

THE  
RLOTTE COUNTY  
LURAL SOCIETY

ving Premiums for the Crop of  
1842, Via —

quantity of merchantable  
id on any one Acre £3 0 0  
to Ditto 2 0 0  
to Ditto 1 0 0

quantity of Oats not less  
to the Bushel raised on  
to Ditto 3 0 0  
to Ditto 2 0 0  
to Ditto 1 0 0

quantity of Barley not  
to the Bushel raised  
to Ditto 2 0 0  
to Ditto 1 0 0

quantity of Potatoes Do 3 0 0  
to Ditto Do 2 0 0  
to Ditto Do 1 0 0

quantity of Turnips Do 3 0 0  
to Ditto Do 2 0 0  
to Ditto Do 1 0 0

it of the Applicant and one res-  
will be required as proof of  
each description of Grain and  
er notice will be given as to  
will be received and the Pre-

of the Board of Directors  
D. D. MORRISON,  
—37— Secretary

LLING OFF!  
UCED PRICES!

is selling off his large and  
Stock of FALL and WINTER  
much lower prices than here-  
in the market.—The goods  
imported, and of the best qual-  
ity of

available green and claret Broad  
and duffles do, blue, black and  
Buckskin, Sattinette, Molekin,  
ians—30 pieces of white and red  
Salisbury and Swansdown do—  
heavy Kerseys do—2 bales Blank-  
n 14 to 16—Counterpane and  
rings of different colors—64 pieces  
n 9 to 14, green, blue, white  
—64 pieces of Orleans & Saxonia  
and patterns, Orleans do—Ladies  
colors—250 pieces of prime suit-  
ing—furniture cotton, checks  
twilled janes and lining cottons,  
id fine Regatta—table covers blue  
to and brown cloths do—Ladies  
landkerchiefs, silk Handkerchiefs  
white and brown do—woolens &  
f colors—cotton Warps white and  
ter flouts and Shaws, carpet & bid  
s and Morocco walking shoes—  
id Berlin do—Lambrequin, Shaw-  
ted do, Bobbinets and Laces, ja-  
mail Muslins, Macintoshes and  
rion Bobbinets, Quilottes and  
sewer and silk Hosiery, fur and hair  
ery, oil cloths and covered hats,  
it of ready made clothing, 50 pairs  
different quiltings, frack coats and  
eak coats, gummy trunks, red and  
th a variety of other articles in the

ARE AND CUTLERY.

ic, Scissors large and small, of an  
Kazors, pocket and pen knives,  
ket do, lake pens and covers, flat  
s, fire, shavers, wash tongs, long  
le, shoe and scrubbing brushes.  
FROCKIES.  
elfast white Soap, do  
agrow do  
les and Liverpool ditto,  
on mould and dipt Candles,  
this refined Leaf Sugar, from 4 to  
s, for family use;  
green Teas,  
ground Coffee,  
s, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, All-  
ce, and Calaisine,  
Grapes  
eing,  
of Black Lead,  
a brown Soap, do  
s window Glass 7 1/2 to 10 1/2  
Flour and corn meal, pork & fish,  
debited to the subscriber either by  
ont, are requested to call and ar-  
rith with and care expence.

C. BRADLEY.  
18 February, 1842

FANCY STORE.

ALL SUPPLY.  
r respectfully informs the Ladies  
of Saint Andrews that she  
ALL SUPPLY OF GO OD, con-  
sisting of  
ic & Family Goods  
ason, and at the Lc west Prices  
A general selection of  
ROCERIES,  
pore of on Reasonable Terms.  
M. SHELLOCK.  
1—44—

THE  
DREWS STANDARD

ED EVERY FRIDAY, BY  
S. W. Smith.

in Saint Andrews, N. B.  
T. E. R. M. S.  
delivered in town or called for  
n forwarded by mail.  
ntinued until arrears are paid  
RTISEMENTS,  
g to written orders, or continue  
if no written directions  
12 lines, and under, 3s  
Do, all over 12 lines 3d per line,  
er 12 lines 1d per line,  
the year as may be agreed on.  
y individuals who have no ac-  
Office to be paid for in advance  
is, &c. struck off at the shortest  
id for on delivery.

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# The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

VOLUME 9

NUMBER 28

Price 15s. in Town]

SANT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, (FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1842.

[17s. Gd. sent by Mail.

## THE RESURRECTIONS OF BARNEY BRADLEY.

Abridged darbtthjo mDulin University  
Magazine.

[CONCLUDED.]  
The worthy coronor immediately swore a  
jury after which they proceeded to find a ver-  
dict in the following manner.

Gentlemen, are you all sworn?  
We are sworn Mr. Casey.

Waiter, he shouted, I'll trouble you to  
bring me a tumbler of cold water, with a  
naggu of whiskey in it. There is mischief's  
dreadth about me to-day, boys; upon my hon-  
our there is—owing to the hate of the room  
and the hot weather.

Truth, says the foreman, myself is just as  
if I was either ben' pulled out o' the river  
with precipitation. I'm so dry. Blood a-  
live, Mr. Casey, don't forget us!

What a naggin a man! No indeed, let a  
be a glass o' pote, and I don't care. Wain-  
er!

The Waiter appeared.  
Bring us up twelve glasses of whiskey, and  
be quick, for I'm in a great hurry.

The coroner, when the whiskey arrived,  
took off his grog, and the rest to the jury al-  
so began to disappear.

Misther Casey, said the foreman, with a  
shrewd face, here's wishing your health, and  
success to you, Sir, in your occupation!

Thank you, thank you, Mr. Foreman—  
Now let us proceed to call the witnesses—  
capital whiskey that, for public house wis-  
key, gentlemen, added he to the bystanders,  
if there's any of you competent to give evi-  
dence in this unfortunate affair we are ready  
to hear you. Does any of you know how the  
deceased came to his death?

I'm his cousin, Mr. Casey, said a man  
coming forward.

But what do you know of his death?  
Oh, not a haporth good or bad, barrin that  
he's dead, poor fellow, replied the man.

Several persons now advanced, who declared  
that they were competent to give testimony  
as to the manner and cause of his death.

One man was sworn and thus replied to  
the jury—

Foreman—What do you know about this  
business, Mickey?

Why, I seen Andy Murtagh there givin'  
him the lick that kilt him; and I say it's ne-  
ther fair nor honest for Andy to be jury upon  
a man that he has done for.

This was like a thunderstroke upon the  
coroner. Instead of being angry; however,  
it affected him with uncontrollable mirth, and  
as a feather will often turn the feelings of an  
Irish crowd either one way or the other, so  
did Andy's macauvre and the coroner's exam-  
ple produce long laughter among all present,  
except the deceased's friends.

Murtagh, said the coroner, sorra a thing  
you are than a common skamer, to make  
such an ass of me and corpse, and jury, and  
all, by such villainous connivance. You're  
at least a homicide, Andy; and to think of  
our bringin' in a verdict, and one of the jury  
an outlaw, would mutilate the whole proceed-  
ings. Only for the honour of the thing, upon  
my honour and soul I'd not scruple a  
thrashen to commit you for contempt of  
court, you imposthor.

Faith, Sir, said Murtagh, I thought I had  
as good a right to be one of the jury as any  
other, in regard that I knew most about it,  
I'll make a good witness any how.

Get out ye nager, said the coroner, I'll lay  
you by the heels, before night, please God Gen-  
tlemen, would him tight till we return our  
verdict.

I'll give you my book oath, replied Mur-  
tagh, that the man was walking about as well  
as ever he was, long after his scrimmage with  
me. Ay, an' I can prove it. There's Dick  
Moran who knows it.

Dick was sworn and examined by the Fore-  
man—

Dick, said the Foreman, who was a pro-  
cess server, and who, moreover, considered  
himself no bad authority as a lawyer, an op-  
inion which caused him to keep a strict eye  
on the practice on the courts.

Dick, what's your name?  
Dick, what's your name? replied Dick,  
with a grin be my faith that's equal to Paddy  
is this you? when you meet a man.

You must answer him, said the coroner,  
the question is strictly legal.

It is, said the Foreman, in high dudgeon,  
strictly legal; an' I say agin, Dick Moran  
what's your name?

Dick raised his eye-brows, and after giv-  
ing a look of good humoured astonishment  
and contempt at the foreman, gravely replied,  
My name is id? why Paddy Baxther.

This excited considerable mirth; but the  
coroner began to get exasperated at what he  
looked upon as an insult to his authority.

That's not to the purpose, at all, at all, ob-  
served the coroner; sorra a verdict we'll get  
to night at this rate.

Sir said the foreman, you ought to have a  
crier to keep order in the court. The black-  
guard should be put out.

I'll tell you what it is, said the choleric  
coroner, addressing Darby, if you're not off

before we find our verdict, upon my secret ho-  
nour, I'll kick you from this to the court-  
house abye, and lay you by the heels there  
afterwards.

You kick me is id? A pair of us can  
play ahat game, Mr. Casey. Did you ever  
hear wat prefound intherest is? I'll tell you,  
if you're your hand or foot to me, you'll get  
the ame. To the mischief with all up-  
start.

The Coroner, who was a noted pugilist,  
sen in a body blow that laid Darby horizon-  
tal a moment. Darby, however, had friends  
on his own part, as well as on behalf of Bar-  
ney who were not at all disposed to see him  
treated by a man in office.

Down wid the rascal! they shouted, clos-  
ing immediately about the coroner, down wid  
him! he's a government man, any how, an' a  
spy, may be, into the bargain. Down wid  
him!

Come on, you rascals! shouted the cor-  
oner, my jury and I against any baker's dozen  
of you. Gentlemen of the jury, stand to me,  
and we'll clear the house. Come boys,—  
come gentlemen—fight like men. We can  
bring in our verdict afterwards.

Honour bright, Mr. Casey, responded the  
jury, we'll back you, Sir, every man of us.  
To the mischief wid the verdict, till after our  
speech's over.

The friends of the jurors also took the part  
of the coroner, as did many others present,  
for the man's propensity in fighting had made  
him popular; so that, in point of fact, the  
numbers were pretty equal on both sides.

A rich scene ensued. In a moment the  
whole room exhibited such a picture of riot  
and uproar, as could scarcely be conceived.

The coroner and his jury certainly did fight  
like men, and they were every whit as man-  
fully opposed. All were thumping, knock-  
ing down, pulling, dragging, wrestling, and  
shouting. Crash went chair—smash went a  
window or table—down went a man here—  
up sprung another there—a third was heard  
in this corner—a shout in that.—Sometimes  
they appeared detached into small groups;  
again they seemed like a ravelled hank mat-  
ed into one mass of inextricable confusion.

The doctor and apothecary got first an odd  
thump, *cu passant*, in compliment to the cor-  
oner; by and bye sucked sorely against  
their wills, in to the vortex of the fight; and  
ere it was half over, they might be seen a-  
mongst the thickest of the fray, giving and  
receiving, according to their ability on each  
side.

The fight might now be at it's hottest,  
when two men were seen engaged in a bitter  
struggle near the window, one of whom was  
the coroner, and the second, to the inexpress-  
ible astonishment of all present, no other  
than the subject of the inquest, Barney Brad-  
ley himself. In a moment, what between  
surprise and mirth, there was an immediate  
cessation of hostilities among all the beliger-  
ents, with the exception of coroner and  
Barney; Darby M'Fudge and the foreman  
who, so far as exhaustion permitted them,  
laid in the blows with great vigour.—It was  
impossible to say on which of their heads  
victory might have alighted; for however  
amusing the contest appeared to the watch-  
ing and excited bystanders, the latter deemed  
it proper to separate Barney and the coroner,  
for the ludicrous purpose of giving that gen-  
tlemen an opportunity of recognizing his  
antagonist. The foreman, who had already  
been sufficiently well-drubbed, felt no wish  
for a more lengthened battle; and the two  
medical gentlemen stood as if thunderstruck  
at the activity of the corpse!—When the four  
were separated, it is utterly impossible to de-  
scribe what ensued, so as to retain any por-  
tion of the mingled mirth and amazement of  
the whole crowd.

Oh! exclaimed the coroner—why! why!  
is it he?—is it he?—it is—as sure as the sky  
is above us, it's the rascal that was kilt! —  
the dead vagabond who had the inquest o-  
ver!

This was replied to by a thundering uproar  
of laughter, in which, however, neither the  
coroner nor his medical friends felt any inclina-  
tion to join.

Now gentlemen, let us resume the proceed-  
ings. Barney, as I consider you the most  
important evidence, we shall begin wid your-  
self.

Wid all my heart, Sir; ha! ha! ha! But  
wid permission, Misther Casey, are you un-  
well, Sir?

Not I—I'm in excellent health.  
Truth, then, wid great respect, you're no  
sich thing, Sir. There's not a man in Ire-  
land wants flaybottomry more than you do?

Why, Sir, you have too much blood in you  
entirely. Your nose, Sir, is twisted a little  
to the one side too and by gorra that's another  
sign.

Come, come man—my nose! Asy Barney  
you know how that can be accounted for on  
the other point you're right enough. Maybe  
I have too much blood that I want sartnly.

Sir, if you take my advice, you'll lose some  
immediately. I'll spin it out o' you while  
you'd say Jack Robinson.

The audience were exceedingly grave here.  
Not the least symptom of a smile appeared on  
a single face. On the contrary, they looked

at the coroner with an alarm, which the ras-  
cals succeeded in making more, impressive  
by their feigned attempts to conceal it. At  
length one of them said in a very solemn voice.

Misther Casey, Barney's right, Sir. Some-  
thing is wrong wid you whatever it is, for  
there's a great change in your face since you  
came into the house.

Tut, it can't be but if I thought—  
Thy safest way, Sir, is to be sure and lose  
the blood; Barney's the very boy that can  
breathe a vein in style.

Where are the other medical gentlemen?  
said the coroner. Why, they are gone!—  
However I don't wonder at it, after what they  
got.

Waiter, shouted Barney, bring up a ba-  
sin, poor Mr. Casey's not well. Why Sir,  
you're changin for the worse in your looks ev-  
ery minute. Not a word I'll hear, Sir, not a  
blessed syllable of evidence I'll give to-day,  
barrin you take care of your health.

Gentlemen of the jury, you think I want to  
lose blood.

Bedad, Sir, there's a terrible change on you,  
why you're black under both eyes. You  
must have got some hurt, Sir, inwardly, durin  
the row.

Faith, an there may be something in that  
sure enough. Come, Barney, set to work.  
It can do no harm at all events.

Barney, now in his glory, stripped the cor-  
oner, and in two minutes had a full tide of  
blood rushing from his arm, into a large wash  
basin, the bottom of which could not be  
covered by less than thirty ounces of blood.

Now, Mr. Casey, don't you feel aser?  
I do, Barney, but cursedly weak. Stop  
man, you have taken enough, five times over  
do you intend to fill—the basin! Stay! my  
sight's going—I'm getting —

Forty-eight ounces of blood would be apt  
to make any man weak. The worthy cor-  
oner could go no further, and in a moment he  
lay at full length; in a swinging faint.

It was now, when he could not bear them,  
that their mirth became loud and excessive,  
—Barney, in the mean time, tied up his arm.  
The mischief fly away wid you Barney, but  
you're able to walk wid out bein' led, any  
how, you bird o' grace!

Whist wid yres, replied Barney, we'll be  
up to him. Let us sit an' build an inquest on  
himself, before he comes to—that won't be  
these ten good minutes to come.

Oh! consummation to the better. Here you  
rap at a press sarver—you must be the crow-  
ner, an' es you'd do nuttin for nuttin, we'll  
give you another glass o' whiskey.

Then, Barney, you must take my place on  
the jury.

To be sure I will.  
Well thin gentlemen, as we were all spec-  
tators of this bloody business, we may as  
well, at wanst, return a verdict against Barney.

Not wifful murder agin me, any how, al-  
ther in joke or earnest.

No, but here's the verdict: we find that  
Misther Casey died by the visitation of Bar-  
ney Bradley.

A choice good one, replied Barney. Here  
waiter, bring me a naggin of burnt whiskey  
for Misther Casey. That's what'll set him  
to rights. Here, boys, let us bring him near  
the windy, an' raise him up a little. Come  
Misther Casey blood alive, Sir, don't be a  
woman.—Pluck up spirits—here's a naggin o'  
burnt whiskey, to make all square. Bedad,  
Sir, you have nothin else than the pattern of  
a gintled case this minute.

Coroner—Where's the whiskey, in the first  
place!

Here, Sir, here it is. Never nip it; take it  
a bite, an you may dance Shawn Baie in five  
minutes.

Yes, it will do me good. Gentlemen of the  
jury what has happened to me? Was there a-  
ny thing illegal in this business?

Sorra haporth. Misther Casey, barrin that  
Barney Bradley tuck a few ounces of blood  
out of you.

Yes, yes, I remember. Barney in the mane  
time, confound you, and your flaybottomry  
you have almost bled me to death, you infer-  
nal quack.

It was impossible to resist the ridiculous  
appearance of the coroner, whose face, being  
at best ruddy upon a sallow ground, now bore  
a strong resemblance to green linen, if we ex-  
cept his nose, which was of a pale dead blue,  
like the end of a burned brick. The laugh-  
ter in fact could not be suppressed, nor could  
the coroner, after surveying himself in a three-  
cornered broken looking glass that hung a-  
gainst the wall, avoid joining in the mirth,  
although at his own expense.

This was Barney Bradley's first inquest, or  
as it was termed by his neighbours, his first  
resurrection. He was, however, subject  
to three inquests, every one of which he sur-  
vived, and in every one of which the coroners  
suffered either by flaybottomry or a sound  
drubbing.

## RIGHT OF SEARCH.

TO LORD ASHBURTON.  
LETTER II.

MY LORD,—It is not my accident that you  
have been nominated as extraordinary ambas-  
sador to the United States. There are many  
recommending circumstances which at the

first blush justify the selection of our adroit  
premier. You are in a measure the architect  
of your own fortune. You are descended of  
a race of prosperous citizens. You will not  
overshadow the republican plainness of the  
Tylers and the Cruttedens, by the lustre of  
your birth or the length of your titles. But  
you are a rich, and have from your earliest  
years been a prosperous and thriving man;  
and these circumstances will not be without  
their influence on the most money-loving and  
money-getting people that the sun has ever  
shone upon. It is true, you are a member  
of the British House of Lords; but there your  
patent of nobility is hardly yet dry, so spick  
and span new is it; and, if I mistake not, your  
friends on the other side of the Atlantic can  
"en recanche," and, to balance the aristocratic  
side of the account, claim you as having been  
in early life an American citizen. Be this  
as it may, you are connected with the States  
by three of the strongest ties which can be  
entwined round the heart of man,—firstly by  
marriage,—secondly, by a connexion with  
the land (for I have been told you are a large  
landholder in Pennsylvania);—and, thirdly,  
by money, of which (if I am not misinformed)  
you have large parcels invested in the Ameri-  
can funds. All this may be for good, or it  
may be for evil; but the game, my lord, wheth-  
er for the one or for the other, is completely  
and altogether in your own hands. If you  
will allow yourself to be circumvented and  
controlled by the smooth and specious friends  
into whose society you must inevitably be  
thrown from the peculiar nature of your con-  
nections, then there is every reason to fear  
that a people calm and calculating by habit,  
characterised by every formidable quality—  
active, laborious, tenacious, specious, vain-  
glorious, and head-strong—may induce you  
to thing that the settlement of the question of  
the *Right of Search* is one of easy solution;  
and that it now but remains for Great Britain  
to surrender pretensions which at the present  
time of day it would be not only inconveni-  
ent, but preposterous, to urge. If I am to  
judge from the changeful and contradictory  
passages in your public life, you would not  
hold out a long siege on this cardinal question  
of search, or, indeed on any other subject,  
provided the enemy sat down before you, and  
open his trenches in regular form. It is true  
that your personal interest as a landholder  
and a fundholder in America, would lie ex-  
actly in conformity with such a render as I  
hint at; but (without imputing to you any  
interested motive in advertising to you Ameri-  
property, both real and personal), I am bound  
to admit that your interests in England, in  
lands and monies, are much more considera-  
ble than any you may have now, or probably  
may hereafter acquire, in the United States.  
It is not, however, to your pecuniary interests  
that Jonathan will appeal for the solution of  
this question: he is too crafty and cunning  
for that; he tells you the homage of his acquiescence,  
when he tells you that above five-and-thirty  
years ago, one Mr. Baring—and the fact  
proves, he will add, that the said Baring was  
the most clear-sighted gentleman in all Eng-  
land—declared, not off-hand, in the blunder-  
ing of an *extempore*, perhaps an after-dinner  
speech, but in a perpended pamphlet, written  
with malice aforethought, "That the preten-  
sions to a right to search a national ship for  
any thing appears generally exploded and re-  
nounced by all parties." Where, my good  
lord, did you, or your then firm, learn such  
notions? They are unknown to the English  
constitution. They are repudiated by the  
common and maritime law, they are disown-  
ed by the lowest swabber of decks in the  
English navy; they are protested against to  
the death by the universal English people!  
I ought, however, to crave your pardon.  
You are not a diplomatist; you are not fami-  
liar with treaties, state-papers, protocols, and  
negotiations. You have, probably, not stud-  
ied the constitutional or maritime history of  
your country. You are possibly not familiar  
with the work of Selden, with the text of  
Monloy, the celebrated letter of the Duke of  
Newcastle to the Prussian minister, or the  
multifarious judgements and *dicta*, on the  
subject, beginning with the 4th institute, c.  
22, and ending with the decisions of Lords  
Ellenborough and Stowell, as reported in  
East and Robinson. You have not, as all  
the world knows, digested the tough mutton  
of the *inns of court*; or drank that "*casse-  
tate*," their ready port; or "cudgelled your  
brains" with reading either their voluminous  
books of reports or their text-writers. Nor  
to sustain this right of search, have you lain  
within fourteen inches of hammock, or pre-  
pared crowns, hand-pikes, rammers, sponges,  
powder-horns, matches and train tacks, as  
I have done. No,—not a bit of it. At the  
very time when I was fighting—say, and bleed-  
ing—for this unalienable right, you and your  
firm—having probably more property embar-  
ked in American than in English bottoms—  
were penning the pamphlet to whose doc-  
trines and principles I here take exception.  
As our education and services were different,  
so are our rewards. For old England and  
her ancient and imprescriptible rights I shed  
my blood, and am now on half-pay, I will

not say in what rank; against old England  
and those rights you shed very copiously your  
—ink; and you are a peer and ambassador  
extraordinary, named to settle the question  
which you certainly prejudged; which possi-  
bly you did not understand or look at, more  
in reference to average and contribution,  
than with a view to the sustainment of the  
honour and naval strength and superiority of  
our common country.

Whether you understand this great question  
at this moment, or will take the pains to make  
yourself master of it, I profess not to know,  
nor do I very much care, unless in so far as  
the interests of our country are involved; but  
this I do not hesitate to aver, that unless you  
prefer your duty to the compliances expected  
from you by the American party with which  
you are connected, your failure will be the  
most egregious that has occurred in our time,  
not even excepting the most signal Whig fail-  
ures of John George, earl of Durham, and  
the Hon. David Montagu Erskine, now Lord  
Erskine, minister at the court of Bavaria, but  
at the period to which I allude envoy of Great  
Britain to the United States. I knew the late  
Lord Durham well. He was an honourable,  
straightforward, high-minded man; but vain,  
ignorant, overbearing, and shallow. He left  
these shores strongly and justly prejudiced a-  
gainst the character and government of the  
Czar of Russia. In the fortunes of Poland  
he took a more than ordinary interest.—He  
sympathised with her sorrows, and would have  
had before he went to Russia the power, he  
had raised her from her prostrate condition.  
This was well known to the court to which  
he had been accredited, and he was in conse-  
quence treated with more than incivility on  
landing at Odessa. Complaint and high-toned  
remonstrance was the consequence. Ex-  
planation followed.—The Czar himself did  
not disdain to utter a few civil and honeyed  
speeches thus furnishing the diplomatic dia-  
colon to soothe the Durham dignity. The  
arrogant, vain, and shallow peer was equalled,  
amazed, and delighted. His anger was ap-  
peased, his self love flattered; in a word, com-  
plaint was hushed. Nor did imperial conde-  
scension stop here. Civility beget intimacy,  
intimacy ripened into friendship—imperial  
friendship!—and Poland was forgotten. Cir-  
cassia spoken of in a *soft* voice tone, and the  
Vixen and her condemnation hinted at with  
"bated breath and whispering humbleness."

Up to this moment Lord Durham had been the  
most popular peer in this country. He was  
looked up to by a then considerable, and cer-  
tainly a most active and energetic party, as  
their chosen leader; he was put forward as  
the only possible minister, and enfolded to  
popularity as future premier; but from the mo-  
ment he surrendered the dignity of his coun-  
try and forgot his duty as a minister and a  
man—from the instant he bartered and trucked  
English interests and English honour a-  
gainst a Tartar's smile, he descended from  
his elevated position, and became powerless,  
degraded, and disgraced. He returned to  
his native land, and the rest is tedious, as a  
twice-told tale. Instead of clatching the  
seals of office, he was transported to Canada:  
from which dependency, after a flagrant failure,  
he departed, and shortly afterwards died.

I say nothing against a conciliatory and  
complying spirit: such a spirit is sometimes  
of advantage in negotiation; but a minister  
should never yield in any matter that essen-  
tially concerns the honour and interests of  
his country. Before I conclude the letters  
which I shall have the honour of addressing  
to your lordship, I hope to convince even the  
most sceptical that the *Right of Search* is a  
question involving the honour and interests  
of England, and on which no minister should  
bate one jot of the ancient practice and well  
established pretensions of our native land.  
But previously to such an inquiry, allow me  
to adduce the example of the present Lord  
Erskine in addition to that of the late Lord  
Durham, in corroboration of my position of  
the danger of any minister yielding a pin's  
point in a question involving the honour of  
his flag or nation. In the year 1807 there  
was an encounter between H. M. S. Leopard  
and the American frigate Chesapeake, which  
took place off the coast of America, the re-  
sult of which was the loss of some lives on  
board the American frigate. In complaining  
of this encounter, Mr. Munroe, the then en-  
voy from the United States at the Court of  
St. James's, remarked "on the unfounded  
and most unjustifiable pretensions to search  
for deserters."

In Mr. Canning's reply of August 2, 1807,  
he stated, "That his majesty neither does  
nor has any time maintained the pretension  
of a right to search ships of war in the nau-  
al service of any state for deserters." But  
in a subsequent communication to Mr. Munroe  
dated September 22d, the secretary for for-  
eign affairs explained this first admission  
thus:—

"If the right to search ships of war for de-  
serters is not insisted upon by this country,  
it is not because the employment and the de-  
tention of British mariners on board the na-  
tional ship of any state are considered as less  
injurious to Great Britain than their employ-  
ment aboard merchant-vessels, but merely  
that redress is in that case to be sought by



government, and not to be summarily enforced by the unauthorized officers of any of his Majesty's ships of war. Further, on our then foreign secretary speaks thus:—"The right and the practice of which you are instructed to complain as irreconcilable with justice and intolerable in all their parts have been exercised by Great Britain from the earliest ages of the British naval power, even without any qualification or exception in favour of national ships of war. When masters, subjects of his Majesty, are employed in the private service of foreign individuals, under private civil contracts, the ships, subjects, and the foreign individuals with whom they contract to serve, enter into engagements inconsistent with the duty of his Majesty's subjects towards him, but to those engagements the government of the foreign nation has made itself a party. In such cases the species of redress which the practice of all times has admitted as sanctioned, is that of taking such subjects at sea out of the service of such foreign individuals and recalling them to the discharge of their duty to their sovereign and their country."

It is needless to repeat that these rights existed in their fullest force for ages previous to the establishment of the United States of America, and it would be difficult to contend that the recognition of that independence can have operated any change in this respect, unless it can be shown that, in acknowledging the government of the United States, Great Britain virtually abdicated her own rights as a naval power; or unless they were express stipulations by which the ancient and prescriptive usages of Great Britain, founded on the soundest principles of national law, though still enforced against other independent nations of the world, were to be suspended whenever they might come in contact with the interests or feelings of the American people. Subsequent to this all intercourse between the inhabitants of the United States and his Majesty's ships of war universally, and much diplomatic correspondence took place, to which it is not necessary here to advert, on the 23d of January, 1800. However, it having been previously intimated by the Hon. David Montague Erskine (now Lord Erskine) that "there existed in those individuals who are to have a leading share in the new administration of the United States, a disposition to come to a complete and cordial understanding with Great Britain," Mr. Secretary Canning addressed to Mr. Erskine a despatch containing three conditions, in which neither the honour nor interests of England were in any wise compromised.

Mr. Erskine, my lord, like yourself, had many personal friends and connections in America, with whom he lived on the most familiar footing. He had like Lord Ashburton, married an American lady. There was then, and there is now, I believe, no man more distinguished by a lofty sense of honour, no individual on earth more disposed than as now to uphold what he really believed the dignity and maritime rights of his country. But the misfortune is, that we often take our impression of these interests and of that dignity from the people with whom we associate. We involuntarily, and as it were, insensibly, glide into their train of thought and mode of judging, especially when it is in precise conformity with our own settled notions. It is against this error, trivial in matters of high concernment, that I would especially guard your lordship.—Such an error, resulting from the best and purest intentions, as in the case of Lord Erskine, drew down on his lordship's head the following censure from Mr. Secretary Canning, in a despatch dated the 22d May, 1809:—"It is much to be regretted that, in the execution of instructions upon points of so much delicacy and importance you should have thought yourself authorized to depart so widely, not only from their letter, but from their spirit." The secretary of state proceeds, in the course of five pages, to point out those deviations seriously adopted, not only in non-conformity to his Majesty's views, but in contradiction to this positive direction. On the 30th of May, Mr. Erskine's agreement, to which I refer, was disavowed by an order in council, and as it was impossible that he could then exercise his functions either with satisfaction to himself or with advantage to his Majesty's service, he was instantly recalled, and replaced by Mr. Jackson.

I do not for one moment say that your lordship will fall into any of the errors of Lord Durham or Erskine; but knowing that your lordship's previous opinions were—knowing, also, who are your connections in America, I have thought it right to speak in terms of friendly caution, and to revive in your mind circumstances which may have been effaced by the efflux of time, for, alas! my lord, thirty-two distinctly told years have sounded since these occurrences, when you and I were younger men than we are now. I had purposed, in the present letter, to open the question of the right and dominion of the sea, which has always been "not common to all, but susceptible of private dominion and property," but I find I must enter on this part of the question in my third letter.

I remain, my lord,  
A SAILOR AND SENESEITE.

**Important to Timber Merchants.**—The commissioners of the customs have, with reference to the contemplated alteration in the timber duties, issued an order to their collectors and comptrollers, at ports where regular trading timber yards and pounds have not already been provided directing them to acquaint the merchants engaged in that trade, that they are ready to receive applications as to temporary arrangements for landing colonial timber and other goods imported to the 10th October previously, and hold them in bond, subject to the low rate of duty, if not taken out for home use before the proposed tariff becomes law.

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, June 18

The determination of France to build 73 steam frigates above the size of those in the British Navy, has given our Government much concern, as this country is not in a state to build an equal number of the same class to cope with them. The Admiralty had assembled the master shipwrights at Woolwich Dock Yard, and formed a Committee of the Royal builders to devise the best means to protect our line of battle ships from the certain destruction which France intends by such formidable preparations to visit them with. All the large ships building at the Royal Dock Yards were stopped proceeding until a plan should be determined to make them adequate to repulse the steam ships of the French and American navies. Our steamships are, therefore, to be forthwith fitted with long 68 guns, and experiments are going forward at Woolwich to make them impregnable in running up harbours, &c. Sir Robert Peel's government are quite alive to the importance of preserving our sovereignty of the sea.

**Her Majesty's Health.**—The effect of the recent atrocious attempt on the life of our beloved Sovereign, is said to be too perceptible in Her Majesty's countenance and demeanour, when in public. Two equestrian attendants, one on each side of the Royal carriage, in place of one as formerly—and the greatest precautions are taken to guard the life of one so near and dear to every class of Her subjects.

An Arabian man of war has arrived in England—she brought over four valuable Arab horses, and other presents, from the King of Muscat to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The Bank of British North America held its annual meeting at the Bank-house, on the 7th inst., when it appeared, from the report, that the surplus of the bank was £15,000, and the paid-up capital £200,000.

We have heard from good authority that Government are in possession of information from Jellalabad three days later than what had been given to the public, by which the gratifying fact is known, that General Pollock had effected a junction with Sir R. Sale, and that the united force would be competent for offensive operations.—*Hampshire Tel.*

(From the Liverpool European, of June 19.)  
The trial of the youth, John Francis, for high treason in shooting at the Queen, took place on Friday in the Central Criminal Court, London. He was found guilty on the second and third counts of the indictment, charging him with having fired a pistol, loaded with some destructive substance at her Majesty, the jury having a doubt that it contained a bullet, but believing that it was loaded with something else besides wadding and powder. The prisoner, who was dreadfully affected, was sentenced, in the usual form, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.

The tariff has at length passed through committee, and a better feeling in consequence is visible in the produce market. The new duties will come into immediate operation on the passing of the act, except in the special cases of salt provisions and timber. The cholera has been raging at Calcutta, carrying off many scores of natives and several Europeans.

The Marquis of Waterford was, on the 8th inst., married at Whitehall Chapel, to the Hon. Miss Stuart, the accomplished daughter of Lord Stuart de Rothesay. Up to the 31st of May, the amount of contributions for the sufferers at Hamburg, was about £1,943,000.

### THE TIMBER DUTIES.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 6.**  
Mr. Roebuck, who on the preceding Friday had proposed the equalization of the duties on colonial and on foreign sugar, now moved the equalization of the duties on colonial and on foreign timber. He had passed much of his life in the Canada, and he could state that the timber trade of those colonies was a trade of no consequence to the community at large. The Canadian timber dealers were a race and not a numerous race, and they alone derived any benefit from that trade which indeed was rather injurious to the rest of the population; for it was a gambling sort of commerce, the greater part of each year's timber being brought down the rivers and lost. As to the argument about fostering our navy by long voyages, if it were good for anything, it would describe that our timber should not only be brought from Canada, but call at Cape Horn. Considering these things, and that the country must lose revenue by giving an advantage to the dealer over the cheaper supply, he should press the equalization of the duties, at 20s. upon all kinds of timber.

Sir H. Douglas contended that the timber trade was of great importance both to Canada and to this country. Last year the Canadians took upwards of £3,000,000 worth of British manufactures, for which they paid chiefly in timber, and if the differential duties were abolished, the colonies, for all purposes of commerce, would be independent states. The hon. and gallant member entered into various statements, for the purpose of showing that the colonial trade furnished a steady and increasing demand for British manufactures, whilst the foreign trade, both with regard to France and America, had fallen off and was in its nature uncertain. The colonial trade depended on the differential duties which the hon. and learned member for Bath sought to do away with were an indispensable condition to the maintenance of that system. The differential duties were the return, which we made to the colonies for the restrictions imposed on them, and their continuance was for the interest, not of the colonies only, but of the mother country also—because in fact, one could not be served without serving the other.

He (Sir H. Douglas) was no convert to free trade notions, he thought those notions dangerous to our colonial empire, and though prepared to alter and modify existing duties, he would still strenuously contend for a reasonable and efficient protection. If there was to be free trade let it be one sided, but let this country put herself at once in a state of dependence upon foreign countries altogether. But if they did that, they would like Samson, bring down a majestic but fearful ruin upon their heads. He concluded with proposing an amendment, "That the duties, on and after the 10th day of October next, should be fixed at 30s. on foreign timber, and 38s. on foreign deals, both per load; and that no ulterior reduction, as contemplated, should take place in either."

Mr. Patrick Stewart proposed rather to place the duty at 5s. per load on colonial timber, and 35s. on foreign. He knew not what interest was benefited by the cheapening of wood.

Mr. Gladstone said that if the Canadian timber trade was indeed, as had been urged by Mr. Roebuck, a trade artificially raised by our own legislature, that alone was a sufficient reason for not suddenly overruling what we ourselves had so established. We had proceeded too, throughout the tariff, upon the principle of affording a certain degree of protection. Mr. Stewart, who tried to steer nicely between his love of free trade and his interest as a colonial proprietor, had asked what class was benefited by the cheapening of wood; he would ask in return, what class was not? He then expounded in detail, and with reference to a variety of facts and figures the advantage of the duties proposed by government as compared with the proposals of the preceding speakers.

Sir C. Napier discussed the comparative merits of different timbers for ship-building, and urged the importance of the Canada trade to the navy of England. If that trade were destroyed England would suffer a decrease of 20,000 seamen.

Mr. Hunt thought that the best of the plans before the house was that of the government. He expatiated upon the benefit of free trade in all things.

Mr. Baring was prepared at once to abandon all differential duties. But though the difference now recommended was a less protection than he had himself proposed when in office, he would not object to it on that account. He did think, indeed, that when ministers were making a sacrifice of revenue to the amount of £600,000 a year, it was not wise in them to throw the whole of that relief on the one article of timber; but that feeling would not induce him to vote for any of the plans which were brought forward in opposition to that of the government.

The committee then divided.  
For Mr. Roebuck's motion 164  
Against it 243  
Majority 227

It being at this time past one o'clock, a wish was expressed that the committee should adjourn but the house appearing anxious to proceed with the discussion of the tariff.

Sir H. Douglas brought on the amendment for imposing a duty of 30s. upon each load of foreign timber, and 38s. on foreign deals, without any view, as proposed, of a further ultimate reduction of duty.

Sir R. Peel opposed the amendment, and expressed his conviction that the system of taxation as proposed in the tariff was the best that could be adopted.

Mr. Labouchere also opposed the amendment and after a few words from Lord Sandon and one or two other members, it was withdrawn. The whole of Lord Ashburton's homestead, situated at Clipham, a romantic village about two miles distant from Bedford, together with twelve houses in the villa were recently totally destroyed by fire.

Riots of a very serious character have occurred at Cork, Limerick, Ennis, and other places, in consequence of the high price of potatoes and other articles of food. At Ennis the police were forced to fire on the mob; two or three lives were lost, and several persons were wounded.

A rumor is very prevalent, and is believed in well informed quarters, that six sail of the line are about to be immediately commissioned. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir William Mansfield Gomm, K. C. B. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the island of Mauritius and its dependencies.

From all quarters of Ireland there is the most cheering promise of an abundant harvest. The corn, fruit and potato crops will be at market fully a month before those of last year's harvest.

We regret to hear of the failure of a large paper factory in the neighbourhood of Manchester; the engagements are said to amount to upwards of £200,000, one of the Manchester Banks being principal creditors. A great number of hands will be thrown out of work by this event.—*Morning Herald.*—[The failure is that of Messrs. Hilton, of Over Darwen, near Blackburn.]

Rear Admiral Griffiths died at his villa, at Burnes common, on Tuesday in his 73d year. Great activity is observable in the preparations at our naval stations and dock yards.

Six vessels arrived at Cork lately with cargoes of wheat from Malta and Marseilles. The report gains currency that Lord de Grey means very speedily to retire from the government of Ireland. The Duke of Buccleuch, it is supposed, will be Earl de Grey's successor.

**North American Boundary.**—Mr. D'Israeli has addressed the following letter to the London papers:—

Mr. Editor.—The questions which I addressed to Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, on Wednesday night, with respect to the North American boundary, refer to a subject of such paramount importance, and

involve statements of so general a character, that I feel I may be excused adopting this step in order that their nature may be precisely ascertained by the native whose interest and honour they concern.

I mentioned on that occasion, that I had learnt from an authentic quarter that the state of Maine had, by the invitation of the government of the United States, appointed commissioners to assist in the negotiation with the British government; that the propositions with which those commissioners were entrusted involved, on the side of Great Britain, as the basis of negotiation, a virtual surrender of title to the disputed territory—whilst they claimed on the side of Maine a recognition of title to the navigation of the St. John, and asserted generally the principle of compensation to Maine for any portions of the disputed territory which might ultimately be accorded to Great Britain. I stated that the result of this arrangement would be much less advantageous to this country than the settlement by the King of Netherlands under the convention of 1827. I stated also that it was the general understanding of the state of Maine, that these propositions would be acceded to by her Majesty's envoy extraordinary, the governor of that state having officially communicated to the legislature that he had "reason to believe" that they would be accepted, and that it was on that understanding ascertained, as I have grounds to suppose from previous communications between Governor Fairfield, Mr. Webster, and Lord Ashburton, that Maine had consented to the appointment of commissioners.

The questions which I addressed to Sir Robert Peel were these:—

"1st. Whether her Majesty's Government had received information of these transactions?"

"2d. Whether her Majesty's Government had instituted any inquiry into the causes why the award of a sovereign arbitrator settling the North American boundary, and rendered according to the terms of a solemn convention, had been attempted to be set aside by the late Administration?"—I am, sir, your obedient servant.

B. D'ISRAELI.

Sir Robert Peel's reply, as given in the Parliamentary report in the European, is as follows:—

I must say that I think the question of the hon. gentleman altogether premature. (Hear, hear.)—It would be most improper in me to give an answer to such a question in the present state of the negotiations. I hold in my hand a dispatch from Lord Ashburton, stating that certain Commissioners had been appointed by the State of Maine, but I believe that Lord Ashburton has had no communication whatever with those Commissioners.—The transaction rests altogether between the State of Maine and the Government of the United States. Negotiations of the utmost importance are pending, but I feel that it would be wholly inconsistent with my duty to make any statement respecting them to the House.

### LATER FROM CHINA.

**China and India.**—By the Overland Mail from India, we have advices from Bombay of the 4th of May. They communicate the surrender of the fortress of Ghuznee by Colonel Palmer on the 1st of March, and the slaughter of the garrison by the Ghazees tribe as soon as they had marched out of the City. Colonel Palmer was aware of the murder of Sir William M'Naghten, the seizure of General Elphinstone, and the destruction of the British Army at Cabul; and yet he stipulated that the force should be conducted to a city the inhabitants of which were drunk with the blood of nearly ten thousand of his countrymen! When the Garrison surrendered, Colonel Palmer states that he had but 300 men, of whom 100 were wounded; that he had not more water than would have supplied him forty-eight hours, and that to escape massacre no other course was left him. As if apprehensive that all this would not form a sufficient justification, he adds that General Elphinstone had ordered him to abandon the citadel.

The gallant General Sale, besieged in Jellalabad by Akbar Khan, at the head of 6000 Afghans, being apprehensive that Akbar was about to raise the siege to attack General Pollock in the Khyber Pass, made a sortie in which he completely routed the Afghans, burned their camp seized all their stores and ammunition, and recovered four of the British guns taken at the Cabul massacre. The victory cost the life of one of the bravest and best officers in India, Colonel Dennie. In a style equally gallant and daring, General Pollock forced the Khyber Pass, on the 5th of April. Lieutenant Cumming, a promising young officer, was here killed. There was not the least doubt entertained of the junction of the forces under Generals Sale and Pollock being safely effected. Lord Ellenborough was commencing a course of vigorous operations. Accompanied by his Secretaries he had proceeded to the Upper Provinces of Bengal, to be nearer the grand scene of action. The news of the murder of the Shah Soojah, by his own people was confirmed.

The Oriental arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday week, bringing a number of passengers and despatches from India, which were carried by the Overland Mail. Among them are some items of highly important news from China, though not of a later date than those already received, being from Macao to the 6th of March. The Chinese were assembling an immense army for the purpose of driving the "English barbarians" from Ningpo.—The following extract from a letter from that place, of the 6th of February, shows the kind of reception it was likely to meet with from our gallant countrymen:—

"On the 3d instant the Jupiter transport arrived, with 500 men, a most necessary accession to our force. We are all just now on the qui vive, as reports have been brought in that the Chinese have been assembling for-

ces from all quarters of the empire, that they have 80,000 men, and are advancing, to make a last grand attempt to crush us.—They are said to be within thirty miles, and advancing in several divisions so as to attack Ningpo and Chinhae at one time. If even half the number of Chinese troops mentioned is true, the odds are certainly not in our favour, as we cannot assemble more than 2,000 men in Ningpo; but the Chinese have never felt our grape and canister yet, and we are all in capital spirits. The General would like nothing better. Yesterday a white buttoned mandarin arrived at Ningpo, and intimated to the General that some man of high rank was coming to negotiate with us; but that is out of the question, except as concerns our not attacking Hong-Chow-Foo, and it is very possible that it is only to throw dust in our eyes as to their real intentions."

Accounts somewhat later than the above state that a large body of Chinese troops had actually assembled near Yu-yao, and that Gen. Sir Hugh Gough was about to take measures to disperse them. The movement on Hong-chow-foo, which it will be remembered, was contemplated on the arrival of the reinforcements per Jupiter, is consequently postponed until we have put the rabble to rout at Yu-yao. Sir Henry Pottinger, it appears, had left with the Admiral and Commander-in-Chief full powers to act according to their own discretion.

The fortifications on the banks of Canton River were still in progress, but it was understood that Sir Henry Pottinger would not undertake any operation against the Chinese, unless batteries were attempted to be erected below the usual anchorage.

Monsieur Challave, the French Vice-Consul, and two of his friends, had been captured by the natives, going ashore, and did not effect their escape till they had received some rather rough treatment. A disposition, indeed, had been generally shown by the natives to insult foreigners whilst walking in the streets of Canton. Some Russian officers, it is said, have arrived from Peking, to instruct the Chinese in the art of war. Trade was extremely dull.

### Liverpool Timber Market, June 18.—Pine.

The price of this article continues to rule very low, the holders of duty paid cargoes being anxious to sell. Quebec cargoes, of best quality, may be quoted at 14 1-2d. per foot, and common at 13 1-2d. per ft. A cargo of St. John Pine, of good quality and very large average, has been sold at 18 3-4d. per foot.

**Red Pine.**—Quebec Red Pine, of large size, is inquired after, and would sell at 22d. to 23d. per foot—common, 21d. per foot; St. John Red Pine is 15d. to 16d. per foot.

**Pitch Pine.**—per cubic foot, 1s. 10d. **Birch.**—Saint John Birch is worth 16d. to 18d. per foot, and Pictou Birch in cargo, 13d. to 13 1-2d. per foot.

**Deals.**—per standard hundred, 2d. quality, £11 to £12 10s.; 3d. quality, £10 to £10 10s.

**Laths.**—per fathom of 4 feet, £4 10s. **Staves.**—per M (1200) Saint John and St. Andrews Ash Hoghead, £6 10s. to £7; ditto Red Oak, £5 to £6; ditto Ash Barrel, £4; Nova Scotia Red Oak Hoghead Staves, £4 to £5; do. Ash ditto, £4 to £5.

**Tea.**—On the receipt of the telegraphic despatch from India there was some inquiry for Tea, but subsequently the market became more quiet, and very few transactions had taken place. In the Grain and Flour markets a small decline in prices has taken place.

**Halifax, July 6.**—The Britannia arrived in harbour at half past six o'clock yesterday evening from Boston, from which port she sailed at her regular time. She was detained about thirty-six hours off this harbour by a dense fog, which prevented her from making the land. Major William Cooks, Bearer of Despatches from Lord Ashburton to the Home Government, is a passenger on board. The Steamer brought fifty-seven passengers, ten of whom are for this city. Thirteen persons in addition to those that came from Boston, took passage last evening in her for England.—Those from Halifax for Liverpool are—Col. Monies, 69th Regt. and Lady; Judge Rolland, Chas. Rolland, Master Rolland and Governor; Messrs E. Albrow, McIntosh, Ritchie, A. Ewing, Schwartz, and J. Davy.

The Honorable Charles Simonds, one of the gentlemen deputed by the Executive of this Province to visit Washington and confer with Lord Ashburton on matters connected with the settlement of the Boundary Line between New Brunswick and Maine, returned to this city on Monday afternoon, in the Steamer North America from Portland.—The negotiations, we are informed, had not been concluded when Mr. Simonds left Washington; and from what we have seen stated in American papers received during the week, we fear there is yet strong reason to doubt a speedy settlement of this vexed question, notwithstanding the report to the contrary published last week. The New York Express states, as a rumour, that Lord Ashburton and the Maine and Massachusetts Commissioners had disagreed in the matter.—*Courier July 9.*

**Improvement.**—We have noticed of late, with much pleasure, a number of fine lofty fire proof Brick Buildings in course of erection on and adjacent to the Market Square on vacancies made by the fire of November last. We understand that Noah Disbrow, Esq. who was the first to set the example of erecting Brick Buildings in Saint John, has introduced a decided improvement in the roof of a substantial fire proof Brick Store which he is now erecting in Water street, by having a course of Bricks laid in mortar, before laying the slates—a plan which, we think, will

effectually prevent the burning of the roofs of destroyed by part to ignit doubtless be erally follow of Brick B

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have noticed of late, a number of fine lofty erections in course of erection to the Market Square, since the fire of November 1834, and that Noah Disbrow, Esq. is to set the example of improvement in the roof of the Brick Store which stands on Water street, by having it rebuilt in mortar, before laying on the new brick, which, we think, will

own to the British people. It would prove the downfall of British power in North America, and cause a disruption in the empire. New Brunswick, it must be recollected, as settled by the Loyalists from this country, who fled to those Northern wilds, for the sake of their sovereign, their opinions, and the Government of their choice. These and their descendants are planted in the great west have enumerated. How then can we Britain return them to the United States, without incurring deep, lasting, and lasting dis honour.

But we will not dwell upon this point, be

By order of the Board.  
D. D. MORRISON,  
Secretary.

very low for cash.

ROBERT KER.

Andrews 19th May, 1842

Per A. CAMPBELL, his Attorney.

---

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

Do. Malt Whiskey,  
Do. old London particular Madeira.  
**ON CONSIGNMENT.**  
Do. Firkins Cumberland Butter.  
J. W. STREET

Original issues in Poor Condition  
Best copy available





## SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand, of the ACADIAN COMPANY, of and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and hereditaments of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being and standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and appertaining. Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended so to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley, and Neal D. Shaw the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said Lands and Pr. mises having been taken under several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

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

The above sale is Postponed until MONDAY the 1st day of August, when it will positively take place, at one o'clock p. m.

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

To be sold at public auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, P. M.

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

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

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 26th day of NOVEMBER next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Claim, and Demand of JOHN McLAHLAN, Esquire, of, in, and to, those certain Lots or Tracts of Land, situated at Chamcock, so called, in the Parish of St. Andrews, known and distinguished as Lots No. 10, 11, and 16, containing 233 Acres more or less, together with all and singular the Buildings and Improvements thereon. The same having been taken under, and by virtue of, several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS JONES,  
SHERIFF OF CHARLOTTE.  
St. Andrews, 17th May, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 17th day of DECEMBER next, at the Court House, in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of Gordon McKay, to all that Lot of Land, situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, on the east side of the Digdegush River, known as Lot No. 30, formerly granted to John McElroy, containing about 112 acres. And also to that other Lot of Land situate in the same Parish on the East side of the River known as Lot No. 10, granted to John Johnson, containing 112 acres, and purchased by the said Gordon McKay, from the heirs of the said John Johnson. The same having been seized to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court for £32 19s 6d, at the suit of the Hon. James Allan Shaw.

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, June 8, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY the 17th day of DECEMBER next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand, which Angus Daniel McMaster had, on the 11th day of December last, or now has, as Heir at Law of the late John McMaster, deceased, of and to all the Real Estate, within the County of Charlotte, owned by the said John McMaster, at the time of his decease, comprising among others, the following Tracts and Parcels of Land, viz:—A Tract of Land in the Parish of St. Patrick, on the North-east side of Passamoudy Bay, formerly granted to Capt. Farrell, with the Mills, Houses, and erections thereon, commonly known as the "Digdegush Property" now in the occupation of the Hon. James Allan Shaw.

Also—Lots Nos 2 and 3, at the Rolling Dam in the said Parish of St. Patrick, with the Mills and Mill Privileges thereon.

Also—A Tract of Land at the Lower Falls, in the Parish of St. George, on the West side of the Maguadavie River, purchased by the late John McMaster, from one Joseph Gunnison, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Dams, and other erections thereon, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court for £145, &c. at the suit of Wm. Smith, Alexander Smith and John Smith.

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, June 9, 1842.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the Ninth day of JANUARY, 1843, at the Court House in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of James Pratt, jun., to that certain piece, parcel, or tract of Land, containing two acres more or less, situate lying, and being on the Western side of the Maguadavie River, near the Second Falls thereof, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the South-east corner of a Lot of Land owned by Daniel Gilmour, and bounded North by the said Gilmour lot, West by the road on Highway, South by Land owned by George D. Gilmour, and East by the Maguadavie River, with all and singular the appurtenances, &c. The same having been seized to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John P. McKay, endorsed to levy £57 19s 3d with Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.  
St. Andrews, June 14, 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 effectively in every instance yet known, amounting to many hundreds. It is not unpleasant to the taste, and does not prevent the daily avocations of one using it: it must be persevered in, and the cure is gradual, but certain and permanent. Instances are constantly multiplying where this distressing complaint is completely relieved and cured although of years standing, by the use of Dr. Syphon'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 direction for his agent to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with, and even cured by it. He hopes also that this may secure its great benefits to the distressed sufferers who are labouring under headache.

E. Syphon, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor.  
CONSTOCK & CO.,  
71 Maiden Lane, New York

## From the New York Herald.

### MYSTERY.

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 kept 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 humane 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, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted cords & sinews. Answer.—By the Indian Vegetable Elixer internally, and Henna Nerve and Bone Liniment externally. Sold only by CONSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

### \$100 REWARD.

ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered for months, to any one who will locate and put it up with various demans. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of CONSTOCK & CO.: that name must always be on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take the direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it, for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine. Sold by Constock & Co, 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

For the Piles, For all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Group, Whooping cough, Scald Head,

### LOOK OUT.

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

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

**LIVER COMPLAINTS AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES**  
DR. LIN'S  
**TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS,**  
AND  
**CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.**

The greatest Secret discovered!

PURGE—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried, and yet sufferers have multiplied—and died; and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done—without the tonic

to follow, and sustain the system. Purge, you must! Too-sickly humors of the blood must be carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humors.

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

There are cases so numerous of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to give us no other. Buy and use these medicines, and use no other, and such will be the result to you. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

**FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS**  
will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. Lin, M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:—

Entered according to Act of Congress, A.D. 1841 by Thomas Constock, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.

Warrented the only genuine.  
Messrs. Constock & 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 stain the Skin!!!

THIS dye is in form of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, fallen with the hair, be restored to its natural color, and by the use of this dye, a person having a grey hair, may secure a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the hair, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made, by the use of soap and water. A person having grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test.

These facts are warranted by the gentleman, and his wife, who have used the celebrated chemical, Dr. Constock, author of Constock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

This dye is sold only by, CONSTOCK & CO.

71 Maiden Lane, New York.

### OLDRIDG'S

### BALM OF COLUMBIA.

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

DR. TAYLOR'S

### BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,

FOR CONSUMPTION

AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

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

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

### GINGER BEER FOUNTAIN,

### AND

### Temperance Boarding House.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage which he has received in his line since he commenced business, and respectfully informs them that he has taken that commodious and central House No. 2, King street, owned by Mr. B. McGeary, which is being fitted up for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders, and trusts by attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage.

A few steady Boarders can be taken immediately. Ginger and Spruce Beers will be supplied to Inn Keepers in the Town and Country at a very liberal discount.

18th May 1842

RUSSELL MOTT.

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

### TO BE LEASED.

THE STORE, WHARF & PREMISES lately occupied by JAMES REIR, Esq. Enquire of S. WATT, Attorney for Thomas Watt.

## HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Connecticut, United States.  
Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000.

THIS long established Institution has for more than twenty-six years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honourable promptness.

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

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

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

THOMAS SIME.

St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1842.

## 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, often, 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, 8th Nov. 1841.

## TO SELL OR LEASE.

THAT well improved and advantageously situated FARM & ISLAND, with Dwelling House and two Barns at Old Bar, five miles from Saint Andrews, lately owned by Thomas Dunn, now occupied by David Woodcock.

Apply to J. H. Whitlock, Esq. Saint Andrews, Feb. 1, 1842.

JOHN DUNN,

10 COPIES A YEAR FOR \$10.

The handsomest and cheapest Periodical for the Young.

## Every Youth's Gazette.

Illustrated by Elegant Engravings.

TO BE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

ON Saturday the 22d day of January, will be commenced the editing and publishing of a new weekly paper, which will be called "EVERY YOUTH'S GAZETTE." It will be of the quarto form, containing eight pages similar to the New York Mirror. Every number will be embellished with BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

The contents will be of the most pleasing character. The contents will be for the most part original, and adapted to the wants and capacities of youthful readers. Not only will the exclusive services of an accomplished Editor be given to the work, but the talents of many popular writers will be enlisted in its support.

All the new popular works for children which appear in England will be obtained; and from these the best articles will be chosen and published entire in the columns of the Gazette, together with the engravings by which they may be illustrated. Thus, in our catalogue of contributors, there will be many names, dear and familiar to the young—Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Holland, Mary Howitt, Miss Martineau, Mrs. Barwell, Miss Mitford, Mrs. C. C. Hall, Joanna Baillie, Mrs. Southey, Miss Coleridge, and others. Thus, at a price far less than that for which such works could be reprinted in the shape of books in this country, will the most excellent treatises and stories for the young be presented.

Arrangements will also be made to obtain original articles by favorite American authors. A pure moral tone will pervade every sentence of the new periodical. Every thing like sectional, sectarian, or political bias will be sedulously avoided. In fine, the Journal will be adapted to the tastes and capacities of all children, and thus merit its name.

EVERY YOUTH'S GAZETTE will, on and after the 22d of January, be issued on Saturday mornings, at the office of the New World 30 Ann street, New York.

Terms.—To place Every Youth's Gazette within the means of all the girls and boys in the country, it will be sold to subscribers at the following low rates.—For one copy, sent to any part of North America, \$2 a year, for 2 copies \$3, for four copies \$5, for ten copies \$10, always to be paid in advance. When 4 copies for \$5, or 10 copies for \$10 are ordered, the remittance must be made in current money, of New York or New England—and the papers directed to one address.

Letters on business, and all communications to be addressed to "The Editor of the Youth's Gazette," 30 Ann street, New York, franked or post paid.

## BANK STOCK.

ONE SHARE Charlotte County Bank Stock

Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.

## THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

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

For the greatest quantity of merchantable Wheat raised on any one Acre £3 0 0  
Second Ditto 2 0 0  
Third Ditto 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Oats not less than 38lbs. to the Bushel raised on one Acre Ditto 3 0 0  
Second Ditto 2 0 0  
Third Ditto 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Barley not less than 50lbs. to the Bushel raised on one Acre Ditto 2 0 0  
Second Ditto 1 10 0  
Third Ditto 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Potatoes Do 3 0 0  
Second Ditto Do 2 0 0  
Third Ditto Do 1 0 0

For the greatest quantity of Turnips Do 2 0 0  
Second Ditto Do 1 0 0  
Third Ditto Do 1 0 0

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

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

April 1, 1842—37/vi

## SELLING OFF!

## AT REDUCED PRICES!

The Subscriber is selling off his large and well assorted Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS! at much lower prices than heretofore offered in the market. The goods are all lately imported, and of the best quality—consisting of

BLUE, black, invisible green and chest Broad Cloths, pilot and duffles do, blue, black and dry Cassimeres, Buckskin, Sainette, Mole skin, Tweeds and Fustians—20 pieces of white and red Flannels—Welsh, Salisbury and Swansdown do—twill blue and heavy Kerseys do—2 bales Blankets assorted, from 14 4 to 8 4—Counterpanes and Coverlets—Carpetings of different colors—64 pieces brown cotton from 3 4 to 3 4, green bleached white cotton, Lisen do—64 pieces of Orleans & Saxony of different shades and patterns, Orleans de Floras and Merinos all colors—26 pieces of prints suitable for winter and spring—turnout cotton, checks and homespuns, twilled junc and lining cottons, cotton stripes and fine Regatta—table covers blue and crimson, white and brown cloths do—Ladies plaid Shawls & Handkerchiefs, silk Handkerchiefs, and Scarfs, Stays white and brown do—woolens & worsted Yarns all colors—cotton Warps white and blue, Ladies winter Boots and Shoes, carpet & kid Slippers, grunella and morocco walking Shoes—Ladies gloves, lined Berlin do—Lambwool Hose, Mohair and worsted do, Bobbinets and Laces, jacquett, back and mill Mauds, Bishopwanes and cambricks, Insertion Bobbinets, Quiltnets and Edgings—Gents beaver and silk Hats, fur and lineth Caps, Southwestern, oil cloths and covered hats,—a large assortment of ready made clothing, 50 pairs of pantaloons of different qualities, frock coats and sewing jackets, peak coats, gaiters, stock, and striped shirts, with a variety of other articles in the line.

Knives and forks, Scissors large and small, of an excellent quality, Razors, pocket and cut-throats, all ivory combs, pocket do, lake pens and covers, flat irons, Italian do, fire shovels and tongs, lung splines and shovels, shoe and scrubbing brushes.

## GROCERIES.

10 Boxes of Belfast white Soap,  
15 Boxes of Glasgow do,  
20 Boxes London and Liverpool do,  
10 Boxes London mow d and dipt Candies,  
1 Case of double refined Leaf Sugar, from 4 to 6 lbs, for family use,  
Seachong and green Teas,  
Ground and unground Coffee,  
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Allspice, and Sassafras,  
A few Cakes of Glazes,  
Indigo and Bluing,  
A quantity of Black Lead,  
A lot of corn brooms, Lamp Oil,  
A few boxes window Glass 7 1/2 5 1/2 10 1/2,  
A quantity of Flour and corn meal, pork & Fish.

P.S. Those indebted to the subscriber either by note or book account, are requested to call and arrange the same forthwith and save expense.

C. BRADLEY.

St. Andrews, 8th February, 1842

## NEW FANCY STORE,

## FALL SUPPLY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint Andrews that he has received his Fall Supply of GOOD, consisting of

**Fashionable & Fancy Goods**  
suitable for the Season, and at the Lowest Prices Also—A general selection of

**GROCERIES,**  
which she will dispose of on Reasonable Terms.

M. SHERLOCK.

November 4, 1841—44

## THE SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

A. W. SMITH.

At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS.  
15s. per annum, delivered in town or called for 17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.  
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Inserted according to written orders, or continued till forbid if no written directions.  
First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 3s  
Each repetition of 10, 2s  
First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line  
Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line  
Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.  
Legal notices by individuals who have no account with the Office to be paid for in advance.  
Blanks, Handbills, &c. struck off at the shortest notice,—to be paid for on delivery.

## AGENTS

St. Andrews, Parish  
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MILLTOWN,  
St. DAVID,  
Tower Hill,  
Oak Bay,  
St. PATRICK,  
St. GEORGE,  
Upper Falls,  
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