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THE COCK OF THE SHOP.

Every large workshop has its pet—a character whose very follies serve to keep the workmen together. His opinion, although perhaps of no great value, is invariably taken on every subject interesting to the workers. He is at times the buffoon, the adviser, and the sage. Among those classes of tradesmen who indulge in a draw on the Mondays, he is always the foremost, always the first to propose an adjournment to the "big shop,"—which means a shop in the neighbourhood of the work-place where they can chink up to any amount—and he is the last to leave it. However much his cronies may laugh at, or with him, they never fail to say behind his back, that "he's a real clever chief." In those work-shops where social drink-drinking is not indulged in, he is a dry wag, a thorough-paced radical, or an out-and-out republican.

The pet, or the cock of the shop among the cabinet-makers, for instance, is a married man about forty-five. His family are all grown up, and out at other trades. Every thing is comfortable at home, for he has got a thrifty wife, who keeps all his trig and tish there. His shirts are always clean, his stockings are neatly darned, and his shoes well brushed.—When he goes home to breakfast, he does not require to wait upon the cooking of his porridge.—He has a cup of tea after, and a bit of ham or a fine new salted herring, by way of relish. He converses but little with his wife, for, like all other "cocks of the walk," he hangs up his fiddle when at home. He speaks his pipe after breakfast, however, a short black cutty, which he has carried so long in his pocket that it would be hard for him to tell when or where he got it. This pipe is an object of some importance, as it is his companion within doors, the digester of his meals, as he believes, and under the volumes which issue from it, he tickles his brother workmen, jokes with them, or banters them as it suits his humour. One pipe discussed, he hurries back to the work-shop. It is here where the cock crows best.

The cock we are at present attempting to describe, is a man about the middle size; he is dark complexioned, has a pair of twinkling, intelligent eyes, and wears a smile about his mouth which sometimes looks like scorn. He has what some one has called an iron countenance. The lines in his face are so much cordage. His nose is well-formed, but slightly turned up, which seems to give effect to his jokes—which are but of rare delivery.—He speaks quick, sometimes snappishly, and always as if he *hates* himself to be the cock of the shop. There is a subordinate character to him, who works at next bench; a man with one idea; upon whom he occasionally plays the banterer. When these two begin a conversation, business is not altogether suspended, but almost so. Those at the further end of the shop will take to sharpening their tools, laying aside the hammer, that they may catch an inkling of what is going on.

The cock starts his neighbours one idea. He draws him out bit by bit, now encourages him and now gives him a rap on the knuckles. His one idea-friend takes it all in good part, until the jeer and the laugh a round him put him out of patience. Now is the time for the cock to show off. The one enforces his words with a thump of a hammer, while the other very coolly takes off their effect, while he pretends to be deeply intent upon a minute piece of work. The discomfited talker now gets sulky. He will reply to nothing, takes no notice of what he hears, and he is told for the ten thousandth time by his neighbours, that he should never begin with Archie, for he has no chance with him at all.

Archie may be termed a proper specimen of the unsocial cock. He never laughs at other people's jokes, and seldom at his own. His hits are too hard to be relished by those who feel them, and as every one is liable to them, they are not always laughed at by others. One has a red nose, and Archie wishes, once or twice a day, to light his pipe at it! This is a never failing joke, and as it is Archie's duty to keep the fire up for the glue pot, he sometimes lets it go out altogether, just to make his joke tell the better. Another has a bandy leg; Archie has lost his picker, and he wants the loan of the bandy leg to rip his pipe with. A third has a large mouth, and Archie proposes to make it the post-office. A fourth squints; and Archie tells him, he never dared to look a man in the face in his life. He is equally severe upon the absent, and has a number of such current expressions as these, "the grey mare's the better horse," "light a candle at both ends, and it will soon burn done," "fools mak' feasts and wise men eat them," &c.

With all this the unsocial cock could not well be spared. His neighbours have got so accustomed to him, that they would miss him much were he dropping off. He is their rallying point, and they like to speak of him, and to repeat his sayings in company.—Should he be confined to the house with illness, for a day or two, they make the most anxious enquiries after him. Should he be

afflicted with rheumatism, every one proposes a remedy worth all the doctor's prescriptions in the world. He gets better, and he is hailed like an emperor on his return.

The unsocial cock is generally an excellent workman, and he gets the best jobs put into his hands. He has always been with a good master, and he never intends to leave his service. Thus he has ever professed the greatest contempt for strikes and trades' aid unions. He knows nobody wiser than himself, and he thinks those who pretend to be so either fools or impostors.

The social cock is vastly different from the unsocial. He is to be found among painters, tailors, and all those classes of workmen who eschew temperance societies. He is generally a bachelor of middle age. He has a powerful constitution, for he has gone through more spees than any dozen ordinary men you could name. He has been in the police office repeatedly, he has slept on a stair all night ere now, and thousands of times has he heard the "chimes at night." He has been knocked and battered about all his life, and yet there he is, sitting at the head of the table, surrounded by his cronies, singing some favourite drinking song. Look at him, see how his little eyes sparkle with delight at the poetry and sentiment of the lines at which he is bawling forth at the very pitch of his voice. He is a perfect enthusiast just now, and you would never conceive that that man could be unhappy. To-morrow morning he will be in the blues, however, enjoying the luxuries of the "horror."

The social cock is sometimes a bit of a poet or politician, one who was a snattering of knowledge on every subject.—The poets are to be found among those who follow some sedentary occupation. They talk with astonishing familiarity about Rab Burns, Rab Tamnahil, and Watty Scott. This excessive familiarity is not confined to the names and persons of the poets, but extends to their productions—which are treated of in fine critical style. The cock will tell you that Rab Burns couldn't write sic gude sang as Tamnahil, and that Watty has produced some gyanic novels; but, with the exception of Tamnahil, maybe Evanho, maybe Hogg, has written just as gude things—if no better—as any name that could be mentioned. To dissent from this is to seem grossly ignorant of what every body knows. Your social cock, when he is serious, is as imperitive as a Quarterly reviewer.

The social cock is eminently profound in politics but no one can tell his creed. Yesterday he was abusing the Tories, to-day he will abuse the Whigs, and to-morrow he will speak with contempt of the radicals. Once and again, he says, it is measures not men, he cares for. He is suspicious of every one who sets up for a patriot, and works for nothing. He cannot understand why people will go to parliament gratis, and spend their fortunes for the good of their country.

In many things this character may be termed liberal to an excess—and liberality is sometimes a vice; but where it injures no one but himself it is commendable, and why should we be displeased with it? For instance, he will not quarrel with the amusements or follies of others, and he considers—and rightly too—that no one should quarrel with his.—This is one of the great secrets which philosophy should teach us; but example does not always accompany precept. Miss Mitford lashes herself into a fury at the thoughts of her fine, fat butcher, in Belford Regis, enjoying his pipe and tankard! Did he ever blame her for jending her flowers? If he had, he would not have been one of Nature's gentlemen—such as she has depicted him.—Pleasure to those who like it, in the way they like it, should be the motto of every generous mind, and they who adopt it, will look with charity on the improprieties, the failings, and the follies of, even, the social cock of the shop.

The world inclines to veneration, and if we have not legitimate idols we will make them for ourselves, and set them up for worship.—The schoolboy singles out a fellow-pupil whom he shall look up to, and of whom he shall be proud. He becomes the idol of the school. They boast of him and brag of him over all the schools in the neighbourhood. And why, or for what? Why, he is the best fighter, or the biggest tyrant, or the most reckless spendthrift, or he beards the teacher, or he tells the most monstrous lies, or he is foremost at robbing an orchard, or he trips up every old woman's stall—in a word, he is the cock of the shop!

Newspapers.—A newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment. A newspaper is an adviser who does not require to be sought, but who comes to you of his own accord and talks to you very briefly every day of the common weal, without distracting your private affairs.—Newspapers, therefore, become more necessary in proportion as men become more equal, and individualism more to be feared. To suppose that they only serve to protect freedom, would be to the diminish importance: they maintain civilization.—Dr. Toqueville's Democracy in America.

A little man observed that he had two negative qualifications—which were, that he never lay long in bed or wanted a great coat

WOODMAN SPARE THAT TREE!

Sung by Mr. Russell.

Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough,
In youth it shelter'd me,
And I'll protect it now;
Twas my forefather's hand
That placed it near his cot;
There, woodman, let it stand,
Thy axe shall harm it not.

That old familiar tree,
Whose glory and renown
Are spread o'er land and sea,
And woud'st thou hack it down?
Woodman, forbear thy stroke!
Cut not its earth-bound tree;
Oh, spare that aged oak,
Now towering to the skies!

When but an idle boy,
I sought its grateful shade,
In all their gushing joy
Here, too, my sisters play'd,
My mother kiss'd me here,
My father press'd my hand—
Forgive the foolish tear,
But let that oak stand.

My heart strings round thee cling,
Close as thy bark, old friend!
Here shall the wild bird sing,
And still thy branches bend,
Old tree, the storm still brave;
And woodman leave the spot;
While I've a hand to save,
Thy axe shall harm it not.

ROMANTIC ADVENTURE.

Translated for the Halifax Morning Post.

There lately arrived at Bombay, on board the ship *Bucephalus*, a young girl whose romantic courage has created the most lively interest amongst the inhabitants of that place. This beautiful young creature, whose father is an officer in the British army, having been deprived of her mother by death, and was sent to a convent at an early age. It was the intention of the family that she should take the veil, and confine herself to the rigorous seclusion of a nunnery.

A young gentleman, at this moment an officer in this presidency, and whom she had first met in Dublin, inspired her with a passion so ardent, that she shortly began to conceive an utter disgust for a conventual life.—Tormented and persecuted by the Superior of the Convent, she finally absconded, and adopted the bold resolution of going to India in pursuit of her absent lover.

With this view she disguised herself as a sailor, and after having encountered almost every species of suffering and discouragement, she persevered in her daring nature being directed to the accomplishment of her unyielding purpose, she at length succeeded in getting employment on board the *Bucephalus*.

A few days after the ship sailed, the Captain observed that there was something very strange and singular in the appearance and manners of the young sailor, and upon pressing a few enquiries, discovered the whole truth. Touched with an instance of such enthusiastic devotion, and struck with admiration alike for her beauty and her courage, the gallant captain instantly assigned to the lovely adventurer one of the best apartments on board the ship, and extended towards her during the remainder of the voyage, the respect due to her sex and situation.

We are glad that the firm constancy and devotion of this adventurous young lady was gratefully rewarded by an immediate union with the object of her affection, for whom she had encountered so much toil and peril.

A Speech worth Hearing.—The Quincy (Illinois) Whig, contains the following report of a recent speech in the Senate of that State, on the bill for repealing internal improvements:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise, sir, not to make a speech—speech-making is not my trade, but to tell the friends of the repeal, that I am for them, altho' I hate railroads as bad as any man on this yearth, perhaps, and I have a good reason to hate them, yes I shall vote agin repealing them, becase all my constituents on this side of the river bodshiously are for them, and a good many on the other side too.—It are a fact, Mr. Speaker, I know very little about railroads, but I guess I know as much as some other folks do. We have a railroad in Clinton for some years, across the bottom there at Carlyle and one over Crooked creek bottom, in Marion, and of all infernal roads in creation, for roughness they bang the better—gentlemen may laugh—but its no joke,—my constituents have lost, in the single item of breaking of eggs, sir, a hundred some fortune. Some who keeps a tavern in Carlyle, and gets seven two, not one of your Springfield greas year two, not one jam up chicken fixen tavern, told me, that

no mortal man could tell the eggs that had been broken in bringing them to market, across that infernal railroad, and Tully told me the same thing exactly about Crooked creek railroad some smashing of eggs. You know Huey, Mr. Speaker? I wish you could have 'hearn' Huey curse the time his carriage was jolted up into eternal smash crossing this same railroad. [Here the Speaker, unable any longer to control his risible faculties, laughingly observed, 'the gentleman must confine himself to the question, and to the rules of the Senate.' Well sir, as I was saying, he cut and he swore, and fairly snorted agin, but still, he's for railroads. These are my notions, Mr. Speaker, and I could not sit here without belching it out! [Here the orator turned his head, and in an audible voice addressed a Senator to his right—Uncle Peter, what's the name of our Wolf bill? But receiving no answer, he then, straightening himself up, again addressed the Speaker.] As I am now up, Mr. Speaker, I will give you my notions on Uncle Peter's wolf bill. [Here the Speaker interrupted him again, by reminding him that the wolf question was not now before the Senate, and therefore its merits could not be discussed.]—You're mistaken in your man, Mr. Speaker: I'm not a cussing character, and if I was, I should be very far from cussing Uncle Peter's wolf bill. No, sir; I want you and all this here Senate to understand that I am no Jupiter Iscariot, in this or any other matter, I'm for that bill head and ears, no mistake in shave tail.—I go it, sir, on the loud.—One more thing, Mr. Speaker, and I'm done—the gentleman from Shamrock county—I don't think that's the name exactly either—but the two headed gentleman over there said the other day—(here the Speaker, assuming as much gravity as possible, called the gentleman to order, and requested him to take his seat.) After looking the Speaker steadily in the eye for at least twenty seconds, with a wink of asskance, he said—Are you in rale yearnest, Mr. Speaker, if so be you are, your'e into me about a feet, I s'pose you think, but sir—look out—I warn you, sir, to keep a skind' eye for terrapin trags and moccasin tracks.—I have rights, sir, as the two headed gentleman over there, (pointing to the gentleman from Hancock) said the other day, that shall not be trodden on nor treated with disrespect—I'm done, sir—I would, however, before I got down, say to my friend from Union, not to look so serious, when he tells his funny stories, in his speech, but to give us a sort of a smile, as I do, when he comes to the 'nub,' or laughing part, so that we may know when to laugh too. I have now got all I was arter, Mr. Speaker, and I will conclude this speech."

PHILOSOPHICAL.

Proposition.—That atmospheric air is indispensable in the production of light, both natural and artificial.

I believe the opinion is universal among men that the sun's rays light up the whole of creation, as well the vast extent of space, as also the innumerable material bodies which float in ether. But I humbly conceive that this is, at least in part, an erroneous idea; and I submit, in support of my opinion the following brief considerations.

It is quite evident that, if the sun's rays are intrinsically light—luminous—they would, in their transit through ether, illuminate it in a degree equal to the brilliancy of daylight.—But to satisfy ourselves that this is not true, we have only to reflect upon the consequences of such a state of things.—Thus we know that night is produced by the absence of the sun's rays, or, if you please, the presence of the earth's shadow; and, while enveloped in this shadow, we are enabled clearly to discover that tributary planet to our earth—the moon. Now, if the sun's rays falling upon or passing through the wide field of space between the earth and the moon, illuminated it, it would, unquestionably, prevent our seeing the latter body at any time. And it is only upon the supposition that darkness intervenes between the earth and the moon, we can philosophically ascertain how its reflected rays reach our earth, and this is equally inferential of all other heavenly bodies. For, was all ether as brilliantly lighted up (and this, it seems to me, would be the case if the sun's rays were essentially luminous) as day, we would be utterly deprived of the beauties of the "starry firmament" at night—nay, the earth's shadow itself would be annihilated, and we would live in eternal day!

If, then, we most admit, the rays or color of the sun pass through all space, or ether, and, as we have some reason to believe, they do not contain light intrinsically, at any rate, do not illuminate this vast region, we may fairly infer that atmospheric air is indispensable in the production of light; and the corollary is inevitable, that no part of creation vast extent is illuminated but those places where air exists—all other places being enveloped in utter darkness!

Upon what principle light of the rays of the sun and air, or, color and air, combined and unite together and thus produce light,

I am unable to say. But I feel well assured, that a just consideration of the subject will create the presumption in the mind of every one that it is by a contact or union of color and air—perhaps these alone—that light, both natural and artificial, is produced.

The position here assumed may be illustrated and supported, to some extent, by a familiar case thus:

Suppose a beacon light to be situated on the opposite shore of the Hudson river, at Jersey City, and the city of New York was enveloped in darkness equal in degree to that of night. All will admit that the light of the latter city would readily discover the light on the Jersey shore. But suppose a sheet of light as brilliant as day and as broad as the Hudson river to intervene between the New Yorkers and the light at Jersey City, would they then be able to discover it? I trust not. The brilliancy of the intervening light would so effectually fill the eye as to prevent the rays of light beyond, from reaching it.

And so it would be, I apprehend, if the rays of the sun (supposing that they united with and illuminated ether,) intervened between the earth and any of the heavenly bodies. In such a case we could not, by any possibility, discover the innumerable worlds which bespangle the firmament at night.

If I am correct in my theory of light, as here merely hinted at, it will enable us to explain the phenomena of those luminous appearance of belts, discoverable by large telescopes, which accompany some of the planets belonging to the solar system. It will probably be found that they are dense bodies of atmosphere, illuminated by the rays of the color of the sun. And, while it is pleasing to reflect that these singular appearances in nature may, perhaps, be thus clearly explained, it will at the same time, almost demonstrate the truth of my philosophy.—Correspondent of New York Evening Post.

Prince Albert, under the act of Parliament assumed the office of Regent, until the Queen's convalescence should be declared.

Present to the Queen.—The Duchess of Kent has ordered a splendid Corset for the infant Princess Royal, to be used at the christening. It is to be of green satin, lined with white silk, ornamented with flowers and richly embroidered.

The servants of the Royal Household were on Sunday furnished with a bountiful supply of caudle and cake to celebrate the birth of the Princess Royal. The old custom of giving caudle to the public on the birth of a Prince or Princess was not observed on the present occasion.

Prince Albert's Eleventh.—Col. Moser Cooper, in reply to a correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, writes thus:—"I will state that the true reason and circumstance of my leaving a regiment wherein I had passed twenty-one in number I left it on account of the overbearing conduct and mendacious insouciance of its commanding officer, which rendered the term of my commission insecure, and from experience I hold the opinion that no captain or subaltern of ordinary spirit and gentlemanly feeling is safe under the command of Lieut. Colonel the Earl of Cardigan."

On Monday, the City authorities, celebrated the Lord Mayor's day, in the usual brilliant manner.

The old and respectable house of Johnston & Co. of London, had failed in consequence of the dishonesty of a person with whom they were connected in business.

The boy, Edward Jones, who, it will be remembered once before, intruded into Buckingham Palace, was found there again, Dec. 24. He has been sentenced to 3 months in the house of Correction.

A son has been born to the Duke of Orleans (the son of Louis Philippe.) By the King's orders, the "Prince," receives the names of Robert Philippe Louis Eugene Ferdinand of Orleans, Duke of Chartres.

A marriage between Princess Augusta, of Cambridge, and the hereditary Prince of Weimar, is spoken of.

Hugh M'Intosh, the great Railway Contractor, has just died, and left a fortune of \$3,000,000.

100,000 men are engaged on the fortifications of Paris.

Good and Ill Fortune.—The world is generally unjust in its conclusions. It is continually crying out upon fortune. Fortune is to be won of all, but only by wooing. It is like a coy maid that requires to be plied closely. In nine cases out of ten it is industry and perseverance that causes "good fortune," and in the same ratio it is idleness and inattention that causes "ill fortune."

There are more Cobble tuckers just now in the United States than any other trade.

Severest Protection.—Let a man be ever so mild and patient in his disposition, yet if you stick the toe of your foot in his mouth, poke smutty tongs in his whiskers, whip off his coat tail with your parkife, or put half brick in his soup, ten to one he will resent the indignation.

NEW BRUNSWICK CHURCH SOCIETY.

Saint Andrews, January 7, 1841. At a meeting of the Saint Andrews Local Committee of the above Society, held in All Saints Church, on Thursday the 7th day of January 1841.

The Reverend the Rector in the Chair. The meeting was opened with prayer, and Geo. D. Street, Esq. appointed Secretary; Dr. Alley addressed as follows:

ADDRESS. BRETHREN, In offering you, as is usual on the occasion of our annual meeting, a brief address, and calling your particular attention to the proceedings of the past year, I have much pleasure in congratulating you on the continual prosperity of the Church Society of New-Brunswick.

As far as means and opportunities have enabled, our Society has been active, in carrying fully into effect, all the objects contemplated in its formation, and has, with judgment and prudence appropriated the pecuniary means which have been placed within its power.

The general appropriations of the last year, are stated in the Report which has been placed in your hands, in which you will find that the Society has not been parsimonious in answering the demands made by this County. To the Church at Grand Manan, the sum of fifty pounds, to that of Saint Patrick, forty, and to the Parishes of Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen, Saint Patrick and Campbell, fourteen, making in the whole One hundred and four pounds, have been granted.

In addition, you will find on reading the Report, that many liberal and useful appropriations have been made towards Churches and Sunday Schools, and in books, to all Parishes in the Province.—In addition to all this, the Society has now placed at interest the sum of five hundred pounds for paying the expenses to be incurred by a travelling Missionary; and, it gives me much pleasure to state, that the venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, is most anxious to supply us with one, as soon as a gentleman properly qualified to discharge the duties of the office can be found.

It affords me, also, sincere gratification to refer you to our last Report, where you will find, that the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, feels the importance of encouraging and supporting the Church Society of New-Brunswick, and states that liberal grants of money will be made, both for the support of a travelling Missionary, should we be able to engage one in the Colony, and for any other of the excellent purposes for which the Church Society has been established.

This is, indeed, encouragement to induce us to continue in the good work, which we have so happily begun, and to increase our efforts, so to spread the knowledge of our Apostolic Church throughout the land, that all may, in every part of the country, worship God with one voice, and one mouth, in the unity of the Spirit, and in the bond of Peace, and may "take sweet counsel together, and walk in the House of God, as friends."

When we consider the office of the church, and our obligations, we are most interestingly reminded of the mutual relation which exists between a child and its parent. The church is our holy spiritual Mother, and as such, labours to instruct and cherish her children, in the nurture and progress of our souls under the good guidance of the Church, we are naturally reminded of infant man, and of his utter dependence in the commencement of his existence;—how confiding, how simple! we are then reminded of the gradual expansion of his faculties, under wholesome culture, until the wisdom of the teacher becomes manifest in the pupil, and that instruction which commenced in faith, becomes perfect in knowledge.

Thus it is in the church, from whose maternal bosom we are trained, from first to last, and taught to live together in love. Would to God! that we all grew up together as one family, under the care of our spiritual Mother, sensible of her love, attention to her precepts, and obedient to her commands. The dissemination of the knowledge of both the doctrine and discipline of our church, becomes the duty of every pious churchman. The Towns, which are now rearing their heads in our Province;—the Settlements and Villages, which are fast advancing in prosperity and civilization;—the domestic hearth, around which, peace, plenty, and happiness are enjoyed;—were once the habitation of the beast of the forest, a howling wilderness! many, now existing, remember well, the deprivation endured in their early days, and have to acknowledge, with pleasure and grateful feelings, the labours of the Church of England, in gladdening their hearts with the welcome sound of the Gospel, causing the wilderness to rejoice! Many others there are, whose parents underwent all the toil and privations of the wilderness, of which, they (their children) reap the fruits, and who ought thankfully to recollect the maternal love, and fostering care, extended by that church towards their beloved progenitors.

All, in short, must, or ought naturally to feel for their brethren, now separated by distance, and want of means, from church communion, and unite in one great endeavour, to furnish those means of instruction, which, with so liberal and unsparring hand, has been extended to themselves and their parents.

Happy are I, at our having been enabled to unite in this Provincial Church Society, and thus in a certain degree meet the efforts which have been for some time, and are still making in England in our favour, by a correspondent exertion of our own, that the supporters of our Colonial Church, in the Mother Country, may not be discouraged by indolence on our parts, but on the contrary be stimulated by our labours, and by finding us, at length, arming ourselves to assist and to extend it. Thus have we really and truly given our Brethren the hand of fellowship, and have shown that we ourselves are serious and

in earnest in that cause, in which our friends have hitherto so zealously and charitably laboured, (and still continue to do so,) by thus taking a stand, from which we neither care nor ought to recede.

Let me then, in conclusion, entreat those "who are strong, to consider the weak," those who are placed by God's good Providence within the hearing of a Church bell, to consider those who are destitute of the benefits of a Christian ministry, and those who are gifted with a greater portion of this world's good, to remember their poorer brethren and all unite in promoting the holy work of spreading the Gospel truth throughout the land, that the simple, the ignorant, and the unwary, may not be left to the guidance of "private interpretation," lest they should be led to forsake the guides of their youth, and hew out for themselves "broken cisterns," and having "itching ears," be blown about with every wind of doctrine.

JEROME ALLEY, D. D. Rector. St. Andrews, Jan. 7, 1841.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously passed:— By Mr. Peter Smith, seconded by the Hon. Thomas Wier:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, the Church Society of New-Brunswick has been in proportion to its means and opportunities, active in giving full effect to all the objects contemplated in its formation.

By William Garnett, Esq., seconded by the Hon. Thomas Wier:

Resolved, That the appropriations of money hitherto made by the Society, have in the opinion of this committee, been calculated to afford satisfaction, and that those made to churches and schools in this County, have tended to increase the confidence and stimulate the exertions of its inhabitants.

By Thomas B. Wilson, Esq., seconded by Mr. John S. Jarvis:

Resolved, That the investment by the Society of the sum of £500, for paying the expenses of a travelling missionary, is a measure of public importance and utility, and that the annual increase of this fund, is an object much to be desired.

By Dr. Gove, seconded by James W. Street Esq.:

Resolved, That the respectful thanks of this committee, are due to the venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, for the lively interest evinced by it in the welfare of our Church Society, and for the promise "that liberal grants of money will be made both for the support of a travelling missionary and for any other of the excellent purposes for which the Church Society has been established."

By Geo. D. Street, Esq., seconded by W. Garnett, Esq.:

Resolved, That while this committee regret to learn that the Church in this Province is probably soon to lose the superintending care of the Bishop of Nova-Scotia, to whom they conceive the thanks of every churchman are due, for his zeal and exertions, yet they rejoice at the prospect of this Province being constituted a separate diocese, as a measure in their opinion likely to be productive of much good to the interests of the church therein.

By the Hon. Thomas Wier, seconded by Dr. Gove:

Resolved, That the executive committee of this Society be requested to appropriate a sum of money to assist in the erection of a church at Chamcook, in this Parish, and also to furnish a supply of Bibles and Prayer-books, for distribution.

By Mr. Peter Smith, seconded by the Hon. Thomas Wier:

Resolved, That the thanks of this committee are due to the Reverend the Rector, for his exertions in favour of the Church Society, and that the proceedings of this Meeting with the Rector's address be published in the Saint Andrews Standard.

The Hon. Thomas Wier, and Thomas B. Wilson, Esq., were then elected Lay Delegates of this committee at the next general meeting of the Society, and the usual thanks having been voted to the chairman, the committee adjourned.

GEO. D. STREET, SECRETARY.

At a meeting of the Vestry congregation of Saint David, convened the 22d day of Dec. by the Church-Wardens, the following Address was voted unanimously to the Rev. John S. Thomson, A.B. on the occasion of his leaving that Parish to assume the duties of Visiting Missionary, and presented by the Wardens:—

Rev. and Dear Sir, We the Church-wardens, Vestry and Congregation of the Parish of Saint David, having heard that the Providence of God has called you to a new sphere of execution in his church, cannot permit you to depart from us without expressing our feelings on the occasion, though we rejoice that the general church will gain by your appointment to the office of Visiting Missionary on efficient labours in spreading the truths in the person of one so well qualified for the work by his zeal, Learning, faithful preaching and kind conciliating manners, we cannot but sorrow that we ourselves shall lose you from among us, who, from your first commencement in the ministry have been so zealous in the work, and endeared to us by an affectionate intercourse of so many years. If anything could increase our sorrow for your loss, it would be the consideration, that you are called away at a period when the increasing years and infirm health of your Reverend father, who first raised the church among us, and has been ever our faithful friend and venerable Pastor, is but little able to bear any increase of duty, we trust the great head of the church will bless him with another assistant who will aid his labours if not supply our loss to us for which blessing we shall not fail to offer our

prayers and also contributions according to our means. In the meantime that parting with you in sorrow we know that our loss will be gain to many; and will ever wish for your happiness in time and in eternity. We pray that your labours may be greatly blessed and as acceptable to others as they have been to us.—So Rev. and Dear Sir,

Your affectionate Friends of this Parish.

Signed on behalf and by order of the Vestry and Parishioners, ASA BENSON, Churchwardens JAS. STEVENSON, of St. David.

GENTLEMEN, Your kind Address is as unexpected as it is flattering to me, and I am sure you will believe me, when I assure you that my separation from you, is as painful to myself as it can possibly be to you, and the affectionate congregation you represent. It is pleasing however, to learn that my humble services have been appreciated by your too partial kindness; not in proportion to their merits, but to my earnest desire to be useful among you, and this kind feeling expressed by the people of Saint David is the more grateful to me, from the consideration that I have been known to them from boyhood, and exercised my ministry among them from my first admission into holy orders, if not exclusively, at least so much more frequently than in any other portion of my father's extensive mission that I was almost regarded as the minister of St. David, and there I have ever experienced that kind attention both to my person and ministry, which is so encouraging to the minister of the gospel.

I thank you for the kind manner in which you speak of my Reverend father. He often expresses his grateful sense of the good feeling with which his exertions to build up the church of our fathers among you were received, and the continued kindness he ever since uninterruptedly experienced from you.

In obeying the call of our venerated Bishop to undertake the responsible office of Visiting Missionary, I am happy to say, I do so, with the full approbation of my father. No doubt his parental affection would have preferred his own son as his assistant, but he thinks he can more effectually stir up the people in behalf of another assistant, than of his own son; and neither he nor I doubt that the good Providence of God, and the care of our spiritual superiors, will ere long supply this interesting portion of the vineyard with a more able labourer than the one you are losing, though one can ever feel a more affectionate interest for the people of this Parish.

It will be assuredly rejoice me to hear of your welfare and that the seeds I have for some years, been happily attempting to sow among you, are producing the fruits of unity, peace, and practical holiness, and my prayer shall ever rise for you to the throne of grace.

That ye came behind in no gift waiting for "the coming of our LORD JESUS CHRIST," who shall confirm you unto the end that ye "may be blameless in the day of the LORD."

Your very affectionate Friend, JOHN S. THOMSON, Esq., Churchwardens of St. David.

ASA BENSON, Esq., Churchwardens of St. David.

St. Lucia.—This island both physically and morally, seems to be in the most deplorable state. In its crops, it has fallen off enormously. Estates which even in 1838, shipped 130 hogheads sugar,—having finished this year with 40. Better hopes, however, are entertained of the future. As regards coffee, (continues our authority) it is generally admitted that it will be a complete failure this year.

But turning to the political aspect of affairs we find things if possible still worse.

TRINIDAD.—By a return of the produce shipped in each of the last 7 years, we observe that the falling off even in this new and fertile colony, has averaged upwards of 1500 hhd. sugar,—the amount exported in 1834 being 25,400 hhd.—that in 1840 only 15,700.

The deficiency for the last year is upwards of 2,000. In the cocoa and coffee crops, however, there appears to have been very little variation.

The number of emigrants arrived during the past month, September, was 202—making the whole number from the 1st of January, 2,408.

The Legislature of Tobago, have passed a bill appropriating the sum £30,000 for the purpose of emigration, to be raised by an issue of notes to the extent of £100,000 per annum, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent.—the same to be raised by a land tax of 4s. upon each cultivated acre.

From Rio Janeiro.—Captain Fish, of ship Azelia, arrived at New-Orleans from Rio Janeiro Oct. 22, communicates the following items of news.

A French steamer had arrived at Rio, in 50 days from France, carrying annulations of war bombshells and mortars. She was to proceed immediately, and join the French squadron blockading Buenos Ayres.

It was reported that the bombardment of Buenos Ayres will commence without delay delay. The French forces are said to be from forty to fifty sail of every description. Several of the British and American sloop of war to protect their countrymen.

The brig Malek Adiel, captured as a pirate, was to be sent to the U. S.

Letter from Buenos Ayres.—By the arrival of the Rhine, Hawkins, at New York, the Journal of Commerce received a letter of the 22nd October, from Montevideo. The French Admiral had proceeded to Buenos Ayres, and been visited by the Minister for Foreign Affairs several times. The latest dates from that city are of the 24th Oct.—negotiations were going on but in a perfectly secret manner.

The general impression appeared to be that Gov. Rosas would not accede to all that was demanded by the Admiral, and unless the latter withdrew some of his demands, particularly such as relate to the Revolutionary party, (Unitarians) war would be the inevitable

consequence. Two French steamboats were employed in transporting British passengers from B. A. to Montevideo—Rosas granting passports to all who wished to leave the city, natives excepted.

NEWFOUNDLAND. St. John's Dec. 12.

Close of the Conception Bay Election.—Frightful Disorders.—The scenes of disturbances and outrage which there was too much reason to anticipate prior to the close of the election, and which indeed were too plainly and repeatedly indicated to be mistaken, have been awfully realised. The poll was closed at Carbonear at half-past two o'clock on Tuesday last, during a frightful riot, in which two houses, worth about £800, were demolished (one by setting fire to it and the other by pulling it down), and several other excesses of an alarming character were committed. The return to the writ is, that the officer was unable to execute it in consequence of the intimidation practised.

SURVEY.—We learn that Major Graham and his party have just passed through this city, on their return from running the meridian line North of the monument at the head of the St. Croix river. We understand that the line has been run as far North as the Aroostock river, at which place the new line is about half a mile East of the old line. The line has been run with great care and accuracy, and solely by Astronomical observations. One portion of the party has been engaged in taking a line from the tide water at Calais to the monument, and thence following Major Graham. This party has not yet reached the Aroostock. The line as now run does not touch any part of Mars Hill, but passes considerably to the East of it. The survey, we understand, will be resumed in March, and carried through in the course of the season to the St. Lawrence river.—Bazaar Waig.

Steamboat Explosion.—By the arrival of the steamer Maid of Arkansas, we learn that the steamboat Cherokee was blown up a few days ago, by which accident many lives were lost. Her boilers burst just as she was putting off from the shore at Louisburg; several of the cabin passengers and some of the crew were killed by the explosion. Some of the people on the banks of the river were severely wounded by fragments of the boat, and one or two it is said, were killed. It is reported that 16 persons were killed or missing by this dreadful calamity.

Indian Relics.—The skeleton of a supposed Indian Chief was recently ploughed up in a field belonging to Mr. Hodges, in the town of Eaton, together with a bunch of arrowheads, a small kettle, and a quantity of button moulds, the last of which are said to have been used by the Indians in the place of money for small change. It is conjectured that this skeleton may have been one of the party of St. Francis Indians which followed Rodgers' expedition in their retreat from the village of St. Francis, after having burnt that place and massacred the inhabitants.

Jadran relics, such as bows, arrows, old swords, &c. are frequently found in this section. A few years since a large ivory cross was found near the factory in this town, buried in the earth, supposed to have belonged to the Catholic Church at St. Francis. This is the more probable, as it is known that a battle took place near between a party of Rodgers' men and the Indians. A gold cup was also found some years ago in the township of Windsor, probably belonging to the same church.—Montreal paper.

The Rev. D. Cook, of this city, and the Rev. H. Rintoll, of Stratville, U. C., have returned from the Council Chamber, to give judgment on the points of issue, respecting the powers of the Master of the Rolls, in the case of Craig vs. Ross.

It will be recollected that on motion of appeal, and case, the Master of the Rolls directed a certain order naming himself as assistant of the Chancellor in hearing the appeal, and causing the payment of a deposit of £20 in consequences of the appeal, in addition to a former similar payment.

On Wednesday His Excellency was assisted by the Chief Justice and Judges Hill and Bliss of the Supreme Court. Each of the Judges read an opinion of the case, and each was distinctly against the claims of the Master of the Rolls, on all points.

His Excellency's judgment was, that he concurred with the Judges,—that the order of the 9th Oct. directing how the appeal was to be heard should be annulled, that the deposit should be repaid, and that His Excellency, as Chancellor, would hear the appeal, assisted as he should determine.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The Brig, Halifax, 30 days from Martinique, reports that the Brig Lons, which sailed from Halifax on the 19th Dec. was captured by a squall on 21st, and that Capt. Hoyle, Mes-Hoyie, the Mate and Cook were washed off. The Halifax took two men off the wreck, one of whom died soon after. The Captain was married, we under-

stand, to a young lady of Halifax, on last Sunday three weeks; his wife accompanied him and both were swept into eternity, amid the horrors of shipwreck, a few days after the marriage. The friends and relatives of the parties are to be deeply commiserated.—N. vasonian.

Halifax Line of Steamers.—These noble vessels answer expectations admirably. The Acadia, it is said, brought 30,000 letters, probably the largest Mail ever brought from Europe. The Calcedonia left Halifax on Monday last, with 85 passengers! Many things have combined to make the Cunard line the favorite.—Complaints respecting the fare of the British Queen have thrown a shade on that vessel, and the President, it is said, will have to be laid up for important repairs. The fears and forebodings which beset the Halifax enterprise at its commencement, must be rapidly dissipating.—Id.

The Royal Mail Steam Ship Calcedonia, Capt. Cleland, arrived yesterday morning, in 42 hours from Boston, with 45 Passengers; and sailed again at 8 o'clock last evening for Liverpool G. B. with about 93 Passengers.—Times.

The Calcedonia, steam ship, went out of our harbour last night, firing guns and letting off rockets—the bagpipes playing at the same time the national air of "The Calcedonia Lullaby." I hope the Calcedonians in Halifax will make her a present of a set of colours, in honour of her name, and as a mark of respect for her enterprising owners.—Id.

Friday last being New Year's Day, a large body of the Melicite Tribe of Indians, including a considerable number of well dressed Squaws and headed by their respected old Chief Thomas, attended at Government House to pay their annual compliments to the Representative of the Sovereign, and were received by His Excellency with great kindness.—The principal Officers of the Government with their Ladies and Families, including the Junior branches, and the Officers of the Garrison were present, and the Band of the 36th attended. After their reception, several of the Dances of their Nation were performed by thirty or forty of the Indians and their Squaws in the great Drawing Room; after which a Waltz and Quadrille were danced by several of the young Ladies and Gentlemen present at the request of the Indians.

His Excellency availed himself of this occasion, publicly to decorate the worthy old Chief with a splendid silver Medalion surrounded by a blue ribbon, exhibiting a beautiful display of long precious Queen, on one side with the Royal Arms on the reverse—of several similar Brides which we understand His Excellency the Governor General has been liberally pleased to place at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor.—Royal Gaz.

On Friday the first of January, there was a Levee at Government House, "in honour of the auspicious event of the birth of a Princess Royal," which was numerously attended.—Id.

During Outrages.—On last Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, as a person, by the name of McCarron, was leaving his dwelling, (known as Bell's corner at York Point,) and going towards Mr. Gerow's near by, he was attacked by several ruffians, who beat him in the most brutal manner, and left him insensible. His wife, on hearing of the attack on her husband ran to his assistance, when she was knocked down by the villains, and had her arm broken, and her head severely cut in several places. This is certainly bad—but we have the worst part of the story to tell yet.—We are credibly informed, that three of the Watch-men or rather Paper-men, witnessed this brutal outrage, and instead of rendering any assistance, they turned and fled in another direction! Of what use are such men? What are they paid out of the public purse for doing?—Morn. News, Jan. 8.

MESSES. FOLLOCK, GILMOUR, AND CO. The above firm, of Glasgow, says the London Shipping Gazette, "are at the present time, owners of thirty ships afloat, which register 20,234 tons, and require 800 seamen, to man them." They are we believe, sailed upon the temperance principle.—Gleaner.

EMIGRATION.—We have been informed by A. Wedderburn, Esq. Government Agent for Emigrants, resident in this City, that during the past year upwards of seven thousand seven hundred Emigrants have arrived at the different Ports of this Province, being a considerable increase on the number reported in 1839.—Courier.

Last evening, P. Stubs, Esq. delivered an instructive and amusing Lecture on the rise and progress of Newspapers, and exhibited several specimens of the first Newspapers published in this City, and also some of those printed at an early day in the United States, and in Nova Scotia, from which he read several extracts, which were received with much good nature by a numerous and respectable audience. Mr. S. also compared the size of one of those antiquated publications, with one of the mammoth sheets (The New York New World) of the present day. The Lecture was highly creditable to Mr. Stubs's literary talent and research.

At the close of the Lecture, the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Perley, made the gratifying announcement that the Hon. Neville Parker, Master of the Rolls in this Province, and at present resident at Fredericton, had made a liberal donation of Ten Pounds to the funds of the Institute, for the purpose of increasing its Library.

New Publication.—"THE AMARANTH" has just made its appearance from the Press of Mr. ROBERT SUTHER, of this city. If the Editor follows on as he has begun with this number, he need not be afraid of success attending him, or ashamed of the undertaking which is to insure it. It looks well in every respect, both typographically and mentally. The selections are made with a good deal of taste and judgment; and no doubt, when our citizens become better acquainted with the "Amaranth,"

and its merits, they affording it that aid to make it even yet Brunswick.—Press.

The Canton Press ment of the quantity printed annually, in shipped in American way of Singapore at

Year ending, 1840, 2 1839, 4 1838, 4 1837, 7 1836, 7

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

On SATURDAY, the 30th day of January, 1841, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, will be sold at the Court House, in Saint Andrews.

All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of the said FRANCIS HIBBARD of in and to a certain other Lot of LAND situated in the said Parish on the Eastern side of the said River Maguadavic, containing 100 acres more or less.

AND ALSO of in and to two other certain Lots of LAND situated in the said Parish on the Eastern side of the River Maguadavic conveyed by Lechlan Cameron, Esq. to the said Francis Hibbard by Deed executed 1st Sept. 1834.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Dec. 16, 1840.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 6th day of FEBRUARY next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of THOMAS DAVIS, of in and to that lot or parcel of Land, situated in the Parish of Saint George, being part of the Mill Lands heretofore granted to Samuel Bliss, Esq. and Samuel McDougall, marked number four in a certain plan of a division after said land declared to be annexed to a certain Deed or Instrument bearing date the tenth day of September, 1835, and made between Josiah Davis and Phoebe his wife, of the one part, and one Thomas Millidge the other part, and also of in and to eight rods of lot number five in the said plan.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, August 6, 1840.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY the 13th day of February, 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.

Some of the Real Estate of DAVID SIBBET, situated, lying and being on Pleasant Ridge, Lot No. 11, in the County of Charlotte, bounded on the North by a lot occupied by William Snaart, and on the South by a lot occupied by James Steen, as will appear on the non resident Tax assessed thereon, for the year of our Lord 1840, due notice thereof having been previously given by the Collector of Rates in the above Parish as by Law required. Being 5 1/2 with cost of advertising 20s 10d and other costs.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint Andrews, Jan. 8, 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY the 8th day of May next, between the hours of noon and four o'clock.

All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of DAVID LEIGHTON, of in and to all that certain LOT or PARCEL of LAND, in the Parish of Saint David, on which he now resides, containing 100 acres more or less, and lying between Daniel Hill and James Stevenson's Farms, on the Warwick point. The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favour of Harris Hatch, against said James Leighton, endorsed to levy £218 5s 2d and interest from 5th April 1829. Also £3 4 1/2 besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Saint Andrews, Jan. 8, 1841.

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THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Oct. 12, 1840.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Wednesday the sixteenth day of JUNE next, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the New Court House in St. Andrews.

All the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand, of the ACADIAN COMPANY, of in 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, Erection, and Improvements thereon, being and standing, and also the privileges and appurtenances thereto 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 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 an execution of Fieri facias, at the suit of Louis A. Casenote, against the said Acadian Company, endorsed to levy £236 3s. with interest on the sum of £277 9s 4d from the 18th June 1840, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, 5th Dec 1840.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of JULY, 1841, 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, in a debt of £35 9s 8d recovered by him against John Cunningham et al. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 20, 1840.

FOR the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never fails. When exercised in, it factually renovates the system, and does away the cases of the SICK & NEUROUS HEADACHE. Thousands have tried it, and found precisely the relief which the article promises to bestow. Certificates of the strongest kind, and from the most respectable persons, are in the possession of the proprietor, some of which have been published, testifying to the permanent cure, and others to the immediate relief given by this remedy. It affords relief to the afflicted in 15 or 20 minutes from the first dose. It taken when the symptoms of an attack are first felt, it prevents the further progress of the complaint, and can produce no danger at any time by an excessive dose. In such a case it would only throw off the contents of the stomach, leaving it sweet and healthy with an excellent appetite. All afflicted with headache should not fail to procure the article, and relieve themselves from so distressing a complaint.

Physicians have in many instances given it to their patients, and in every instance, to our knowledge, with great satisfaction have found its certain cure. Sick and Nervous Headache is a complaint with which physicians do not wish to have anything to do, and generally prescribe only for temporary relief; consequently Dr. Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy escapes the opposition which some other proprietary articles meet from that source. Try it once and you never will regret it. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and does not require any change of diet or exercise.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher street N. Y., and by the principal Druggists in the Union, Sold here by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

From the Boston Chronicle, Jan. 10. "We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co. the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputed to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her physiognomical developments, considering that they betokened a most miserable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks that she had worn, and, after a year's fruitless resort to miscellanea restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now rings in rich profusion, glossy, and of even blackness. We are not puffing—none of the commodity has been sent to us, and indeed we do not want any, for though we were obliged to use it, it has the name of Dr. Spohn's Balm of Virtue, hair enough, and of a passable quality, its own.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased unless it has the name of Dr. Spohn's Balm of Virtue, and is in a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

LOOK OUT!! "CAUTION" is the Parent of Safety. AN ATTACK of the "PILES" may be prevented by using (when the premonitory symptoms are felt) the celebrated HAYS' LINIMENT. There are more than one hundred people in this city, and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond endurance by this dreadful complaint, who keep themselves wholly free from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel any symptoms of its approach: of this there is the most perfect proof. None Genuine without the name of Comstock & Co., written on the wrappers.

Sold at No. 2 Fletcher street, N. Y., and by Dr. McStay, Saint Andrews.

Read the following: ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia is certified, as may be seen below, to the use of the following gentlemen: The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found a highly serviceable remedy as a preventive against the falling out of hair, but also a certain restorative for the scalp.

W. M. THATCHER, senior, Methodist Minister in Saint George's Church, No. 66 North Fifth street.

John P. Inglis, 391 Arch street, John D. Thomas, M. D. 163 Race street, John S. Furey, 101 Spruce street, Hugh McCurdy, 243 South 7th street, John Gard, Junior, 123 Arch street.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wig, will always experience the restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 60 years of age, and the others less than 30.

(From the Mayor.) Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, City of Philadelphia.

I, ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, whose names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and a such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, to this [S. L.] sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor. Sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

CHEAP STORE. FALL GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER has Just Received part of his Fall Goods, and now ready for inspection, a very extensive and VARIED ASSORTMENT. The following are only a few of the LEADING ARTICLES:

Bales Red, Blue, White, Yellow and Green Fannels Kerseys, and Wadd's Serges, do Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Buckskins, Doeskins, Saltunets, Cassinets, Homespun, & Tweeds, and different other FASHIONABLE PANTALON STUFFS.

Bales Fig'd and plain MERINOES, Saxones, Orleans Cloths, Orleans de Florra, a new and Fashionable article for Ladies Dresses.

do Rose, Whittney, and Point Blankets, do PRINTS, Grey and white Cottons, as low as 4d per yard.

2 Cases Gents Beaver and Goats Hair, SHAWLS in variety, Indiana, Tubbet Wool, and Plaid ditto, 1 Bale Scotch Plaid, and Homespun, 4 do. White Cotton Warps, 4 do. Blue do. do. do. 2 do. London Slips, well assorted, 1 Case Black and white Dunstable Bonnets, suitable for the FALL.

A General Assortment of GROCERIES. Crates Earthenware, well assorted, ON HAND.

Superfine Middlings, and RYE FLOUR. The present Stock having been purchased in the Summer months, (which is the dull season for the sale of Woollen Goods) will be found by Purchasers to be satisfactory, as the Subscriber's intention is to moderate prices down to the lowest possible fraction.

D BRADLEY. St. Andrews, Sept. 17, 1840.

POLLOCK. 400 Q UNFAL'S superior Brier Hair Pen POLLOCK, for sale by E. & J. WILSON.

December 10, 1840—6w

more or less, devised to the late ELEANOR PLAYER, by PAUL BAMPFON in his last will, adjoining the southern boundary of Lands owned by Dr. DeWolfe.

AND ALSO of in and to two other certain Lots of LAND situated in the said Parish on the Eastern side of the said River Maguadavic, containing 100 acres more or less.

AND ALSO of in and to two other certain Lots of LAND situated in the said Parish on the Eastern side of the River Maguadavic conveyed by Lechlan Cameron, Esq. to the said Francis Hibbard by Deed executed 1st Sept. 1834.

Seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of James Pinger, junior, to satisfy a debt of £72 18 3d and Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Dec. 16, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the New Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY the 24th day of JULY, 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 p. m.

All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of WILLIAM STINSON, of in and to that certain Lot or parcel of Land, with the buildings thereon, situated on Saint Andrews Island, bounded on the East by Land owned by Joseph Stinson, senr. and on the west by land owned by Elisha Loyd, containing 40 acres more or less; Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Alexander Kennedy, to satisfy a debt of £22 1 6d with interest, £5 11s 6d costs and Sheriff's fees.

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ALSO, The following Lands in the Parish of Saint Patrick, being Lot No. 9, on the Plume Ridge, containing 100 acres, being the most northern in the tract granted to C. R. Hatheway, Esq.; and the lot adjoining the before described containing 100 acres granted to Judith Ryan.

AND ALSO, Lot No. 2, on the old Fredericton Road in the Parish of Saint George, containing 100 acres more or less, which was allotted to Samuel Treat, by Letters Patent, a soldier in the New Brunswick Regiment, the same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to satisfy Daniel Ansley, of Saint John, in a debt of £5,000 with £5 11s 6d costs, and Sheriff's fees &c.

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Saint Andrews Dec. 22, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on Saturday, the 10th day of JULY 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

All the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of SAMUEL JAMES McMASTER of in and to all those premises in Saint Stephen, situate on the Eastern side of the main road at the Public Landing, comprising the House, Store and Land, now occupied by Mr. James Gillis, and the yellow corner House and land, occupied by Mr. McGowan; the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Robert Clarke and Wm. Nixon, in a debt of £241 16 6 and 14s 2d besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

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Sheriff's Office, Dec. 20, 1840.

DOCTOR SPHON'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY.

FOR the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never fails. When exercised in, it factually renovates the system, and does away the cases of the SICK & NEUROUS HEADACHE. Thousands have tried it, and found precisely the relief which the article promises to bestow. Certificates of the strongest kind, and from the most respectable persons, are in the possession of the proprietor, some of which have been published, testifying to the permanent cure, and others to the immediate relief given by this remedy. It affords relief to the afflicted in 15 or 20 minutes from the first dose. It taken when the symptoms of an attack are first felt, it prevents the further progress of the complaint, and can produce no danger at any time by an excessive dose. In such a case it would only throw off the contents of the stomach, leaving it sweet and healthy with an excellent appetite. All afflicted with headache should not fail to procure the article, and relieve themselves from so distressing a complaint.

Physicians have in many instances given it to their patients, and in every instance, to our knowledge, with great satisfaction have found its certain cure. Sick and Nervous Headache is a complaint with which physicians do not wish to have anything to do, and generally prescribe only for temporary relief; consequently Dr. Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy escapes the opposition which some other proprietary articles meet from that source. Try it once and you never will regret it. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and does not require any change of diet or exercise.

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The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased unless it has the name of Dr. Spohn's Balm of Virtue, and is in a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

LOOK OUT!! "CAUTION" is the Parent of Safety. AN ATTACK of the "PILES" may be prevented by using (when the premonitory symptoms are felt) the celebrated HAYS' LINIMENT. There are more than one hundred people in this city, and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond endurance by this dreadful complaint, who keep themselves wholly free from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel any symptoms of its approach: of this there is the most perfect proof. None Genuine without the name of Comstock & Co., written on the wrappers.

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