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COMMUNICATIONS.

MANURES—LIME.

[CONTINUED.]

Ma. Editor.—When we form compost manures, we should endeavour to produce those useful substances which may have been deficient in the natural soil, and replace those which appear to be exhausted by the repeated removal of crops or by infiltration. It becomes us, therefore, to ascertain most minutely the chemical nature of our soils, and to study attentively the compost nature of manures. This subject is yet in its infancy and requires the aid of the most careful and scientific researches for its full development. I can, from experimental treats, and from repeated observation, give some useful directions as to the preparation of compost manures. The following results therefore may be of some use to the farmer:—Vegetable matters on decomposition produce a brown substance which has acid properties, and which is highly soluble in pure water. By the action of alkaliic gases, such as potash, soda, ammonia, and lime, we may correct this natural acidity, and at the same time convert a large portion of vegetable mould into a soluble manure, capable of being taken up by the root-leaves of plants, and suitable for assimilation in vegetables. Animal matter containing a large portion of nitrogen, gives a large quantity of ammonia when decomposed, hence the great value of animal manures, even on soils already charged with sufficient matters of vegetable life. Now we shall see that the influence of lime, in a compost heap, composed of animal and vegetable matters in a state of decay, is to reduce the ammonia from the putred animal matters, so as to cause it to act upon the vegetable matters, which are naturally acid, and to render a larger portion of the organic matter soluble in water.

The influence of Lime is most useful in order to neutralize acids, which in their free state, are noxious, such, for instance, as the sulphuric and phosphoric acids, and their acid salts, together with their resulting combinations with lime, are favourable for vegetation. Gypsum, if mixed into a compost heap, where carbonate of ammonia is eliminated, is perhaps partially decomposed. Carbonate of ammonia is also well known to be a most powerful manure, but we cannot afford to use in so large a way, a commercial article. We must therefore make it in our compost heap, when we compose together wood, or any other vegetable matter with farmyard manure; or in the spring season, we mix into the heap, about three weeks before we intend to use the compost, some recently slacked lime, or if that cannot be had some potash will suffice, we generate from the composition of the animal matter, an enormous quantity of ammonia, which will be absorbed by the vegetable acids, and the manure will be powerfully increased in strength and value. The proportion of peat, swamp muck and stable manure have been employed on a large scale successfully, are as follows:—three loads of peat, or swamp muck, one load of stable or barnyard, or any animal manure. These are made into compost heap, and are allowed to ferment over winter, or long enough for decomposition to commence. In the Spring season one cask of recently slaked lime is to be carefully mixed in while digging the heap. The lime extracts the pungent gaseous alkaline ammonia, which penetrates every part of the compost heap, and neutralizes the organic acids, forming valuable soluble compounds. Night soil, and the urine of animals are also a most useful addition to a compost heap, and will produce more ammonia than any other animal manure.—Every farmer should endeavor to furnish some means of saving the liquid manures, which are so frequently wasted, for if properly used, liquid manures are of very great value. If peat, swamp muck, or rotten wood can be obtained they may be made to absorb the liquid by placing them under the stable and vaults, and the liquid manures may be conveyed thereby into the vegetable compost, which, in such a case, may be placed at a distance from the house at a lower level.—Vegetable matter of the above kind should also be put in the hog sties, and the hogs will convert it into a good compost. Every hog, says a celebrated farmer, will produce ten loads of good compost manure, if he is afforded the materials:—in Spring the compost should be mixed with ashes or lime, and in ten days it will be fit for use.

Many intelligent farmers in Ireland practice already some of the rules here laid down; and it is desirable that all should know the theory of their operation. (To be continued) Yours, &c.,

Jan'y 29, 1842. AGRICOLA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

CHINA.

Twenty Days Later.

By the arrival of the Swedish brig Albion, Capt. Holdt, at New York, letters and papers have been received from Canton (Macao) to

the 15th of Sept. inclusive. The accounts, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, are painfully interesting, teeming as they do with the destruction of human life in the progress of a war which cannot but be regarded as cruel and unjust almost without a parallel.

The fact has been several times brought to our notice that a very different feeling prevails among the Chinese out of Canton from that exhibited by the citizens and civic authorities: the latter are governed by the spirit of trade and cupidty, and their national zeal having long since been deadened by profitable intercourse with foreigners, they have become disposed for peace on any terms, however humiliating or adverse to the long settled policy of the empire; but the country people look upon their relentless invaders with horror, and were their martial ability but equal to their good will, the contests that have taken place would have presented a much less uniform character of ruse and butchery.

Influenced by this spirit, as we now learn, they had sunk huge blocks of granite and other obstructions in some of the passes leading to the city, with a view to hinder the approach of the British ships; and these proceedings were eagerly laid hold of by the commander of the squadron remaining near Canton, to make renewed attacks upon the forts, villages and junks, several of which had been destroyed, with a murderous destruction of life, and the ships had gone up the river, with the presumed intention of destroying the city—unless they should be bribed to spare it with another half dozen millions.

One letter, dated September 15, says:—I have just heard of Capt. Niss, (the commanding officer) having issued a proclamation in Chinese, and commenced hostilities by attacking the villages on the banks of the river near where the obstructions were sunk and by blowing up and utterly destroying Wang Tung and his fortifications. There is a rumor of his intention to surround Canton, and I should not be much surprised to hear of the city being burnt before I get away from here. Thus, it appears, as conjectured and stated to you yesterday, that the least provocation is now made the excuse of great violence, and the result is as doubtful and the anticipation of it as much clouded by fear of suffering to the innocent people, as at any former period. This news is just as heard in a letter from Canton, where the smoke of burning villages was seen, the cannons fired, and the people of Canton were fleeing in all directions, whilst the reports were that many people had been killed at the villages.

The process of building up a settlement at Hong Kong was going on, with considerable vigor, and it is said that the native population was increasing. Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Parker sailed for the North on the 22d of August, with the major part of the forces, both naval and military, and reports had come through the Chinese, that Amoy had been attacked and taken, after a feeble resistance. We may presume that it was held to ransom, buccanier fashion as was done with had been taken but we suspect that the invaders would have little inclination to meddle with that unhealthy island, after the dire experience they had of its pestilential influences.

We incline to the opinion that the course of the British will be to attack the maritime cities in succession, extorting from each as much coin as possible, either by pillage or ransom; and making no attempt upon Peking until the arrival of large reinforcements at the favorable season. As to reaching the Imperial city with their heavy ships, we believe it to be out of the question; and they have not steamers enough, in the present expedition, to carry so large a body of troops as would be necessary. The probability is that Nankin would be the limit of their operations at this time. With the plunder of that rich city they can strengthen themselves for a dash at the mighty and far distant capital of the empire.

In confirmation of the views here presented, we find it stated in the Canton Register of September 14, that an order had been despatched to the Cape of Good Hope, for the return of all vessels belonging to the expedition that might touch there, including even the Conway, homeward bound, with the ransom of Canton on board.

We have heard it was the intention of Capt. Niss to garrison the forts on the island of Wangtung, and to effect this purpose he spplied to Brigadier Barrrell for troops; but he could not spare any. It is rumored that Capt. Niss will, consequently destroy the fortifications; such are the strict orders of Admiral Sir W. Parker, either to garrison or destroy the forts in Wangtung, should any proceedings on the part of the provincial government render it necessary.

In consequence of the renewed demonstrations upon Canton, most of the English residents there had again withdrawn. Another blockade, at least, was confidently expected.

Canton, September 10.

Great doubt and uncertainty involve the future trade and intercourse of foreigners

with China, and there is such a want of confidence in the stability of the existing trade that many of the importing British houses have pressed many supplies upon the market, and effected the disposal of them in exchange for tea, with apparently little regard to the prices realized.

Mechanics' Institutes.—The introduction and extension of Mechanics' Institutes in England and America within the last fifteen years are astonishing. It shows that the labouring classes, "the toiling millions," as Carlyle calls them, are becoming objects of education and science. This is the true democracy of learning—to bring it to the humblest, and offer it, if possible, like the Gospel, without money and without price. This is the only true basis of a virtuous people; the only lasting corner stone of popular Government; the only effectual way to raise man from the lowest forms and conditions of humanity. There are over two hundred Mechanics Institutes in England, where fifteen years ago there was not one. These two hundred and sixteen enroll nearly twenty-six thousand members, one-half of whom are the real workmen of the land. The object of these associations is threefold; to form classes for day and night instruction for children and adults; to sustain annual courses of lectures on popular and interesting subjects and the gathering of libraries for the use of members and subscribers. The number of lectures alone delivered before these institutions last year was about two thousand.

The nobles of these institutes is the one in Liverpool, founded by James Muspratt, Esq. The building alone cost nearly seventy thousand dollars. It numbers three thousand three hundred members; eight hundred and fifty pupils in three day schools—six hundred pupils in fifteen or sixteen evening classes; it has fifty teachers regularly employed, whose salaries amount to five thousand pounds per annum; a library of seven thousand volumes, with one thousand three hundred readers, and a daily distribution of two hundred volumes; and public lectures twice a week attended by audiences varying from seven hundred to thirteen hundred.

A half-starved man, with six children, has been committed for trial at Hertford, for stealing three potatoes. Too poor householders, strangers to the prisoner, become bail for him, or he would have undergone an imprisonment of two months before his trial would come on, and the parish would have had to keep his family.

Lord Walpole, eldest son of the Earl of Orford, or Lord Charles Wellesley, one of the Duke of Wellington's sons, are both announced as the probable candidates on the conservative interest for the representation of Lynn, vacant by the Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, having been appointed ambassador to Constantinople.

Mr. Hill's POSTAGE SCHEME.—In the course of last week a deputation from the London Mercantile Committee on Postage, consisting of Sir G. Larpent, Messrs Travers, Lestock, Wilson, and Moffat, had an interview with the Postmaster-General, for the purpose of urging upon his lordship the desirability, as well for the interests of the revenue as for those of the public, of perfecting Mr. Rowland Hill's plan of penny-postage. The chief points brogt before his lordship were, those of increased facilities for posting and delivering letters in the metropolis and the suburbs, similar measures in the chief provincial towns, and an extension of Post-office conveniences to country districts at present destitute of them. The statements of the deputation received every attention from the Post-master-General, who expressed his desire to give them his best consideration, and assured them that there was equal willingness with himself as with his predecessor to carry out Mr. Hill's plan.

THE ARMY.—New Musket for the Service.—The musket that Colonel Hawker has suggested to the Ordnance (subjected to a severe trial, which has been begun, and will continue through the winter months) is the most simple, and the most waterproof that has yet been in use. He has availed himself of that clever invention, called the patent spring-musket (without a lock) of Wilkinson, and shortened the communication, by doing away with the chimney, and cutting deeper the concave under the stock; so that the stud of the nipple now screws directly into the under part of the barrel; and, by taking Westley Richard's hermetically sealed primer, he gets rid also of the distance which is taken up in firing down the orifice of a copper-cup nipple. The great advantages of these combinations are, that the detonating flame fires directly into the body of the charge, so that the soldier may use (and even without biting off the end of his cartridge) the coarsest cannon powder, which stands all weathers, and which Colonel Hawker has proved, shoots much longer than fine powder; and he gets rid altogether of the copper-cup, which, like the fine powder required for them, he never, he says, could depend on, in sea-coast shooting, and all other continental damp; although they answer ex-

tremely well for the "flood and field" sportsman, and may even weather an occasional wet day. With regard to the stocks, he says, in page 323 of his eighth edition on "Guns and Shooting," "If strength and consequent cheapness require them to be so straight that I defy a man to shoot with them—put some elevation (similar to that on a rifle) instead of obliging the soldier to incline his head over—beyond the true line of aim." The Colonel has added to the stock of the musket, now on trial, a little knob of wood, merely put on with one screw, and similar to the pistol-grip, which gives great steadiness in firing, and a firm hold for the soldier if an enemy were attempting to disarm him. Should this knob be adopted, the motion of "support arms" would require to be superseded by that of "slope arms," there being no cock or hammer to it. But this would be an advantage rather than an objection, as one motion less would be called for, thus saving the jackets of the men from being soiled by damp hands or whitened by pipelayed gloves. Westley Richards has also a new patent musket coming out, which he anticipates will beat all others; and, if so, Colonel Hawker, who is to receive one for trial, will not, we are sure, hesitate to give it a preference, having no interest in either, beyond his desire to benefit her Majesty's service.—United Service Gazette.

Great Britain and America.—We have reason to believe that a very serious misunderstanding now exists between the British government and the United States, arising from the one hand, from the unwillingness of the American President to apologise for the detention of a British subject (McLeod), on an unfounded charge, and, on the other, from the alleged fact that vessels engaged in the slave trade are notoriously fitted out in American ports. Lord Aberdeen, as we learn, has written repeated and decided notes on both these subjects, without as yet receiving satisfactory answers; and, considering the fresh obligations imposed on this country by the new anti-slave treaty, it is much to be feared that something unpleasant may occur between both governments.—Morning Herald of Saturday.

Paisley, Dec. 25.—We are unable to state any vestige of improvement in our trade. A few houses are preparing for the spring trade, but it is to a small extent, and with great caution. They have not altogether lost hopes of some improvement after the new year, though the streaks of light in their horizon are very faint. One intelligent correspondent does not expect that any revival which may be counted upon will take up all our harness weavers, and he strongly recommends as many of them as can fall in with work of any other description to embrace it without delay. Female sewers of shawl borders are also not at all likely to meet with full employment, and he strongly recommends the younger part of them to turn their attention to hand sewing. A great deal of this kind of work is sent both from Paisley and Glasgow to distant parts of Scotland and even Ireland, and were they to learn it, it would prove serviceable in throwing a variety into female work.

It is true that Lord Haddington is about to resign the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, and to be succeeded by Sir George Cockburn.

It now takes only as many weeks to go from England to the East Indies as it occupied months some years ago to perform the journey. In all departments of the naval service of the country a degree of activity prevails unexampled at any period since the battle of Waterloo re-established the peace of Europe. In one of the many departments to which the weekly bill sent in last week exceeded by £40,000 any accounts rendered for the last five or twenty years. This increase of activity is not confined to one branch of the service, and taken altogether it is said, in the past week, there was the immense augmentation in the payments for strengthening the navy alone of not less than £400,000. The navy estimates for the next year will therefore startle those who look with alarm at any future addition being made to the national debt.

In addition to the reported change in the Horse Guards by the appointment of Sir George Murray as Lord Hill's successor in office of General Commanding in chief, it is probable that Lord Fitzroy Somerset will be appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland, Sir J. Hardinge appointed Master General of the Ordnance, and W. Herries the new Secretary at War.

London, Dec. 29.—It is hinted by some influential parties in the City, to whom full credit is due, that there is something more in the wind than meets the eye in the simultaneous departure of the fleet of steamers destined to ply on the West India station, in the company of the Mills, passengers, &c. to and from her Majesty's colonial possessions in the directions alluded to. Some significant inquiries have been made from headquarters as to the number of troops each of these fine steam ships could accommodate, and the re-

ply given is, we are informed, that with very little alteration each ship could convey 1,000 men. We do not believe that there will be any relaxation in the activity that now prevails in all the naval departments of the country; and if our information be correct, the destination of most of the vessels of war now getting ready for sea will be the American station. These steamships may, we hear, be found in company with our men of war on the coasts of the United States; and we are told that, should the American Executive refuse to adjust the Boundary Question, those gentle admonitors in upholding British rights and British honor, may use something unlike "soft persuasion" in compelling "Brother Jonathan" to settle the account that has been so long standing between this country and America. We have given this statement as it has reached us, and we will only add that it is derived from a highly respectable source.—London Observer.

Extensive Failures at Glasgow.—The large concern of Messrs Wingate, Son, and Co. wholesale warehousemen, in this city, stopped payment on the 29th ult. The liabilities are considered not to be under £120,000, and it is expected that the concern will turn out well for the creditors. Wingate, Son, & Co. are well known all over the country, and had an establishment in America.—They were principally in the silk and shawl trade. This failure, gives the finishing stroke to Paisley, and brings down nearly all the few remaining houses in that unfortunate town. Mr. Wingate, eighteen months ago was considered to have realized a clear fortune of £30,000 or £40,000. This failure, joined with that of the Bananaynes, grain-merchants, and those connected with them, makes considerably upwards of £200,000 in all, and will in the latter case, be very severely felt.

Wonderful instance of Sagacity in a Dog.—About eight months ago a gentleman belonging to this city embarked at Port Philip for Scotland. In the bustle and confusion of preparing for so long a voyage, a favorite dog disappeared about a couple of days before the vessel in which he returned left for Port Philip; and, as all the enquiry he was able to make turned out to be fruitless, he was under the necessity of leaving his four footed friend behind him. He arrived in Edinburgh about two months ago, and, wonderful to tell, within the last three weeks, was surprised by a visit from the animal he had left in Port Philip about eight months before! Upon inquiry, it turns out that the dog had gone aboard of a ship on the eve of sailing for London; that once aboard, he resolutely refused to be put ashore, and, by dint of sheer resolution, obtained a passage. On his arrival in London, it is ascertained that he visited the lodgings formerly occupied by his master, and, failing in discovering the object of his search, immediately disappeared, and was not again heard of till his arrival in Edinburgh. Familiar as we are with instances of the affection and sagacity of the dog, this is perhaps the most extraordinary example on record. His going on board of an English ship many thousand miles from home, his refusal to quit it—his visit to the former lodgings of his master on his arrival in London, and the journey from London to Edinburgh—rank the subject of this brief notice as one of the most wonderful animals of his species. The gentleman to whom he belongs is well known in Edinburgh, and is the son of a gentleman who, within the last twenty years, has filled various offices of civic dignity.

We have recently on one or two occasions, called public attention to an inland communication with Canada, by means of a Rail-Road, by which produce may be forwarded to a port in the vicinity of the Atlantic, during those periods when the navigation of the St. Lawrence is closed; and in connection with this subject, we refer our readers to an article from the New York Advertiser, on our last page, which must satisfy every person who reads it, that if some such port should not be established in New Brunswick, one more will be found in the United States. The discovery of a site for a rail-road between St. Andrews and Quebec, a distance of 270 miles, was undertaken about six years since, and discontinued at the instance of the American government, under the pretence that it went through the disputed territory. An offer was subsequently made, to open a rail-road from the Kennebec to the Canadian line, if the Canadian authorities would make the remainder; one has just been completed connecting Boston with Albany, 200 miles in length; and New York is making renewed efforts to secure the trade of the Far West. At a period when the timber trade of this Province is jeopardized, Her Majesty's government would doubtless aid an undertaking which would rescue the country from the deplorable condition in which it is placed; and create an outlet by which an immense amount of property would be transported throughout the Province, to be received or shipped from the shores.—Satford.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Progress of District.—We are sorry to have still to record the evidences of augmenting misery amongst large classes of the population. In Stockport, we are told that out of 8,000 assessed persons 2,000 are returned as defaulters. "The streets are crowded with men, women, and children seeking relief."

On the state of the iron trade in Staffordshire, Mr. Fryer, a large iron-master, has published an announcement which cannot be read without deep regret. The iron-masters of Staffordshire and South Wales had meetings to determine upon the measures to be adopted by them to save themselves from ruin, arising from the low price of iron.

On the motion of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from William Hill, John B. Hill, Daniel Hill, and 148 others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying that the contemplated Bridge to be erected over the Wasego River may be placed near the mouth of the said River; which he read, and ordered that the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

On the motion of Mr. Fisher, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a Bill to improve the Law relating to the Election of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly. Ordered, That Messrs Fisher, L. A. Wilnot, Brown, Street and Hill, be the Committee for that purpose.

On the motion of Mr. Fisher, Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to lay before the House, a detailed account of the expenditure of the sum of One thousand pounds, granted at the last Session of the General Assembly, for Provincial Contingencies.

On the question for sustaining the Resolution for this Address, the House divided as follows:— Yeas.—Messrs M'Almon, Woodward, Taylor, Freeze, M'Leod, Fisher, Gilbert, Connell, Boyd, Brown, Hill, Owen.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Hill brought in the following Bills, which were read a first time. A Bill to incorporate the Saint Stephen Mutual Fire Insurance Company. A Bill to authorise the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to make regulations for the Market Wharf in the Parish of Saint Stephen.

A Bill to amend an Act, intitled "An Act to repeal all the Acts regulating Tavern Keepers and Retailers, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof." Mr. Hill presented a Petition from Peter Joseph, Peter Nicolosi and John Sabattis, on behalf of the Indian Tribe inhabiting the borders of the River Saint Croix, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass to enable them to make purchase of Land; for camping and other purposes: which he read, and ordered, That the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill, to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town of Saint Andrews, which was read a first time. Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill, to provide for the appointment of Inspectors of Flour and Meal in the Towns of Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen and Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, which was read a first time. Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill, to authorise the Justices of the Peace for the County of

Charlotte, to make further provisions for the payment of the Treasurer of that County, which was read a first time.

Mr. Hill presented a Petition from Seth B. Howes, of the City of New York, in the United States of America, praying for a return of Duties paid the Treasury Office at Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, in the month of June last, on Horses and Waggon connected with a Circus brought into the Province, the same having been taken back to the United States in the same year, which was referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from the Reverend Albert Desbrisay, and 66 others, Ministers and Members of the Wesleyan Congregations, and other Inhabitants in the Saint Andrews Circuit, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy recently erected at Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, in aid of that Establishment; which was referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from W. F. W. Owen, Cornelia Robinson, Thomas Moses and 96 others, inhabitants of West Isles, Campo Bello, and the adjacent Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, in the County of Charlotte, praying that measures may be adopted to prevent American Fishermen from taking Fish in the Bays, Rivers and Creeks of the said County; which was referred to the Committee on Coast and River Fisheries to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Henry Hency, Samuel Fountain, and 85 others, inhabitants of Deer and Indian Islands, in the County of Charlotte, relating to the Fisheries in the Bays and Harbours of the Parish of West Isles, in the said County; which was referred to the Committee on the Coast and River Fisheries to report thereon.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from William Hill, John B. Hill, Daniel Hill, and 148 others, inhabitants of the Parishes of Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, praying that the contemplated Bridge to be erected over the Wasego River may be placed near the mouth of the said River; which he read, and ordered that the said Petition be received, and lie on the Table.

Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill, granting a Lien to Ship Carpenters and others, on Vessels built in this Province, which was read a first time. On motion of the Honorable Mr. Johnston, Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Seal Island, Campo Bello and Saint Andrews Light Houses, for the year 1841.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a Bill to improve the Law relating to the Election of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly. Ordered, That Messrs Fisher, L. A. Wilnot, Brown, Street and Hill, be the Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to lay before the House, a detailed account of the expenditure of the sum of One thousand pounds, granted at the last Session of the General Assembly, for Provincial Contingencies.

Upon the question for sustaining the Resolution for this Address, the House divided as follows:— Yeas.—Messrs M'Almon, Woodward, Taylor, Freeze, M'Leod, Fisher, Gilbert, Connell, Boyd, Brown, Hill, Owen.

Nays.—The Hon. Mr. Johnston, The Hon. Mr. Weldon, Messrs Barberie, Allen, Stewart, Wilson, Jordan, L. A. Wilnot, J. M. Wilnot, H. T. Partelow.

And so it was carried in the affirmative. Ordered, That Messrs Fisher, Owen and M'Almon, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Boyd presented a Petition from Patrick Chinch, Abraham L. Wetmore and Robert Bloomson, Esquires, and 66 others, of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, praying that a grant may pass in aid for building a Wharf at the Salt Water Landing, Maggadavic; which was received, and referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, The House went into Committee of the whole, on a Bill granting a Lien to Ship Carpenters and others, on Vessels built in this Province.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them under their consideration, it was moved—That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months. The Committee divided, and it was carried in the affirmative. Ordered, That the Report be accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS. [From our Free-Press Correspondent.] FREDERICTON, 29th Jan'y, 1842.

Nothing of importance has taken place since I last wrote. Most of the great matters in the Governor's Speech, are yet a brewing, and it is therefore uncertain in what shape they may ultimately appear. One of the members for Saint John read a curious paper and handed it to the Speaker, who read it over again and laid it on the table. It set forth the necessity of sending a message to the Governor, to tell him that his Executive Council are a sort of hotch potch concern, many of whom do not possess the confidence

of the country, and have neither brains nor capacity of their own. Tuesday next is appointed as the day to consider the matter, and some ways say, that the only way of clearing up the difficulty, will be, to send for one of those lecturing Phrenologists, to examine the heads of the Executive Councilors, and weigh their brains, and then dismiss such as are found wanting.

Messrs. Hill and Boyd arrived some time ago, and introduced a great number of Petitions and local Bills, some of which have been received, and others rejected. A general Bill introduced by Mr. Boyd, for the better securing of Carpenters and other persons who assist in building vessels, was lost in a Committee of the whole House. The Committee on Finance reported a Bill for the establishment of a Board of Audit. By this it is proposed to appoint an Auditor, and a Clerk, to assist him, and to give the one £350, and the other £150 per annum.—The whole to be paid out of the £14,500 already granted for the Civil List. The duty will be, to receive and report upon all accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the public money, and to have all such accounts ready to lay before the General Assembly. They say it will save the House a great deal of trouble, and the "disgrace" of auditing their own accounts. Those financiers, it seems, have another project in their heads, and that is to bring in a Bill to abolish the whole Provincial Treasury department, and let all the Revenue be collected by the officers of the Customs. In this way they say they will eventually save some money, and save the merchants and other persons concerned, a good deal of trouble.

There were several parts of Dispatches from Lord Stanley sent down from the Governor to the House, on the subject of lending the Province £500,000. Lord Stanley complains of the disordered state of the finances, and before he will advise the House to lend the money, he wishes the House to give up the Crown, the right which they have always exercised of voting the supplies in their own way. This right, it would seem, some others are dead set against borrowing money at all, and are heartily glad that his Lordship sets difficulties in the way—difficulties, however, which these anti-borrowers say they are determined never to remove. It seems that Stanley supposes the Province to be deeply in debt, and therefore, that the House cannot do without the loan. Some of the members deny this,—call Lord Stanley a sap-cull,—affirm that the money is not wanted,—in fact, that they won't have it. The whole matter will be fully discussed, and the case truly stated, when the House in full Committee, go into consideration of these Dispatches.

Mr. Boyd presented the great Flour Petition; and there is a Bill in progress, to widen the wheels of Stage Coaches, and heavy Waggon running on the Great Roads.

Your's, in haste, JACK ROBINSON. For the Standard.

Mr. Editor, I observe by the Courier of the 22d inst., that an advocate for the duty on Flour, and Mill monopoly, has again commenced the campaign, renewing all the exploded and fallacious arguments of the clique, in order to bolster up, if possible, the advocates of the ruinous system of legislation, which has been so long pursued by a majority in the House of Assembly of this Province.

It must be a matter of surprise and regret to every rational and reflecting man who feels an interest in the prosperity of the country, that men can be found, who, from selfish motives alone, and after so much experience, should be found to advocate a system so injurious to the very best interest of the Province—so partial in its operation—so pernicious to the morals of a large portion of the population, and which must prove, not only a source of contention among the people in different parts of the Province, if persisted in, but which is actually sapping the very vitals of a large proportion of those very interests, which its advocates would falsely attempt to blind, by sounding the alluring trumpet of protection.

The Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, and the Labourer, are all according to the doctrine of "A. B.," protected by paying a heavy duty on nearly all the bread they consume, no matter whether the difference in price finds its way into the Province Treasury, or whether it goes into the pockets of the Mill owners in the vicinity of Saint John, its all protection, says "A. B.," and because an inferior article of flour will not command quite so high a price as the best American flour, the consumer is protected,—and to cap the climax "A. B.," is for the ninety-ninth time dragged in to make all the arguments advanced appear as true as the Gospel! Now let me ask, is "A. B.," and his coadjutors so stupid as to suppose, that the consumers do not see, that if the importers of flour could sell it 6s. per barrel less than they do, that the Mill owners must sell their inferior flour still that sum less, or not sell it at all? This monstrous doctrine must find a quietus in our Legislature during the present Session, otherwise it will find when it is too late, that it is cramping the energies of the people,—that its policy is not only driving from the Province, all of the emigrant population who possess means to enable them to go to a country where a more liberal and enlightened course is pursued, but that some of the native population are actually pursuing a similar course; several families have removed from this County to Canada within the last year, and others have already disposed of their property, and are preparing to follow.—When I happened to question one of those persons, as to the cause of his sacrificing a good property, I was struck with his reply—"I see (said he) that the policy which has, and still continues to be pursued by our House of Assembly, must hang as a dead weight on

the energies of the people in this part of the Province; for as long as they can manufacture and export lumber, so long will they obtain their bread from a foreign market; and so long as a new beginner finds that he must pay a heavy tax on his bread—or steal it after paying for it, so long must this country remain unsettled—unless by those who have neither means nor energy to go to another, and who must be supported for a time, directly or indirectly, by those who have property in the country; for what emigrant possessing capital or energy will remain in a new country, and pay a Tax on his bread." My reply was, let us correct this abuse, and not leave our country because our Legislature has heretofore pursued a mistaken policy. "It is not a mistaken policy (said he) but a wilful, self-interested policy, which you will never get rid of, so long as the present members are returned to serve in the Assembly of this Province." These, Sir, are the sentiments of all with whom I have conversed from St. John, & Fredericton, as well as this County, and the facts are too notorious to be contradicted.—Let us take a candid review of the policy pursued by Crane, Gilbert & Co. for the last fifteen years; in doing so, we shall find, that when the relations between Great Britain and the United States in 1827 or 8, threw the carrying trade of the supplies of the West India Islands into British hands, instead of fostering that trade, which was to give employment to British capital, British merchants, British vessels and seamen, the majority of our House of Assembly threw every obstacle in the way; no sooner did they find that the contractors for the supply of the Dockyard, the Navy, and the Troops in Bermuda, were compelled to send to this Province or Nova Scotia, for cable, than bang comes on a duty of 70s per head on every ox, no matter what his value, if coming from a foreign country, 60s. of which was to be returned on all cattle exported, provided a certificate was brought of their having been landed in Bermuda, or some other Island in the West Indies, but if the said cattle were lost on the passage, by stress of weather or any other accident, the exporter must get his head out of the merciful grasp of the Attorney General, the best way he could; retaining his duty on every ox whose hoof should touch the soil of New Brunswick; even when exported for the use of the British Navy, and British Troops,—and that in the very face of the Imperial Act, regulating the trade between the British Colonies; thus hampering a trade, by every means which sectional prejudice, or imaginary self-interest could suggest, and finally depriving the country of a trade, which, if left free and unimpeded by arbitrary and provincial enactments, might have continued for many years a source of wealth and employment to the people.—But the policy pursued led to a representation to the Home Government, which backed by American entreaty, induced it to re-open the West India Ports to American vessels. As a finale to this policy, I need only observe, that a property erected in this Town, to facilitate this trade, at a cost of not less than £1,500, sold a few days ago at £150. The duty on Flour is still more withering in its operation, for it affects every interest in the country at once. The astonishing improvement in the trade of this Town and County during the free introduction of Flour and Salt Provisions under the fishing act, has been such as to revive the hopes of the people, the population increased as if by magic, every house was occupied, every mechanic and labourer was employed; at this season last year, I have seen fifty teams coming into town in a day, and returning loaded with flour and other supplies, but mark the difference, scarcely a barrel is seen going out of town at this time; while our shopkeepers are standing aghast, our neighbours on the other side of the St. Croix are exulting at the marked improvement in their trade, and this ruin has been continued under the false and visionary pretence of affording protection to the Farmer! The same selfish policy has been pursued for years by an interested majority of our House of Assembly. The energies of a large portion of the population has been cramped,—elicit traffic has been promoted,—a healthy emigrant population has been driven from our shore—the price of labour has been enhanced by increasing the price of bread,—while a large proportion of the Province remains a wilderness—yes, and even a part of our most vigorous native population are actually leaving it, and seeking a home and a country in a strange land. How long we must submit to this paralyzing and scandalous policy of our House of Assembly, Heaven only knows. In the New York Albion of the 8th inst. "A. B." will find a statement showing that if the same privilege was extended to this Colony that Canada has enjoyed for years, our shipping might be well employed, a part of the time at least, for while foreign flour in England paid a duty of 13s. 4d. per barrel, flour from British Colonies paid only 3s. per barrel, and wheat in the same proportion. If sterling loyalty and a firm determination to maintain British institutions, and British connexion, is worth anything, surely New Brunswick has as strong claims on the Government of the Mother Country, as any other Colony, and would no doubt be put on a footing with Canada, if our own Legislature did not stand in the way.

(To be continued.) Yours, &c.

Jan'y 31, 1842.

We regret to perceive that the new-iron steamer, while plying about the harbour of St. John on Thursday, burst the boiler, scalding two or three persons, and the owner, who was supposed to be drowned having jumped overboard, was subsequently discovered under the market wharf, nearly exhausted.—It is supposed a lad lost his life on the occasion.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have received the statement from the St. Patrick Branch of the St. Andrews Bible & Missionary Association in connexion with the Edinburgh Bible Society, which will be published in our next.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, FEB'y 4, 1842. Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATEN, 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.

Saint Stephens Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President. Director next week—Robert Lindsay. 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, Jan. 3. Montreal, Jan. 27. Liverpool, Jan. 4. Quebec, Jan. 27. Edinburgh, Dec. 27. Halifax, Jan. 27. Paris, Dec. 27. New York, Jan. 29. Toronto, Jan. 27. Boston, Jan. 31.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH—PUBLIC WORKS.

Of the many excellent measures recommended in His Excellency, the Governor's Speech, delivered at the opening of the present Session, some extracts from which we gave in a former number, there is none which deserves more of public attention, because none better calculated to promote the best interests of the Province, than the establishment of an efficient Board of Works, whose duty it would be, not only to recommend the establishment of these works, but to see to their operations, and preside, by well selected delegates over them, during their continuance. The establishment of public works is the best plan that has ever been adopted for the settlement of colonies; it enriches them with all those means by which they become great, independent, and prosperous. Whenever we find public works in operation, more especially in the neighbouring Republic, the localities in which they exist, are seen to grow and prosper beyond conception. In the first place, they attract great numbers of industrious persons, those, and more particularly in latter times, lay up respectable sums of money, which enable them to settle down in the country, either by purchasing some land, entering into some business, or engaging in some other pursuit which their habits and feelings will induce them to. Most commonly, if the works be of any long continuance, Towns are erected in their immediate neighbourhood, which, in course of time, become respectable and important; and such is the rapid growth of these Towns, that they are not only invested with the privileges of the highest civil dignity, but give rise to those institutions which serve to preserve their comforts, promote their prosperity, and extend widely around them, all those advantages and blessings which contribute to the extension and well being of society. The history of every country with which we are acquainted, no matter how remote, or modern be its settlement, tells us, that its progress to wealth and independence, has proceeded on this way. But if there be any place, or country, whose condition illustrates more clearly and satisfactorily the truth of the positions we have laid down, it is that of some of the states of the neighbouring Republic; and especially as in climate, nature, and quality of soil, as well as geographical situation, they are so similar to our own Province. To what are we to attribute the astonishing progress in Agriculture, which is to be seen in that vast tract of hitherto barren and rocky country, lying between Hudson River and Lake Erie, and which in great part, forms now, as beautiful a country as the eye could delight in beholding. What gave rise to, and preserves their importance and usefulness for those fine and rapidly growing Towns in the State of New York, we mean Albany, Troy, Utica, Rochester, and at the end of the far west Buffalo, which, in respect to size, population as well as commercial business, equals any town or city in the lower Provinces of the British Colonies. What is it, we ask, gave existence to these respectable towns, with many others, which converted that vast wilderness to agricultural plains, and thereby have contributed to give sustenance and comforts, with all those other blessings which tend to make life desirable for and agreeable to mankind. We answer, and we venture to say, we are in the right, "it was public works." Had there not been public works from the Hudson river to Lake Erie, Albany would not as yet arrive at the dignity of being an incorporated town, nor should Buffalo, at the other end, be the Tyrone of the West, inviting by her commercial mart, vessels from every harbour of the great western lakes, laden with their peculiar produce. To speak in plain terms, the rail roads and canals made the State of New York what it now is, not only the admiration and delight of every

body who passed of more than 1000 and water contr thousands of late. But to return to the establishment cable, and that on whether the situ Province are such carried on an ext elevate its condit cial and agricult proud and happy neighbouring our we answer in th ment of the wor works properly c would make New lly and resource there is on the A regards the Boar of it in passing b into the subject; of Works, let us, be an efficient composed of res men of sterling i character, whose duct, stamped by talion, would be have the public whether in the s in the management different stages, moon good to pr such a Board as How this Boa nominate its me persons they sh take upon prese express at pres body unconnect powers for good rations, regulat enctions will p bing; and that the Board, evid potent witness candidates to fi ant duties.

As we have l want of space, next.

The Britan passengers. T dish and two so son, Mr. Rodg Martin, Mr. M ed at Halifax; were Earl Mul (Box) and Lad of Despatches.

St. STEPH under the title to be started d Stephen, by Jo of talent, and County. We upon the pros ducted, as we will be ably a Campbell suc

The Senate on the 13th Doctor of L Rector of the

SABBAT

On Tuesd with the Scot a source for t Captain Paul Hall for the men councei and decorate flags, in a ter the words "conspicuous Nearly every ing to the est the entertrai where all vie should coun dious to part from large a down to the rity of cake fee, fruits of were loaded, down to two in their pro phrase had Lean address My Dear with you an faces on this deem your l our estimati pacious and -olution of -and the h have come t and portance to your wellf speaking) t world, in th School, is your comfo faction? I prospects v our happine parents, tea gished thi Scripture d give thuy it much enha flected in sparkling e But den now before must I be c ope your et

RESIDENTS. The statement from the St. Andrews Bible Society, which will be published...

TANDARD.

FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1842.

County Bank, H. W. Fisher, Esq. President. TUESDAY. Discount must be Cashier, on or before Monday they must lie over until...

Work House at week—John Parkinson

Insurance Association, at week—F. A. Babcock from 10 till 3 o'clock, every week.

Stephens Bank, W. E. Egan, President. Saturday, Jan. 27. Business from 10 to 12. Discount must be Cashier, on or before Monday they must remain in his following discount day.

ST DATES: Montreal, Jan. 27; Quebec, Jan. 27; Halifax, Jan. 27; New York, Jan. 29; Boston, Jan. 31.

TECH-PUBLIC WORKS.

Excellent measures recommended by the Governor's Commission at the opening of the present year, there is none which has attracted more public attention, because none to promote the best interests of the Province, whose duty it would be to see to their operations, well selected delegates over its continuance.

ment of public works is the ever been adopted for the country; it enriches them as by which they become rich, and prosperous. Whether in its operation, more neighbouring Republic, the which exist, are seen to grow and conception.

Every country with which we are in contact, tells us, to wealth and independence, in this way. But if there be any, whose condition is inferior and unsatisfactory, the truth is, that the cause of their poverty is not in their soil, but in their institutions which their comforts, promote their wealth widely around them, and blessings which their condensation and well being of every country with which we are in contact, tells us, to wealth and independence, in this way.

Had there not been public Hudson river to Lake Erie, or as yet arrive at the dignity of a city, nor should they end, be the type of the by her commercial mart, her harbour of the great western river, the rail roads and canals of New York which it now is, and the delight of every

body who passed through it, but what is still of more vast importance, made its wilderness and wastes contribute to the comforts of its thousands of lately emigrant inhabitants.

But to return to our own Province, we come to discuss these interesting questions, whether the establishment of public works is practicable, and that on an extensive plan, and if so, whether the situation and resources of this Province are such as that those public works carried on an extensive scale, would tend to elevate its condition, in respect to commercial and agricultural improvements, to that proud and happy portion occupied by our neighbouring countries. Both these questions we answer in the affirmative, the establishment of the works is practicable, and the works properly conducted by a skillful board, would make New Brunswick, from its locality and resources, as prosperous a country as there is on the American continent.

As we have left the subject imperfect, for want of space, we shall return to it in our next.

The Britannia brought out eighty-seven passengers. The Hon. and Rev. A. Cavendish and two sons, Major Sullivan, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Rogers, Dr. Bankier, Mr. J. C. Martin, Mr. Marlette, and Capt. Bool, landed at Halifax; the remainder—among whom were Earl Mulgrave, Charles Dickens, Esq. (Bar) and Lady, and T. Molley, Jr. bearer of Despatches, proceeded to Boston.

St. Stephen's Courant.—A weekly paper under the title of the St. Stephen's Courant is to be started during the present month at St. Stephen, by John Campbell Esq., a gentleman of talent, and well known throughout this County. We congratulate our friends there upon the prospect of having a Journal conducted, as we have no doubt the Courant will be ably and respectfully: and wish Mr. Campbell success.

The Senate of the University of Glasgow, on the 13th inst., conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr James Paterson, Rector of the Academy in St. John.

SCOTCH CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

On Tuesday last, the Teachers connected with the Scotch Church Sunday School held a soiree for the entertainment of the Children. Captain Paul having gratuitously offered his Hall for the occasion, several of the young men connected with the School got together and decorated the room with evergreens and flags, in a very neat and becoming manner, the words "Sabbath School 1842," being conspicuously formed among the decorations. Nearly every family of respectability belonging to the establishment contributed to make the entertainment substantial and attractive; where all vied with each other, as to who should contribute the most, it would be invidious to particularize, suffice it to say, that from large and splendid front plumb cake down to the simple bun, embracing every variety of cakes, pies, tarts, cheese and coffee, fruits of different descriptions, the tables were loaded. At 3 o'clock 96 children sat down to two tables arranged by their teachers in their proper classes. After the 16th Psalm had been sung, the Rev. Alex. MacLean addressed them to the following effect: My Dear Children,—We are happy to meet with you and to see your smiling and healthy faces on this festive occasion. You may well deem your little selves of much importance in our estimation—when you look upon this spacious and beautifully decorated Hall—the profusion of dainties on the tables before you—and the large and respectable company who have come to see you enjoy yourselves. Yes, we do, and we may—attach the deepest importance to you, and to whatever relates to your welfare. For, are not you (humanly speaking) to be our successors in the busy world in the church, and in the Sabbath-School. Is there anything that ministers to your comfort that does not add to our satisfaction? Is there anything that mars your prospects which does not materially diminish our happiness? We therefore, your pastor, parents, teachers, and friends, who have furnished this banquet, feel the truth of the Scripture declaration, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." And our pleasure is much enhanced by seeing it so vividly reflected in your beaming countenances and sparkling eyes.

But dear children, bright as is the picture now before me, it has its deep shadow—nor must I be charged with attempting to envelope your enjoyments in gloom—when I remind you, that you are sinners, both by nature and in practice; and as such, liable to the wrath of an offended God. Are not your bodies liable to suffering, disease and death? And can there be suffering and death where there is no sin, personal or imputed? Did not David exclaim "behold I was shapen in iniquity—and in sin conceived?" Did not Job say "who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean? And did not Paul say, "By sin—and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned?" Your minds, too, are prone to evil rather than to good—Folly is bound up in your hearts—and the influences of the Holy Spirit are necessary to lead you into, and keep you in the ways of true wisdom. Viewing yourselves thus as sinners,—well may you be thankful to God for your great privileges. Had he dealt with you as he did with another class of sinners—the fallen angels, he would have kept you in chains of hopeless darkness against the judgment of the great day. Yes, how much more favorably have ye been dealt with than the myriads of children who are born and live in heathen countries—who have never known a Saviour, and never heard the Gospel sound. You have the Bible, and the other means of grace placed within your reach—teachers of useful knowledge through the week; and of divine advantages to whomsoever you great responsibility. "To whomsoever much has been given, of him shall much be required." Be assured then, that if you neglect your opportunities of religious improvement, here, your fate will be worse than that of the heathen hereafter. Nor can you ever succeed in deceiving Him with whom you have to do. "God is not mocked—for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." God looks not so much on the outward appearance as on the heart. Your duties then, dear children, are plain, Obey thankfully and resolutely the Divine command "My son—my daughter—give me thine heart, and let thine eyes observe my ways." Sweet and acceptable to Jehovah is the incense of youthful piety; "they that seek me early shall find me." "Remember your Creator, then, in the days of your youth." Study habitually your Bibles. And accompany this study by prayer, that your minds may be enlightened as well as your memories stored—that the Holy Ghost may take of the things that are Christ's, and show them to your souls. Seek an interest in what Jesus has done and suffered. Implore grace to shun what He has prohibited, and to be, do, or suffer what he has prescribed. Obey them that have the rule over you, in the family, the sabbath-school, and the sanctuary. They watch for your souls as they that must give account. Theirs is a labour of love; and the only way in which you can show your gratitude by a willing obedience. They seek not yours but you, and the gain arising from your compliance will be not theirs, but yours. There is another duty that I would, in concluding, impress earnestly on your minds—that is, the duty of avoiding bad company.—Go not with those wicked boys who disgrace our streets by their lying, cursing, quarrelling, and other evil doings. When you are solicited to join them, consent not but think of the inspired declarations—"The companion of fools shall be destroyed," and "blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful." One word to Parents, Guardians, and S. S. Teachers. Your duties are most interesting and important. And it is of the utmost consequence that your training of the young be conducted by not only precept, but example. Children do not get the credit they deserve for assiduity and readiness of perception. They very soon notice, and take advantage of any discrepancy between your precepts and your practice. Be careful then, to let your sayings and doings, relative to children, be consistent. Not only point, but lead their way to Heaven. Take an example in this respect, from the Eagle, whose method of exciting her eaglets to take their first flight from the eyrie, is thus beautifully alluded to in Deuteronomy—"The eagle stretcheth her nest; but stretcheth over her young; spreadeth abroad her wings; taketh them, and beareth them on her wings." Sir H. Davy (not only a great, but a christian philosopher) avouches, from his own knowledge, to the fidelity of this animated representation. He tells us that he was an eyewitness of the eaglets' first essay to fly—that the parent birds began their instructions by making small and low circles; the young imitating them—that they then extended gradually the compass of their flight; always rising higher and higher; the eaglets following; and flying better, the higher they mounted. This sublime exercise, he says, they continued, until they disappeared altogether from his admiring gaze. So should we, my dear friends, teach the young immortals committed to our charge, to look betimes towards Heaven and the Sun of righteousness. We should lead them, by our example, to elevate their thoughts above the things of this world, which perish with the using—and to fix their affections on the pleasures that are at God's right hand; and that shall endure for evermore. It is thus, and thus alone, that we can entertain any rational or scriptural hope of success in our endeavors to benefit the young—and that, when the clouds of the valley shall flourish green on our graves, God shall, in the dear children now before us, raise up a seed to serve him. After the children had been regaled to their hearts' content, they were conducted out of the Hall by their teachers, the females taking the lead, and sent home in good season, apparently much gratified with their splendid entertainment. The whole of the children having retired, upwards of sixty of the parents, teachers, and their friends, sat down and partook of a friendly repast, all appearing very

much gratified with an entertainment so interesting in its nature, and so got up and conducted, as to merit the applause of every person who witnessed it.

WEEKLY ALMANACK & TIDE TABLE. FEB. 1842. Sun Moon High Water. Saturday 6 57 5 3 4 55 7 7 42. Sunday 6 56 5 4 5 35 8 27 5 57. Monday 7 54 5 6 6 11 9 24 9 51. Tuesday 8 53 5 7 6 34 10 15 10 35. Wednesday 10 51 5 9 5 44 11 25 11 36. Thursday 11 50 5 10 6 44 11 56 10 4.

CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE DURING THE WEEK. Thursday, 27th January, 33 3. Friday, 28, 0 32. Saturday, 29, 32 33. Sunday, 30, 34 34. Monday, 31, 30 37. Tuesday, Feb. 1, 30 20. Wednesday, 2, 16 36. Thursday, 3rd, this morning the thermometer stood at 36°.

SHIPPING JOURNAL. PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—Feb 2, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster Eastport Sandries to Sundry. —CLEARED.—Jan. 29, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster Eastport ballast. Feb. 1, bque. Vibia Driscoll London, Deals and by Wm. Garnett.

TO SELL OR LEASE. THAT well improved and advantageously situated FARM & ISLAND, with Dwelling House and two Barns at Gas Bay, five miles from Saint Stephens, lately owned by Thomas Dunn, now occupied by David Woodcock.

Apply to J. H. Whitlock, Esq. Saint Stephens, or JOHN DUNN, Saint Andrews, Feb. 1, 1842.

TO LET. From the First Day of May next. THE RED STORE ON the Market Wharf;—the Building is 20 feet by 40 feet, 41 stories high—in complete repair, and is one of the best stands for business in the Town.

WILLIAM BARCOCK, January 27 1842—571. SHIP TIMBER AND CORD WOOD. AT CHAMCOOK. THE above can be had on application to JAS. W. STREET, Lathwood can be had upon easy terms. February 1, 1842.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A meeting of the Board of Education of the County of Charlotte, held at the Racoon Office, January, 1842. In conformity with the desire of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, it was Ordered, That in all cases of application for license to teach School, the minister of the congregation to which the applicant has belonged for the last 12 months, is to certify as to his or her religious and moral conduct and character, and that in future all applications to this Board for or on the behalf of candidates for School licenses, or testimonials, as above required, to be addressed to the Board generally through their Secretary, H. H. HATCH, Esq. It was further ordered that no candidate be in future recommended for license by this Board under the age of 18 years. Resolved that this board will in future meet at one o'clock on the first Monday in each month, and that no candidate for School licenses will be examined on any other day except under very urgent circumstances.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE NEW BRUNSWICK CLOTH & FANCY STORE.

The Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced this day to dispose of his well assorted Stock, now remaining on hand, at unusually low prices. He has also just received a few fancy CRAPE and CHALLIE HKS'S, 1 BOX ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, and 1 Ead PRINCESS ROYAL CLOTH, a rich and new article for Ladies Dresses. J. IRWIN, St. Andrews, Jan. 29, 1842—41.

CAUTION. ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the half Lot No. 43, the one acre, Saw Mill and Buildings in this Parish, advertised to be sold at Sheriff's Sale the 11th day of February next, to satisfy an Execution in favour of Daniel Anley, Esq.—The said properties being mine, and without any legal claim against them.

ASA FOSTER, Grandmanna, January 4, 1842.

CAUTION. I HEREBY forbid any person or persons from purchasing a Lot of LAND, situated 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 Per; on the North, by Lands granted to James Allanahaw, Esq.; and on the South by Lands granted to the subscriber, said Lot was purchased by him from said Cunningham, in June, 1836.

JAMES LANTEN, St. Andrews, January 4, 1842.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale Lot No. 4 in the 4th Range Clarence Hill Settlement, Parish of Saint Patrick. The Lot is well wooded and good soil. Any person desirous of purchasing Land suitable for a Farm, would meet with a bargain by applying to the subscriber to whom the Lot was granted, or at the Standard Office, where every information will be given which may be required. The Terms are moderate.

MARYANN CLEARY, Saint Patrick, January 12, 1842.

FOR SALE. THE subscriber will sell that Valuable Lot of LAND containing 200 acres more or less, situated in the Grove Settlement, in the Parish of SAINT PATRICK, with a Frame Barn and new DWELLING finished. This Property is worth the attention of those wishing to purchase, as there is a large quantity of Spruce & Hardwood on it and in a good neighborhood. There is a Grist and two Saw Mills within a mile of the same.

Apply to the subscriber or to SAMUEL GERRY, at Saint Andrews. JAMES KYLE, 27th Dec. 1841.

DISSOLUTION. THE Co partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of HILL & ABBOT, expired on the 14th inst. by limitation and is dissolved. The name of the Firm will be used hereafter in liquidation only.

Persons indebted to the Firm are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers. GEORGE S. HILL, T. BURTON ABBOT, Saint Stephen, 19th Nov. 1841—4657m.

CANADA STOVES, IRON. ON SALE by the subscriber AT LOW PRICES, an assortment of Canada STOVES, from 20 inch to 36 inch, Common and Refined IRON (assorted) Blister and Cast STEEL, &c.

J. W. STREET, November 2d, 1841.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of the late ROBERT KENNEDY, Master Mariner, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within THREE MONTHS from this date; and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to JANE KENNEDY, Administratrix CHARLES KENNEDY, Admin'r. St. Andrews, Nov. 24, 1841—4677m.

MOLASSES, COFFEE AND SUGAR. 20 HHDS, Porto Rico MOLASSES, 8 Bags Cuba COFFEE, 8 Tons Bright SUGAR, 4 Ditto Low SUGAR. For Sale By J. W. STREET, November 18th, 1841.

Franklin Stoves! ON CONSIGNMENT. 2 FRANKLIN STOVES 36 x 56 ins, 2 Ditto 34 x 54 "

The above Franklins have no aprons, which is considered a great improvement; and will be sold very low. JAS. W. STREET, 14th December 1841.

22ND OCTOBER, 1841. WILLIAM BARCOCK & SON, HAVE received in addition to their former STOCK advertised 26th September 1841 the following: FALL & WINTER GOODS: Pilot Cloths, Petershams, Beaver Cloths, White, Red, Green and Blue Flannels, Blankets, Merino; Plain and Figured Orleans and Saxony, 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.

JUST RECEIVED. 2 CASES best Florence OIL, 1 case LIQUORICE—For Sale by S. T. GOVE, 13th January 1842. Tea! Ex "MARY CAROLINE," from Liverpool, via Saint John.

10 CHESTS SOUCHONG TEA. JAS. W. STREET, 14th December 1841.

JOHN PARKINSON, AUCTIONEER. THE above named being appointed an Auctioneer for the County of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage to that capacity 19th January 1842.

History of New-Brunswick. THE Subscriber having for some time past been engaged in compiling a work on this Province, intended to comprise its early history, statistics, topography, and all other information which may be either interesting or generally useful, respectfully requests those persons who may be in possession of original letters, public documents, or other papers relating to the affairs of New-Brunswick, to favour him with a perusal of the same, in order that the information they contain may be submitted to the public.—The Subscriber will feel greatly obliged to any person who will furnish him with local or other information to be embodied in the work, he being most anxious to render it as accurate and comprehensive as possible.

The work will be published in London, and will be illustrated and embellished with maps and plates. M. H. PERLEY, St. John, 6th January, 1842.—2 am.

Notice. THE Subscriber will make advances on consignments to his friends in Kingston, Jamaica, to the amount of \$5 per M on Lumber and \$2 per M on Long Pine and Cedar Shingles by draft on Messrs. Cavan Brothers & Co., London a 90 days sight, or Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, New York, on receiving Bill of Lading to insure the cargo in London. The Bill of Exchange for the advance to be endorsed on the Bill of Lading in Sterling money. The Premium to be settled in the West Indies, where the Shipper of the Cargo will have the advantage of receiving a higher premium than here. The Vessels after touching at Barbados will be allowed to proceed to the following Islands provided the markets are better to leeward than at Barbados on their arrival—namely:—TOBAGO, ANTIGUA, GRENADA, DOMINIQUE, St. VINCENT, St. KITTS, TRINIDAD, ST. TORTOLA, St. LUCIA, NEVIS, &c. Wm. KER, Saint Andrews 17th March, 1841.

NOTICE TO OUT-PENSIONERS OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL. THE Lords and others Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital having required that all OUT-PENSIONERS resident in the Colonies should be examined by means of interrogatories, to which they should reply before the issue of any further Pensions, Notice is hereby given to those PENSIONERS resident in the County of Charlotte, that they are to appear before the Commanding Officer at Saint Andrews, and those Pensioners resident in and about Woodstock before the Commanding Officer at that station, for the purpose aforesaid; and notice is hereby also given to all other PENSIONERS, resident in New Brunswick, who have not yet replied to the questions as above directed, that unless they present themselves at the Commissariat Office in Saint John or Fredericton, no notice of Pension will be made to them from and after the 1st April next. Commissariat, New Brunswick, St. John, 1st January, 1842.

Notice. THE Subscriber will make advances on consignments to his friends in Kingston, Jamaica, to the amount of \$5 per M on Boards and Plank, and \$2 per M on Long Pine and Cedar Shingles, by draft on Messrs. Cavan & Co., New York, upon receiving Bills of Lading and order for Insurance. The Shippers will be allowed the advantage of selling at the Out-Ports when the prices are better than at Kingston; and will be interested to call at Saint Andrews 15th 3-ly 1841—2 am.

JOB WORK. Executed at this office on the most liberal terms.

WEEKLY ALMANACK & TIDE TABLE.

FEB. 1842. Sun Moon High Water. Saturday 6 57 5 3 4 55 7 7 42. Sunday 6 56 5 4 5 35 8 27 5 57. Monday 7 54 5 6 6 11 9 24 9 51. Tuesday 8 53 5 7 6 34 10 15 10 35. Wednesday 10 51 5 9 5 44 11 25 11 36. Thursday 11 50 5 10 6 44 11 56 10 4.

New Moon 9th Feb. 5 am. Morning. CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE DURING THE WEEK. Thursday, 27th January, 33 3. Friday, 28, 0 32. Saturday, 29, 32 33. Sunday, 30, 34 34. Monday, 31, 30 37. Tuesday, Feb. 1, 30 20. Wednesday, 2, 16 36. Thursday, 3rd, this morning the thermometer stood at 36°.

SHIPPING JOURNAL. PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—Feb 2, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster Eastport Sandries to Sundry. —CLEARED.—Jan. 29, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster Eastport ballast. Feb. 1, bque. Vibia Driscoll London, Deals and by Wm. Garnett.

TO SELL OR LEASE. THAT well improved and advantageously situated FARM & ISLAND, with Dwelling House and two Barns at Gas Bay, five miles from Saint Stephens, lately owned by Thomas Dunn, now occupied by David Woodcock.

Apply to J. H. Whitlock, Esq. Saint Stephens, or JOHN DUNN, Saint Andrews, Feb. 1, 1842.

TO LET. From the First Day of May next. THE RED STORE ON the Market Wharf;—the Building is 20 feet by 40 feet, 41 stories high—in complete repair, and is one of the best stands for business in the Town.

WILLIAM BARCOCK, January 27 1842—571. SHIP TIMBER AND CORD WOOD. AT CHAMCOOK. THE above can be had on application to JAS. W. STREET, Lathwood can be had upon easy terms. February 1, 1842.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A meeting of the Board of Education of the County of Charlotte, held at the Racoon Office, January, 1842. In conformity with the desire of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, it was Ordered, That in all cases of application for license to teach School, the minister of the congregation to which the applicant has belonged for the last 12 months, is to certify as to his or her religious and moral conduct and character, and that in future all applications to this Board for or on the behalf of candidates for School licenses, or testimonials, as above required, to be addressed to the Board generally through their Secretary, H. H. HATCH, Esq. It was further ordered that no candidate be in future recommended for license by this Board under the age of 18 years. Resolved that this board will in future meet at one o'clock on the first Monday in each month, and that no candidate for School licenses will be examined on any other day except under very urgent circumstances.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE NEW BRUNSWICK CLOTH & FANCY STORE.

The Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced this day to dispose of his well assorted Stock, now remaining on hand, at unusually low prices. He has also just received a few fancy CRAPE and CHALLIE HKS'S, 1 BOX ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, and 1 Ead PRINCESS ROYAL CLOTH, a rich and new article for Ladies Dresses. J. IRWIN, St. Andrews, Jan. 29, 1842—41.

CAUTION. ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the half Lot No. 43, the one acre, Saw Mill and Buildings in this Parish, advertised to be sold at Sheriff's Sale the 11th day of February next, to satisfy an Execution in favour of Daniel Anley, Esq.—The said properties being mine, and without any legal claim against them.

ASA FOSTER, Grandmanna, January 4, 1842.

CAUTION. I HEREBY forbid any person or persons from purchasing a Lot of LAND, situated 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 Per; on the North, by Lands granted to James Allanahaw, Esq.; and on the South by Lands granted to the subscriber, said Lot was purchased by him from said Cunningham, in June, 1836.

JAMES LANTEN, St. Andrews, January 4, 1842.

FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has received Fall and Winter Goods, embracing a large and varied assortment suitable for the season, among which will be found:

- Fine and superior BROADCLOTHS, in various shades and colours. BEAVER CLOTHS do do. PILOT CLOTHS do do. Tweed, Backskins, and Diagonal Cassimeres. Red, white, plain and twilled Flannels, Rose and White single and double milled BLANKETS. SAXONYS and ORLEANS CLOTHS. ALI PASHA CLOTHS, a new article for Ladies Dresses. Roslyn Plaid SILK. Lbs. Wool, and Saxony Plaids for Ladies Cloaks. Printed Calicos, grey and white Shirtings. Twilled and plain REGATTAS. Large and small Rob Roy Plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs. HOSIERY & GLOVES in great variety. Gents Silk and Beaver HATS. Fur and Worsted CAPS. Ladies and Gents. BOOTS and SHOES. Fur MUFFS and BOAS. CARPETING and Hearth Rugs. A large assortment of Ready Made CLOTHING and London SLOPS. Also. A stock of FLOUR and GROCERIES. All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

WM. GARNETT, OF SAINT ANDREWS, AGENT of the PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, offers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and their contents, and all other descriptions of insurable property, AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which of ten, in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses, is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent who is authorized to issue Policies to applicants without delay. WM. CONNER, Secretary.

Hartford, Connecticut, July, 1841. Mr GARNETT also offers his services as an Auctioneer and Commission Agent. St. Andrews, 25th Nov. 1841.

Notice. THE Subscriber will make advances on consignments to his friends in Barbados, to the amount of \$5 per M on Lumber and \$2 per M on Long Pine and Cedar Shingles by draft on Messrs. Cavan Brothers & Co., London a 90 days sight, or Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, New York, on receiving Bill of Lading to insure the cargo in London. The Bill of Exchange for the advance to be endorsed on the Bill of Lading in Sterling money. The Premium to be settled in the West Indies, where the Shipper of the Cargo will have the advantage of receiving a higher premium than here. The Vessels after touching at Barbados will be allowed to proceed to the following Islands provided the markets are better to leeward than at Barbados on their arrival—namely:—TOBAGO, ANTIGUA, GRENADA, DOMINIQUE, St. VINCENT, St. KITTS, TRINIDAD, ST. TORTOLA, St. LUCIA, NEVIS, &c. Wm. KER, Saint Andrews 17th March, 1841.

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JOB WORK. Executed at this office on the most liberal terms.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
THE ACADIAN COMPANY'S Property at the LOWER FALLS, MAGAGUADAVIC, consisting of LANDS, MILLS, SLUICES, WHARVES, &c. which has been advertised for the last 8 months, is further postponed until **SATURDAY**, the 21st day of **APRIL**, 1842, to satisfy the Execution of 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 12th day of **FEBRUARY** 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, Jan. 6, 1842.

To be sold by Public Auction, on **SATURDAY**, the 8th day of **JANUARY** next, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of One and Four o'clock in the afternoon.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of **JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN**, of and to the following Tracts or Lots of Land situate in the Parish of Saint Davids, in the County of Charlotte, viz:—
LOT No. 1, in Block letter E, in Wentworth's Division.
LOT number 1, in Block letter F, in the same Division.
LOT number 5, in Block letter P, in the same Division.
And all that part of Lot number 3 in Block letter L, in the same division, which lies on the western side of Gallop's Lake, (so called) between the said Lake and Lot number 6 in Block K.

The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of **JOHN SMITH**, against the said **JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN**.
THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, 26th June, 1841.

The above SALE is Postponed until **SATURDAY**, the 5th day of **FEBRUARY**, then to take place, between the hours aforesaid, at the Court House.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, 26th Jan'y, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction on **SATURDAY**, the 27th day of **FEBRUARY**, 1842, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Claim of **ELIZABETH FARLEY**, and **ISAAC KETCHUM**, in and to the following Property in the Parish of Grand Manan, viz:—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 ANSLEY, Esq.** commanded to levy \$5005.11 6d. &c.
THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, 27th July, 1841.

To be sold by Public Auction, on **SATURDAY**, the 27th 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**, of that Property or certain tract or parcel of **LAND**, with the Buildings thereon, in the Parish of Saint George, known by the name of the **Baldwin Farm**, bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Land owned and occupied by **PETER DEWEY**; towards the South, by Land owned and occupied by **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; served 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 s. both with interest, and Sheriff's fees.

of **DANIEL ANSLEY, Esq.** commanded to levy \$5005.11 6d. &c.
THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, 15th December, 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 **Gravel Mill**, situated at the Second Falls of the Magaguadavic River, with the Land it stands on, together with the right of conveying water thereon 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 11d. 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 Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of the **ACADIAN COMPANY**, of and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and hereditaments of the said **Acadian Company**, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being and standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and appertaining. Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended so to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by **Timothy Williams**, **David Dudley**, and **Neal D.** 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.

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

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

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

E. Sphor, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor.
COYSTOCK & C^o, 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

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 1816 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his possible 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 Rheumatism, and contracted cold & sinews, How has this been done?

ANSWER—By the **Indian Vegetable Elixir** internally, and **Hess's Nerve and Bone Liniment** externally. Sold only by **COYSTOCK & C^o,** 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 **Hess's Liniment** for the Piles without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overhauling to be had where it is sold. It is also certain cure in nearly every case.

same price!!! Remember this.
LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES
DR. LIN'S
TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS,
AND
CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.
The greatest Secret discovered!

PURGE—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried, and yet sufferers have multiplied—and died; 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 humours of the blood must be carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humours.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age?—Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard remedy. These pills will do it, and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the same humours which unless the blood, and which only increase by purging unless the bitters are taken after. Buy, then, these pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills and daily the bitters, and if you are or have been invalid for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humours drawn off, and prevented from a return, and the yellow yellow hue of sickness change rapidly to the full blooming glow of health & youthfulness.

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 sign the notice as follows:—
EAST INDIA HAIR DYE. A. D. 1841 by **Thomas Comstock**, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.

Measrs Comstock & Co., New York, are the sole wholesale agents for the United States and all neighbouring countries.
DOCTOR O. C. LIN.
TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.
HO! YE RED HEADS & GREY!
PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.
EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.
Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!!

THIS dye is in form of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and 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 preparation, as one can easily test.

OLD DRUGS are sold by **COMSTOCK & CO** 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

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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 Swellings of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

RUM.
6 PUNCHONS strong RUM, Proof 19,
4 Ditto Demerara Do.
19 Barrels Mess PORK,—for sale by **J. W. STREET,** Nov. 23, 1841.

WHITE OAK and LOCUST
TIMBER—FOR SALE
THE CARGO of the schr. **EAGLES**, from Maryland, lying at **ROBINSON'S**, consisting of **WHITE OAK & LOCUST TIMBER**, which will be sold on application to
J. N. M. BREWER, Robinson, 25 Dec. 1841.

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 **CASSIMERES** of various shades, Diamond Beaver Cloth (wool dyed) a new and fashionable article, **PILOT CLOTHS**, Kerseys, Buckskins, Doekings, Tweeds, Sattinets, Rattonets, Vainets, & Swaines down **VE-VINGS**—from 84 to 15 4 in size—4 Point **BLANKETS**, from 84 to 15 4 in size—4 Bales containing Red, Blue, White and Yellow Plain **FANNELS**—white twilled **KESEYS** and **SERGES**, Red, Blue and Green Sableury's ditto, 1 Bale Worsted and Woolen **CAMBLET PLAIN-WEAVES**, 1 Bale Worsted and Woolen **YARNS**, assorted colours, Scotch and Venician **CARPETINGS**, Carpet Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and sets **FIRE IRONS** Received Ex "British Queen", via St. John.

2 Bales containing 150 pieces Figured and plain Orleans, Saxonia and Orleans de Floras. ALSO, 1 Case containing Grey Squirrel **MUFFS** and **ROBES**, German, Fitch and Sable ditto—Gents and Youths **FUR CAPS**, Marcellis **QUILTS** white & coloured **COUNTERPANES**, Woolen and Cotton Bags and Coverlets, 120 Pieces Dark Printed **CALICOES**, of the newest style of Patterns, 2 Bales Unbleached **COTTON**, 1 Bale Bleached and Grass bleached **COTTON** Shirtings and Sheetings, 1 Bale Furniture **COTTONS**, Worsted Fringes of different colors & bindings, 2 Bales blue and white Cotton **WRAPS**, Cotton Bunting, black and white **WADDINGS**, brown and black **HOLLANDS**, Linens, Ducks, Osnaburghs, Canvas from No. 1 to 6, Red and Grey **PAIDINGS**, Apron **CHECKS**, Scotch **HUNGARIES**, Chambray, Silk and Cotton **VELVETS** of all colours, Printed and Plain **MOLSKINS**, Twilled cotton **PLAIDS** and **GENUINE** Ladies and Gents **COTTONS** and **NEWSPAPERS**, 150lbs. Linn black white and Colored Thread, 1 Bale Tartan **PAID SHAWLS** and Handkerchiefs, Ladies **Lambwool** Nett **SHAWLS** and Handkerchiefs, Checked and Figured **Woolen** and Cotton **Victoria** **COAT** patterns, Gents and Ladies **Fur topped KID GLOVES**, Gents **Lambod** Buckskin and Doekskin lined **Gloves**, head Berlin and Fleese ditto with Green and Colored **THREADS**, 2 Large trunks Ladies **Cloth** and **Prunella** **Chamois** lined **BOOTS**.

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

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

D. BRADLEY, St. Andrews, October 28th, 1841 43rd fl.

HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000.
THIS long established Institution has for more than twenty-six years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honorable promptness. During 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 notice of 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 Provinces. **PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.** Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Williams, James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington, S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt, H. Huntington, E. B. Ward, and Albert Day. Eliphalet 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.

THOMAS SIME, St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1842.

NEW FANCY STORE.
FALL SUPPLY.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint Andrews that she has received her **FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS**, consisting of a general selection of **GROCERIES**, which she will dispose of on Reasonable Terms.

Rum, Brandy & Gin.
THE subscriber has just received new imported Ex brig "Santalos," Clements, from Demerara—10 Punns, and 2 Hhds. high proof Demerara RUM. Also On hand a few Puncheons St. Croix OLD RUM. One Pipe BRANDY, One ditto Geneva—all of which he offers low for cash or approved paper.

W. McLEAN, 16th December 1841

French Kid, Prunella, Calfaxin and Morocco Ties and Slippers. 120 Pieces English, French and Indiana Mounts, of almost all shades and colours. An excellent assortment of Figured and Plain Silks and Satins, Saxonia and Persians.

Also, A choice lot of Rich dark Winter **RIZZOUS**, 4 Boxes well assorted Winter Artificial Flower. Assortment of every description. Gents **Lambwool** double breasted **SHIRTS** and **DRAWERS**, Tubinet **Mufflers**; Gents Italian Black Silk Handkerchiefs; Rich Du Cape Black Neck Ties—an article as good (if not superior) to the aforesaid Italian Hfks. Gents Plain and Embroidered **RAIN** 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 **SHIRTS**, Gents Mackintosh Coats and Caps Ditto Beaver and Silk **HATS**, One case assorted **CLOTH CAPS** Travelling Bags, Umbrellas—jibs and estees. 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 **SLOPS**, 1 Case Ground bottom **TIMBERS**, Liquid and Paste **BLACKING**, Brass **CANDLE FLICKS**, Scrubbing and Hearth **BRUSHES**, 50 Reams Writing and Letter **PAPER**, 40 Ditto Wrapping do. different sizes, ON HAND ALSO.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT GROCERIES.
50 Boxes London, Liverpool, and G. and S. **SOAP**, Hyson, Souchong and Longou **TEA**, Lowy, Brown and Crushed **CGAR**, Rice, Coffee, Tobacco, Mustard, Ginger, Pepper, Sausch, Indigo and Blue. Fine Table **SALT**, Bloom **RAISINS**, A fresh supply of Superfine **FLOUR**; **Rye** do. And **VARIOUS** &c.

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

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

D. BRADLEY, St. Andrews, October 28th, 1841 43rd fl.

LAND FOR SALE.
TWO Lots of **LAND** on **PLEASANT RIDGE**, one formerly occupied by **JOSEPH HERRINGTON**, with a **LOG HOUSE & BARN**, and 14 acres cleared and under cultivation; and the other by **JOHN HERRINGTON**, with about 4 acres under tillage. As the above Property lies on the Fredericton Road it will be worthy the attention of any settler. Should this Property not be disposed of previous to the 1st day of **APRIL**, 1842, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction at **KELLY'S TAYLOR, ST. ANDREWS**. For particulars apply to **WM. McLELLAN, Esq.** St. Andrews, or to **JOHN HERRINGTON**, by JOHN, N.B.

Dry Fish and Oil.
NUMBER 8 MARKET WHARF.
The Subscriber offers for Sale at his usual low prices,
100 Quintals Codfish,
150 Quintals Pollack Fish,
100 Barrels No. 1, Fat Herrings,
200 Boxes sealed No. 1 and 2, smoked Herrings,
10 Barrels Cod and Haddock Oil,
S. R. FITZGERALD,
St. Andrews, Sept. 15, 1841.

THE STANDARD
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A. W. SMITH.
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