 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 deputation, with Sir R. Peel; and the approaching 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 seriously that vast interest has been affected by the Reciprocity Acts, and the other measures impairing the integrity of our ancient Navigation Laws. It was stated by Mr. Anderson, the principal speaker, that all these reciprocity 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 diminution 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 amounted 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 increased, have been diminished, as well as our tonnage; the account of such exports to Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Prussia and Germany 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 ensuing 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 concurrence in the opinion that their case requires the most earnest attention of the government and parliament. Where a class of

men are compelled by positive laws, for the sake of public interest, to employ their capital only in a certain specified way, and thus to sacrifice that liberty and trade which are a part of general liberty,—they are clearly called upon to make a sacrifice of their own personal interest for the public good, and it appears to be a duty that the public should indemnify them for their losses under this peculiar 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 compensation 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 manufacturers 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 beloved and honoured young Queen, to appear as a nursing-mother to them. By a mutual compact between the two Protestant Governments is this great task effected; and the establishment 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 adoption 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, after 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 consented 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 Omniscient eye that none can escape.—The King of Prussia has munificently given a sum equal to one-half of the requisite endowment.—The English people are invited to furnish the other half—permitted perhaps we would rather say; for surely, most surely, every piece of money thus dedicated shall bring in such an interest as the Bank of Heaven allows its believing depositors.—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 into the store-house, that there may be meat in mine House, and prove me now herewith, 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 destroy the fruits of your ground; neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in the year, saith the Lord of Hosts.—And all nations shall call you blessed, for ye shall be a delightful land, saith the Lord of Hosts."

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 American Artist of distinguished merit,—the request of the deputation was readily complied with, and we have now to congratulate Mr. Tracey in having produced elegant and excellent likenesses. That of the Rev. Gentleman, 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 looking 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. Archibald 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.—*Mirani-chi Gleaner.*

The Bison.—A singular and affecting trait is recorded of the bison when young. Whenever a cow bison falls by the hand of the hunter 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 accompanies the remains of its parent. A hunter once rode into the town of Cincinnati, between 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 lovers, 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 insert 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 subjected to such torment, 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, after 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 consented 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.

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Sophistry.—Never defend a good cause by bad arguments. Avoid sophistry because it is of itself hateful, abominable and of the devil. 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 companion. This last word puzzled the foreigner, who consulted his Johnson, and replied, "Vat, zare, you are den a low wretch who gets money by buying and selling in the funds." To which the explanation given by the great Colossus of literature. It is needless to add that the Frenchman descended the stairs quicker than he came up.

Try it.—Gua Arabic, when held in the mouth and allowed to dissolve slowly, will allay the existence 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 Fitz-Clarence 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 Mehmet 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.

Alarming Accident 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. An adjustment 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 detained 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 22d 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 mercantile 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 Belgium; 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 trade 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.

Alger.—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 fermentation 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 were 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, 5008; of non-commissioned officers, 5008; rank and file, 108,086; of all ranks, 122,598; and the amount of the army estimates £3,644,686, 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 service, combined with the co-operation and assistance of an equally devoted friend to 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 charitists 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. Marcoratou'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 Fomestant, near the Pointe de Moustelin, 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 France 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 quadruple 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 last 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 the future are to be fitted with a pillar amidships, on the quarter deck, to carry in 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 Coulsen 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 Frankfurt 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 6d to 1s 8d. St. John and St. Andrews Staves, £6 10s to £7.

NOVA-SCOTIA  
Halifax, March 22.  
PROVOCATION 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.

pressing 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 past 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 signed by 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 cartmen 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 cartmen, 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.

Aims and Work House  
Commissioner next week—Thomas Berry  
Mutual 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—Y. 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 | Montreal, —Mar. 24  
Liverpool, —Mar. 4 | Quebec, —Mar. 24  
Edinburgh, —Mar. 1 | Halifax, —Mar. 24  
Paris, —Mar. 1 | New York, —Mar. 26  
Toronto, —Mar. 24 | 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 Malbas, 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 refused. An Act was passed some time 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 reimbursement for their losses. These cases have been specially reported, to an amount of nearly £250. 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 Pleas 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 I splendid B Driscolls provided, t of adent; late. The party s lighted wit following tion:— Our mo God bless Air, "G The yo and the y of being t the Ernes Air, "R Old Ire her Sons facts of t Day in t Daniel may be h which he leuts—A comes?" Father cause; u whole hu rence.— The f old Ire land he l soon get "Loss o Newl prosper. His F brooke, nor.—A Lady New-Br all good The Air, " Our i may his perance Priest i

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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 Messrs T. Ellis, Geo. Ellis and Granville Ellis, is further postponed until SATURDAY, the 23rd day of APRIL, then 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 Dewar; towards the South, by Land owned and occupied by Hugh McCallum; towards the West, by the River Magaguadavic; and extending back towards the East, 110 chains, or thereabouts, to Lands occupied by Thomas Ferguson, 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 £57 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 property, 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 STAKE, 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 ANSLY, Esq. commanded to levy £5045 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 Grist Mill, situated at the Second Falls of the Magaguadavic River, with the Land it stands on, together with the right of conveyance thereto from the river, &c. which Mill and privileges were conveyed by William Curry, to the said Prince Baker, 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, 15th 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, situated 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 thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley, and Neil 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 House, 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, Sheriff's Office, 13th March, 1841.

Genuine Medicines.

For sale by Dr. W. C. McStoy 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. Spilon's celebrated remedy. One decided peculiar feature in its pleasantness, having none of the nauseating effect of common drugs.

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given direction 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.

E Spilon, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor, 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 cured of a good headache, and 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 requests his address, and doubt not his burning feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one desiring 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 Libermanism, and contracted cords & sinews, How has this been done? By the Indian Vegetable Elixer internally, and Hives Nerve and Bone Liment 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 Hays Liment 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, Foot Ulcers of the leg, Sore throat by cancer or other fungus sores, ulcers, however obstinate or long standing, Whooping cough, Freckles, Wounds, Scald Head, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article and put it up with various demerits. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO. that name 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-BITERS, AND CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

The greatest Secret discovered!

PURGE—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually used, 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 so much longer 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. Use these pills to 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 biters are taken after. Buy, then, these pills and biters. Take weekly the pills and daily the biters, 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 rapidly 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 Connel, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York."

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS & GREY! PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY. LAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the Hair, and will not set 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 on 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 troublesome article on a gentleman's coat cut for) and giving a softness and beautiful lustre unknown before 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. Don't 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 counterfeiter.

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 Swiftness of the Spirit, 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 streets, 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 £3 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Oats not less than 20lbs. to the Bushel raised on one Farm 3 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Potatoes Do 3 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Turneps Do 3 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Barley not less than 50lbs. to the Bushel raised on one Farm 2 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Potatoes Do 3 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Turneps Do 3 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—37/1

WILLIAM BABCOCK & SON, HAVE received in addition to their former STOCK advertised 20th September 1841 the following

FALL & WINTER GOODS: Pilot Cloths, Peterborough Beaver Cloths; White, Red, Green and Blue Flannels, Blankets, Merino; Plain and Figured Orleans and Saxony's, 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 CORDWOOD. AT CHAMCOOK.

THE above can be had on application to JAS. W. SIRETT, 60 Lathwood can be had upon easy terms. Feb'y 1. 42

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 CASIMERE of various shades, Diamond Beaver Cloth (wool dyed) a new and fashionable article, PILOT CLOTHS, Kerseys, Buckskins, Doakings, Tweeds, Satinets, Rattons, 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 ditto, 1 Bale Worsted Woolen and Camelot PLAIN DRESS, 1 Bale Worsted and Woolen 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, Satinets and Orientals de Floras. ALSO. 1 Case containing Grey Squirrel MUFFS and BOAS, German, Fitch and Sable ditto—Gente and Youth's FUR CAPS, Marcellis QUILTS white & coloured COUNTERPANES, Woolen and Cotton Bags and Coverlets. 125 Pieces Ink Printed CALICOES, of the newest style of Patterns. 2 Bales Unbleached COTTON, Agents and Ladies Fur topped SID GLOVES, Gents Labaud Buckskin and Doeakin lined Gloves, Lead Berlin and Fleese ditto with Green and Gold. 2 Large trunks Ladies Cloth and Fazzella Charcoal lined BOOTS. Checked and Figured Woolen and Cotton Victoria Gaiters, Agents and Ladies Fur topped SID GLOVES, Gents Labaud Buckskin and Doeakin lined Gloves, Lead Berlin and Fleese ditto with Green and Gold. 2 Large trunks Ladies Cloth and Fazzella Charcoal 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 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.

St. Andrews, October 29th, 1841 43/1f. D. BRADLEY.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Connected, 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 risk.

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 Nova Scotia, and at the following places:—Eliphaz Terry, Samuel Williams, James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington, S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt, H. Huntington, E. B. Ward, and Albert Day, Eliphaz Terry, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y. 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.

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—44/1

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons from purchasing a Lot of LAND granted to JOHN STARR, 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 Lands granted to John Rodgers and others; on the West by Lands granted to John P.; on the North by Lands granted to James Alonahaw, Esq; and on the South by Lands granted to the subscriber, a and Lot was purchased by him from said Cunningham, in June, 1838.

JAMES LISTEN, St. Andrews, January 4, 1842

French Kid, Prunella, Calaisin and Morocco Ties and Slippers. 120 Pieces English, French and Indiana Monsoons, of almost all shades and colours. An excellent assortment of Figured and Plain Silks and Satins, Sacenets and Perians. ALSO. A choice lot of Rich dark Winter Ribbons. 4 Boxes well assorted Winter Artificial Flowers. Hosiery of every description. Gents Laminated double breasted SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Thibet Mufflers; Gents Italian Black Silk Handkerchiefs. Rich Du Cape Black Neck Ties—an article as good (if not superior) to the above said Italian Hosiery. Gents Plain and Embroidered Zain and Silk STOCKS. Silk, Worsted and Indiarubber double stitched BRACES. Gents neat made up Beaver, Pilot and Superfine Broad cloth COATS, JACKETS, PANTALOONS & Vests. Linen and Cotton SWITERS. Gents Mackintosh Coats and Caps. Ditto Beaver and Silk HATS. One case assorted CLOTH CAPS. Travelling Bags, Umbrellas—silk and settes. A Lot well assorted CUTLERY. Cloth, Hair and Shoe BRUSHES. 30 Boxes Crown WINDOW GLASS. 20 Boxes TOBACCO PIPES. 2 Bales well assorted London Winter SLOTH. 1 Cask Ground bottom TUMBLERS. Liquid and Paste BLACKING. Brass CANDLESTICKS. Scrubbing and Hearth BRUSHES. 50 Reams Writing and Letter PAPER. 40 Ditto Wrapping. In different sizes, ON HAND ALSO.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT GROCERIES.

- 50 Boxes London, Liverpool, and Glasgow SOAP. Hyson, Souchong and Congou TEAS. Leaf, Broken and Crushed SUGAR. Rice, Coffee, Tobacco, Mustard, Ginger, Pepper, Sarsaparilla, and other Groceries. Fine Table SALT, Bloom RAISING. A fresh supply of Superior FLOUR: Eye-on, and Corn MEAL.

NOTICE.

IS 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 undersigned will cause the Real Estate owned by them, or such 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 George, deceased, £2 2 4 MARK YOUNG, Collector of Rates, St. George 8/1

Dry Fish and Oil.

NUMBER 8 MARKET WARE. The Subscriber offers for Sale at his usual low prices. 100 Quanta Codfish, 150 Quanta Pollack 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. when forwarded by mail. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.

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VOLUME. Price 15s. ARRIVAL BIS (Cure) January: Palestine in by as favour richly have b guine frigid East. On the m community of a messenger that the Br Alexander b frigate, and on the follo highly respect wish gentles the Clifurch mission for the Jews at meet them Ramleh, th siderable to sul General pass the n quarters at sul, the we the Consul the Devasst Armenian— On the f ry into our which will it to the lat five miles f few British back, head is architect loram tenes the town f a sated of the panic of the tro of honour, had been i on his art slem tur least inter Alexander Prelate. sician of t attemp t ingly a far construct hind by st der and t read from sion consi horseback. The th enused at tered the one side; and pict mean spe Sutan Su his prede the rate t and now shade sof while the speaked l yond the The wild Bedoum i dreted, i at the ful tented th ets, leim; throug of mms in a turbans, the last s. After: arms at t on town; just as th admire t of Hippo Herod t the salut Thus, by op mane holy city Medina, one of th dan relig Spanish ander to Mr. Nic upon the furnishes On th a large j the new most le the chm the style admirab the othe ic and S the Byz will be for the Mount. In the present as I hav politene