

# The Standard,

## OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

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### THE LAST OF THE MOHEGANS.

Died at Mohegan, Dec. 19, John Uncas aged 85 years, the last male of the royal line of the celebrated chief of that name. He will be interred, we understand, in the royal burial ground of the Mogsans, on the plain.

The death of this descendant of the celebrated Indian Chief is worthy of particular notice, at this time, when there are so few remnants in existence of the warlike tribes which inhabited the New-England States, when the European Colonists first landed on their shores. One of the most noted of these tribes was that of the Mohegans, whose head quarters were on the river Thames, in Connecticut. The small reservation of land which the remnant of the Tribe still retains lies in the town of Montville, half-way between Norwich and New London on a beautiful eminence, in sight of both those cities of Connecticut, (say five or six miles from each.) Their numbers at present do not exceed, we believe one hundred souls. The burial ground of the Sachems is in the town of Norwich, and has been frequently noticed by antiquaries.

The distinguished warrior, Uncas, whose name has added so much celebrity to the Mohegan tribe, was originally a petty Sachem; a Pequot by birth, a subject and tributary to Sassacus. When the English settlers made war upon the Pequots, Uncas was friendly to this chieftain, but was kept in check by the talents and prowess of this formidable warrior. Of the English he entertained from the first a very respectable opinion, and finally united his forces and fortune with theirs. Upon the death of Sassacus, Uncas became Sachem of the remaining Pequots, as well as of the Mohegans. He claimed in this character a right to the territory comprising the most of that part of Connecticut River. From that time he became one of the most formidable Indian Chiefs in the Southern part of New England. His authority extended not only over his own subjects but to other tribes West of the River. At the head of about 500 warriors he fought and defeated Miantinomb, Chief of the Narragansets, a tribe inhabiting territories East of the Mohegans. Uncas was a steady friend to the English Colonists, and in 1659 gave a deed of the town of Norwich to Thomas Leffingwell and his friends in consideration of important services rendered him by Leffingwell in one of the wars between the Mohegans and Narragansets.

According to Doctor Dwight, Uncas died at an advanced age and left his power and property to his children. Onecho, his eldest son, commanded a party of Mohegans in a war which the English carried on against the Narragansets, in 1676. The family, however, soon declined in their importance by the general declension of their tribe and the sale of their property to the whites.—N. Y. Tribune.

**The Boundary Treaty.**—The ratification of the Boundary, and its final consummation, has had the effect of drawing sentiments of dissatisfaction from the Governor of Maine, who considers that the United States Government have been duped by the sagacity of the British commissioner. But despite his opinion the two Governments recognise in its adjustments the exercise of the greatest prudence and wisdom.

**Dr. Milner and his Mother.**—One evening, a party of friends assembled at the house of the Rev. Joseph Milner, were discussing, among other religious topics, the character of St. Paul. Joseph Milner expressed very strongly his idea of the privilege and happiness of those persons who enjoyed opportunities of personal intercourse with the Apostle; and said, that he could scarcely conceive a higher gratification than to have sat in his company and heard him converse. "Ay, bairn," interposed his mother, in her broad Yorkshire dialect; "but thou wouldst have put in thy word, I'll warrant thee."

**An American's Opinion of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Dutch, and Americans.**—Again, let us consider that we Americans are an anxious people.—Such is the nature of those pursuits in which we are most devoutly engaged, that we can seldom or never be satisfied. Give an Englishman his mag of porter and his chink of beef, and he is contented. Give a Frenchman "his fiddle and his frisk," and he is happy. Give a Dutchman his kraut and his pipe, and he sets himself down without an aspiration. But an American is always "on his alert,"—his mind is in constant activity—his hopes and fears are always excited. He hopes to make a good speculation—to invent some wonder-working machine—to get, perhaps, to get into a good office; and he fears some of those untoward events which often frustrate the wisest plans laid for the good of our temporalities. We Americans are an anxious people; and anxiety of mind is often prejudicial to the health of the body.

**Buckingham's Eastern and Western States of America.**—Madame the Marquis of \*\*\* after having received the attentions of the Count of \*\*\*\*, told him one day that his visits could be dispensed with. He in his rage exclaimed, "I'll

publish all your letters." After looking at him for a minute, she replied, "You may, I should only blush at the direction."

The three great things that govern mankind are reason, passion, and superstition.—The first governs a few; the two last share the bulk of mankind, and possess them in turns; but superstition is most powerful and produces the greatest mischiefs.—Locke.

**Materials of which we are Made.**—On one occasion a Clergyman put the following question to one of his parishioners:—John, what are you made of? The man not being very ready with his answer, was whispered by one of his neighbours to say, Dust and Clay, instead of which, he brawled out, Curds and Whey. Soft metal, indeed, replied the Clergyman.

### CHILDREN.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Uxro me there are no blessings,  
Which high Heaven, indulgent, lends,  
Dearer than the sweet, caressings  
Of my little friends.

When they flock, like birds, about me—  
Birds in rainbow plumage clad—  
Their bright looks and trilling voices  
Make my spirit glad.

Pure, confiding, free from sorrow,  
Free from even a shade of sin,  
They, like lilies in their glory,  
Neither toil nor spin.

Wicked tongues have not assailed them,  
Or the serpent, slander, stung,  
Or the poisonous ivy clambered  
Their green leaves among.

Parasites, and false companions,  
Have not stolen their guileless trust,  
And their tenderest flowers of feeling  
Trampled in the dust.

Dark suspicion, envy, malice—  
Friends to man and foes to God—  
Never scathed the blooming gardens  
By their footsteps trod.

Mother-love has folded round them  
Arms more soft than angel's wings,  
And with sweeter accents lulled them  
Than an angel sings.

Father-love, defending, keeping,  
Leading, strengthening, cheering, through  
Its broad shield above them, waking  
Or in deep repose.

Gentle darling, spotless creature,  
How, through many a live-long day,  
Have I, neither vexed nor weary,  
Joined your merry play!

I, a lonely man, am friendless  
Never where young children be;  
Though my love for them be endless,  
Large is theirs for me.

### THOUGHTS.

All things are liable to change  
And men from their Vocation  
And, yet, how strange! how "passing strange!"  
Seems my incarceration, Within these walls!

And, yet, not strange!—for, sure, I had  
A warning of it given  
Then will I sing (tho' rather sad)  
By persecution driven, To seek redress

Within a Cage, where, four more birds  
Are perched in the same dwelling  
But none'll think, by full three thirds  
Do't feel indignant swelling, With injury dire

The "o'er fraught heart," as I do feel,  
(Because I've been betrayed,  
By a false friend!) now, was or weal  
The whole will be portrayed, "Some other day."

Snow's Hotel  
St. Andrews, Feb. 9, 1843

**Burning.**—An English paper in reply to a correspondent, states that in the reign of George III., on the 1st of April 1764, a girl was burnt at Monmouth for the murder of her child; and on the 11th of August, 1767, Ann Sowerby, for poisoning her husband, was also tied to the stake and burnt.

Every weekly newspaper that was issued on Saturday, in 1843, published fifty-three numbers during the year—a circumstance that will not happen again till 1853.

It has been discovered that the all pervading bustle is to be traced as far as the days of Moses.

**Bachelors.**—The counsils of Mobile, Ala., are about to pass a law taxing the bachelors in that city.

**Large Cargo.**—The ship Rappahannock cleared at New Orleans last week, for Liverpool, with 4102 bales of Cotton.

### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

From the Provincial Reporter.

Friday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Fisher moved that an address be prepared to present his Excellency on the question of the Casual and Territorial Revenue. He said he had Resolutions to offer relative thereto for the fixing of the Salaries of the Ministerial Officers, &c.

**Resolved unanimously.**—That it is the opinion of this House, that an humble and dutiful Petition shall be presented to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, praying her Majesty to assent to the reduction of the amount charged upon the Province for the support of the Civil Government, upon condition that a sum should be secured to her Majesty proportioned to the resources and population of the Province, and sufficient to provide for the efficient administration of the Government.

The Provincial Secretary's salary he said was £1500 per annum, together with £500 more in the shape of fees. The Clerk of the Pleas from his fees derived £1600 per annum. The Judges also received their fees. A great alteration has also taken place in the prospects of the Timber trade, this also afforded another good ground why a reduction of the Civil List should take place. At the time of the Province taking upon itself to pay the Civil List, it was distinctly understood that any material alteration occurring in the circumstance of the Province, should be a reason for alteration in the salaries of Ministerial Officers. All the Revenue is now under the control of the Provincial Legislature, and it behooved them to economize it for the benefit of the Country. Lord John Russell and Lord Stanley both recognized the principle of adapting the salaries to the circumstances of the Country. All he now asked for was a bill to carry out his views; also a Committee to carry forward that bill, and that the Committee should be instructed not to exceed in their scale of salaries the maximum of 6000 per annum.

Mr. End said there was other more cogent reasons than those set forth in the Resolutions. There were also some words objectionable in the preamble.

Mr. Fisher did not care what alterations were made in the preamble, so that the principal was only carried out.

Hon. C. Simonds said, there were various strong reasons why the salaries of Ministerial officers should be reduced. One very prominent one was, that such was the state of the Provincial resources at present, that it would not pay such salaries. A more equitable scale must be adopted, and he was convinced that His Excellency would most cordially concur in the address to that effect.

Mr. Wilnot said, that from the year 1836 to the present time, it had been in contemplation to reduce the salaries. Lord Glenelg stated, that the Home Government would make enquiries as to the proportion the salaries bore to the means of meeting them. It was not alone the £1500 that was paid as a Civil List, there were other salaries which the Province paid, and which ought to be included in that sum. He was quite alive to the importance of the question, when vacancies did occur, the parties appointed to office, must take the salaries as they set for the respective offices.

Mr. End, then moved the following Resolution, which was carried unanimously.

**Resolved.**—That the subjects of the foregoing Resolutions be referred to a select Committee, to report to the House the draft of an humble and dutiful Petition to Her Majesty, and also to report upon the other matters, therein contained by Bill, or otherwise.

Mr. Fisher said, that four reports from different Committees for fixing the salaries had been received, and that the maximum was always £600. He would therefore move the following Resolution, which was carried unanimously.

**Resolved.**—As the opinion of this House that the sum of £600 per annum, is an aggregate maximum salary for the principal subordinate ministerial officers of the Government.

The following Resolution was also moved, and received the unanimous voice of the House.

**Resolved unanimously.**—That it is the opinion of the House that no public officer should be remunerated for the performance of the duties of his office by fees.—That were the imposition of such fees deemed advisable, they should be paid into the Treasury as part of the Provincial Revenue, and the public officer so receiving them, allowed a fixed salary in lieu thereof.

Mr. Simonds said, he would ask if the Attorney General would be included in the Ministerial office. (The House yes)

The Committee was then appointed, which was composed Messrs Fisher, Wilnot, Brown, Partelow and Hazen.

The Hon. C. Simonds then arose and said, that as he was the only Member of the Council in that House it would be expected he would say something on the Speech although there was nothing in it to call for especial remark. The policy of the Government as at present administered, is set forth in the Speech. It recommends that proper regulations shall be established for the occupying and setting Crown Lands. It is also recommended that such alterations shall be made in the Election laws as shall preserve inviolate the right of franchise. It was the duty of the Executive to call the attention of the House to any defect that might appear in the Laws, and as the late Elections, had clearly shown, that some alteration was called for, he hoped the Session would not pass over without the effects being amended. If the House would assimilate the Election law of this province to that of Great Britain, he thought the remedy would then be applied.

The School System, too, was also very defective, and it was highly necessary that an alteration should take place in that department. £12,000 a-year was expended on parochial schools, and little or no benefit was derived from it. With respect to the measures brought forward by His Excellency, he knew there was a difference of opinion respecting their policy, as applied to this country, but one thing was very certain, that his intentions were based in a wish to benefit this country, and every body would give him credit for that. It was not His Excellency's intention to press upon the country those measures, it was sufficient they had been offered, and it remained for the people either to adopt them, or leave them, as they saw fit. Municipal Corporations might not suit every part of the country, yet there were places such as Fredericton and St. Andrews, that might be benefited by the adoption of them. His Excellency might be mistaken in what was or was not suitable to this Province, but his intentions were good, and he was deserving of commendation on that score alone. With respect to a Board of Works, at this time it was not necessary, as from the state of financial affairs there would be no money to expend. The Financial department he regretted to say, was in a deplorable state, and something must be done to relieve it.

(Here His Honour read a statement of the finances of the Province which went to show a vast debt, and much unproductive Bonds, debentures, &c. &c.) He then said a very great relief would be afforded, if it were possible to collect what was due the public chest, but such was the pressure at this time that it would be both impolitic and cruel to attempt to do so now, indeed it would wholly ruin many persons, who when a change of times takes place will be able to meet all their liabilities, and stand fair with the world.

(His Honour then dwelt long, and exhausted every argument to show the necessity of the money grants being initiated by the Executive.) He said it was a purely British principle, and it was to that, and that alone, (operating as a safety valve,) that England owed her present preeminence, and unless both this Province and Nova Scotia restored to the same method, ruin must follow. We were now deeply in debt, and under our present system there was no hope of our redeeming ourselves, by and by we should have to follow the baneful example of the United States, we should have to repudiate, how disgraceful. A loan would enable us to extricate ourselves, but with the present system of finance it was out of the question; no loan could be effected until our Financial system was such as to produce confidence in the parties to whom we might apply for the accommodation. England was quite willing to assist us, provided a sufficient guarantee was given for the eventual liquidation of the sum lent.

Mr. Brown said this Committee, was important at the present time; formerly it was a mere matter of form, a mere echo to what the Speech contained was all that was expected, or required. But now it had come up in a very momentous; very imposing form—it was a question of great magnitude; the state of the Finances made it so.—No new House ever before had such an advantage as the present House, here was the whole state of the Province before us; we want a £100,000 to assist us out of our present difficulties.—These difficulties (it has been said) have arisen from the circumstance of the Members of the Assembly having been least by the more influential ones into all kinds of extravagance—this (he said) he denied, it was not so. The hon. member from St. John, (Simonds) which he had in his eye, had stated on a former occasion, and long since, that this Country would be ruined by the Banks. That was a prophecy that he (Brown) did not at the time believe, but it had been fulfilled to the letter; the Banks had mainly contributed to the downfall of the Country, by giving facilities and undue rates too, to people who did not know how to use such privileges; hence overstocking, and overtrading became the order of the day. And even the House (continued he) caught the Mania—it appeared to him as if the whole Province had been betwixted. This frequent fire was in

St. John, had seriously injured the prospects of the country, and to which the excesses of river appropriation came in to swell the catalogue of evils. The Committee of Finance had usually reported the sum to be granted, but like all other things, it too was overdone; then followed a proposition to Lord Stanley Lord Stanley for a loan of debentures to help us out of the difficulty, but Lord Stanley would not consent to it—the Colony had run in debt, and the Home Government could not be expected to pay it for them—and Lord Stanley's dispatch shut out the Province from a remedy. The falling off of the Province was another reason for present distress; the House had been in debt formerly, but there was neither apprehension nor danger then; they got into debt and they got out again—yet there was a consolation left other Provinces were still worse off than this. The Home Government will give us money if we will consent to give up our sole rights to the Initiation of the Money Grants. (Here the hon. member explained the difference between the Home Government and the Government of a Colony.) Altho' he saw the necessity of this Province obtaining a loan, and saw no other method of obtaining it, yet he could not help thinking it was giving too much power to the Governor. Every Grant must then come from him, and unless hon. members could find their way up the back stairs to gain the ear of His Excellency they would have no chance of obtaining any grants, if they did obtain a grant it would probably be on conditions, and they would come down bound hand and foot, without the power to say yes or nay, or to Bray without the leave of His Excellency. The best plan thought was for every member to come prepared to say how much he wanted, but it must be remembered that the Governor would veto all that exceeded the available funds. He would be well pleased for the Governor to have the right to restrain the Grants within certain bounds; he did not feel satisfied to give up any other right but that of being limited.

Mr. End said the Hon. ex Speaker had said that the thing should be treated as a matter of form, and yet he has been going fully into the merits of it, this was wrong, it was altogether premature, this was not the time to discuss the merits of the Speech. The House should wait until the question came fairly up. All the ground would have to be gone over again. Mr. Brown's speech was very good in its place, but he saw no good reason why the House should go into the matter now. They would have to meet it when the question came fairly before the House therefore, all the discussion that might now take place, was only losing time. With respect to the settlement of the Boundary Question, he would just observe, that the great secret of Brother Jonathan's being so content with the decision was, that they had recently discovered in the Archives of Paris, a clincher against their claim. John Bull the fool, as he usually did, had in this instance allowed himself to be over-reached. And as to His Excellency it did appear to him that he had interfered with the peoples right, in dictating to the popular branch by saying he would send down a scale of the duties. He had also interfered with the right of Petition, by saying Petitions must be sent in early and to him. He would now suggest that the House drop further discussion on the Speech, and go into the necessary Resolutions.

Mr. Partelow coincided with what had fallen from the last speaker, he would wait until the state of the Province was taken up by the House. He then moved the following Resolution.

**Resolved.**—As the opinion of this Committee, that such parts of His Excellency's Speech as relate to the illegal occupation of the Crown Lands, and also of the Indian Reserves, should be referred by the House to a select Committee to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wilnot then made an attack on Mr. End, for the remarks he had made relative to His Excellency's reference to the Election Laws, but concluded by saying as the House would have to come again to the question he would reserve further remarks until that period.

Mr. Simonds insisted this was the proper time to hear opinions on the Speech of His Excellency. It was the practice in English Parliament, and he hoped therefore, that the Hon. Members would give their opinion. In the Imperial Parliament on similar occasions, so far did they go into the speech, even to vote of confidence in Ministers, he hoped therefore, that the practice of the British Parliament would be followed. This was the only proper time for discussing the merits of the Speech, we have, (said he) the experience of ages as our guide, a period of no less than twenty-five hundred years. If Resolutions only were requested on this question, what he would ask was the use of appointing a Committee.

Mr. Partelow disagreed with hon. colleagues, he did not think it was the practice in England. Messrs the following Resolution.

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Speech relating to Parochial Schools, be referred to a select Committee, to report thereon by Bill, or otherwise, and that such Committee be authorized to take into consideration all matters relating to the education of the country.

Mr. Fisher was quite out of opinion with the Hon. C. Simonds, and he should like much to have that part of the Speech disposed of now.

Mr. Speaker said with respect to His Excellency's recommendation to have an improved Election Law, he thought him perfectly justified in the measure, in as much as it had been necessary to call out the Military at the late Election to assist the local authorities.

With respect to the policy of discussing the Speech at this time, the practice here had differed from that of England, and if the Speech was now discussed, why it would all have to be gone through with again. He thought the House could not at present go into it.

Mr. Simonds said, that unless the policy of the Government was brought forward at this time, how could the House know what it was. He repeated this was the proper time to discuss the policy of the Government.

Mr. Fisher, in support of the observations of the Hon. C. Simonds, he would state that in England, on similar occasions, the whole Electoral Franchise of the country had been altered. And it was his wish that the practice of England should be followed in this Province.

The following Resolutions closed the Debate.

**Resolved**—As the opinion of this Committee, that paragraph in His Excellency's Speech, which recommends the adoption of an improved system of Finance, should be referred by the House to the select Committee appointed on the 31st January last, to take the subject of the Provincial Finances into consideration.

**Resolved**—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that such parts of His Excellency's Speech, as relate to the Election Laws, be referred to a select Committee, to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

**Resolved**—That select Committees be appointed, to carry into effect the several Resolutions which passed the House this day, when in Committees of the whole on His Excellency's Speech.

#### UNITED STATES

**NEW FLOATING DRY DOCK.**—We copy the following interesting account, from the *Courier and Enquirer*, of a new Dry Dock, which has been constructed, and is now in operation in New York, by which a ship of any size can be lifted out of the water.

"The 'Sectional Floating Dry Dock' is in our opinion, the most wonderful and beautiful invention of the kind ever conceived of by man. To enable the reader to form some idea of what it is, he must imagine five or seven immense square boxes, each twenty feet long and fifty or one hundred wide; and these being filled with water, sink to their position in a slip, when a ship of the line of the size of the Pennsylvania slowly takes her station directly over these immense water tanks.

This being done, a steam engine is put in operation, and by means of pumps the water is rapidly drawn out of the tanks and its place supplied with air. They of course become buoyant and rise one after the other until they come in contact with the keel of the mighty Leviathan, to the position of which they adapt themselves; and then the pumping continuing and precisely the same quantity of water being thrown at the same time from each tank, the tanks rise slowly but simultaneously producing an equal pressure upon every part of the mighty mass thus rising out of the element, and gradually but surely, raising her entirely out of the water. As the filling of the tanks with air, by displacing the water gradually lifts the vessel, she is secured by shores and appropriate stays so that when the top of the tanks rise above the water, she is still actually lying upon an immense floating platform 'high and dry,' and yet without any more strain upon any portion of her than if she were still lying in the water.

The raising accomplished, which in a ship of the line would probably occupy five or six hours—less time however, than is required to pump out an excavated Dock—an number of workmen may go to work upon her bottom, and clean or repair her as may be desirable. The top of the tanks, all lying side by side, now form an immense dry platform, upon which all the necessary work upon the bottom of the ship can be carried on with the same and even more facility, than when originally lying on the stocks upon which she was constructed.

The work finished; and it is only necessary to open certain apertures in each of the tanks composing her bed, when the water rushes into each with the same velocity; and of course, the whole mass sinks quietly and steadily until the ship comes to her bearings, where she once more is sustained by the water and glides from over the beautiful and perfect contrivance which has so nobly accomplished the purpose for which it was constructed.

#### COLORED SEAMEN IN SOUTHERN PORTS.

This subject has been brought before Congress and was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It so happens that this committee, consisting of nine members, has seven of its members from the Northern States. It could not well be otherwise than that a majority of the members should be from the commercial section of the Union. In such a Committee the vexatious enactments of some of the Southern States against the liberties of black seamen, and the rights of Northern ship owners have met with the right kind of consideration—that is, unqualified condemnation.—Portland Adv.

#### YANKEE TRICKERY.—SENATORIAL DISHONESTY.

From the *Quebec Mercury* Jan. 24.

Our attention has been drawn to the substance of the disclosures of the proceedings of the secret session of Congress, held in August last, on the North-Eastern Boundary question, by the very severe and justly merited strictures passed upon the tribe of American senators, and its juggling cabinet, by many of our contemporaries in the Province. It is now clearly demonstrated that in violation of every principle of honour and honesty with which every individual attached to the supreme council of a nation, and exercising the high and important powers of special negotiation, the American cabinet wilfully and designedly defrauded Great Britain of her just rights; rights which they possessed documents indisputably supporting at the very time they swaggeringly thought to bully from her.

This position of things will soon go forth to be viewed by the whole world and judged of according to its merits, and the United States will stand degraded in the eyes of every civilized nation. They may, and doubtless do chuckle at having over-reached an honest, frank, and confiding British nobleman, treating for his country, for whose national characteristics he was it is his nature the type and essence)—rogues commonly do exult over their victims—but it will be a pitiable grin over the grave of departed national honour, integrity, and character. Future diplomatists will meet their great men with distrust, and regulate their intercourse with them, as one would with an individual whom you knew only wanted the opportunity to pick your pocket. It is an everlasting stain upon the nation, and the perjury of it only unequalled by its deliberateness.

The question is now decided, and the obligations on either side ratified; to re-open this vexatious question, and to insist upon our original claim to the territory ceded would be manifestly impolitic. We have been duped, cunningly and wilfully cheated, but poor old John Bull is used to 'have his frank-hearted confidence abused, and to be plucked by knives of every grade and species, and he must en content himself with this last act of treachery, satisfying himself that he stands in a far more enviable position as the cheated than as the cheat.

The reputation system was a deep staining blot of infamy on the national escutcheon of the American people, only to be excelled by this last of deeper and more indelible dye. But what can be expected of a nation whose trickery is a by-word—whose daily prints teem with acts of the most lawless and hideous stamp—of a land where murder, rapine, intolerance, robbery, and lust, stalk abroad unrepresed, and unpunished—in the streets of whose cities female virtue and innocence are unscrupulously assailed, and the perpetrators either unpunished, or their escape connived at—what can we say can be expected from a people recognizing such a state of things as this? That the society can boast of some respectable and high minded members we should be loath not to suppose or to deny, but their influence is weak and futile with the great mass of the community, who are unprincipled and shuffling in all their thoughts and actions.

Mr. Webster has now the mask torn from him and his conduct, and has irretrievably fallen from the proud pre-eminence heretofore universally conceded him.

The Oregon territory is now urgently discussed in Congress, and will, we doubt not, ere long, become a question of moment for future arbitration. It is to be hoped that the representative of Great Britain will justly estimate, from this disclosure, those with whom he will be drawn an official relation, and not suffer her a second time to be duped.

In the secret session of August last, Mr. Rives, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations said—

It appears to the Committee, therefore, in looking back to the public and solemn acts of the Government, and of its successive Administration, that the time has passed, if it ever existed, when we could be justified in making the precise line of boundary claimed by us the subject of a *sine qua non* negotiation, or of the *ultima ratio*—of an assertion, by force. Did a second arbitration, then, afford the prospect of a more satisfactory result? This expedient seemed to be equally rejected by all parties—by the United States, by Great Britain, and by the State of Maine. If such an alternative should be contemplated by any one as preferable to the arrangement which had been made, it is fit to bear in mind the risk and uncertainty, as well as the inevitable delay and expense, incident to that mode of decision. We have already seen, in the instance of the arbitration by the King of the Netherlands, how much weight a tribunal of that sort is inclined to give to the argument of convenience, and a supposed intention on the part of the negotiators of the treaty of 1783, against the literal and positive terms employed by the instrument in its description of limits. Is there no danger, in the event of another arbitration, that a further research into the public archives of Europe might bring to light some embarrassing (even though apocryphal) documents to throw a new shade of plausible doubt on the clearness of our title, in the view of a sovereign arbiter? Such a document has already been communicated to the Committee; and I feel it (said Mr. R.) to be my duty to lay it before the Senate, that they may fully appreciate its bearings, and determine for themselves the weight and importance which belong to it. It is due to the learned and distinguished gentleman (Mr. Jared Sparks, of Boston) by whom the document referred to was discovered in the archives of France, while perusing his laborious and intelligent researches connected with the history of our own country, that the account of it should

be given in his own words, as contained in a communication addressed by him to the Department of State. I proceed, therefore, to read from that communication.

"While pursuing my researches among the voluminous papers relating to the American Revolution in the *Archives des affaires Etrangères* in Paris, I found in one of the bound volumes an original letter from Dr. Franklin to Count de Vergennes, of which the following is an exact transcript:—

Passy, December 6, 1783.

"SIR.—I have the honour of returning herewith the map your Excellency sent me yesterday. I have marked with a strong red line, according to your desire, the limits in the United States, as settled in the preliminaries between the British and American Plenipotentiaries. With great respect, I am, &c.

#### "B. FRANKLIN."

"This letter was written six days after the preliminaries were signed; and if we could procure the identical map mentioned by Franklin, it would seem to afford conclusive evidence as to the meaning affixed by the Commissioners to the language of the treaty on the subject of the boundaries. You may well suppose that I lost no time in making inquiry for the map, not doubting that it would confirm all my previous opinions respecting the validity of our claim. In the geographical department of the Archives are sixty thousand maps and charts; but so well arranged with catalogues and indexes, that any one of them may be easily found. After a little research in the American division, with the aid of the keeper, I came upon a map of North America, by D'Anville, dated 1746, in size about eighteen inches square, on which was drawn a strong red line through the entire boundary of the United States, answering precisely to Franklin's description. The line is bold and distinct in every part made with red-ink, and apparently drawn with a camel hair pencil, or a pen with a blunt point. There is no other colouring on any part of the map.

"Imagine my surprise on discovering that this line runs wholly south of the St. John, and between the head waters of that river and those of the Penobscot and Kennebec. In short, it is exactly the line now contended for the Great Britain, except that it concedes more than is claimed. The north line, after departing from the source of the Saint Croix, instead of proceeding to Mars Hill, stops far short of that point, and turns off to the west, so as to leave the British side all the streams which flow into the St. John, between the source of the St. Croix and Mars Hill. It is evident that the line, from the St. Croix to the Canadian highland, is intended to exclude all the waters running into the St. John.

"There is no positive proof that this map is actually the one marked by Franklin; yet, upon any other supposition, it would be difficult to explain the circumstances of its agreeing so perfectly with its description, and of its being preserved in the place where it would naturally be deposited by Count de Vergennes. I also found another map in the Archives, on which the same boundary was traced in a dotted red line with a pen, apparently coloured from the other.

"I enclose herewith a map of Maine, on which I have drawn a strong black line, corresponding with the red one above mentioned."

I am far from intimating (said Mr. Rives) that the documents discovered by Mr. Sparks, curious and well worthy of consideration as they undoubtedly are, are of weight sufficient to shake the title of the United States, founded on the positive language of the Treaty of Peace. But they could not fail in the event of another reference, to give an increased confidence and emphasis to the pretensions of Great Britain, and to exert a corresponding influence upon the mind of the arbiter. It is worth while, in this connexion, to turn to what Lord Ashburton has said, in one of his communications to Mr. Webster, when explaining his views of the position of the highlands described in the Treaty:

"My inspection of the maps, and my examination of the documents," says his Lordship, "lead me to a very strong conviction, that the highlands contemplated by the negotiators of the treaty, were the only highlands then known to them—at the head of the Penobscot, Kennebec, and the rivers west of the St. Croix; and that they did not precisely know how the north line from the St. Croix would strike them; and if it were not my wish to shorten this discussion, I believe a very good argument might be drawn from the words of the treaty in proof of this. In the negotiations with Mr. Livingston, and afterwards with Mr. McLean, this view seemed to prevail; and, as you are aware, there were proposals to search for these highlands to the west, where alone, I believe they will be found to answer perfectly the description of the treaty. If this question should, unfortunately, go to a further reference, I should by no means despair of finding some confirmation of this view of the case."

It is for the Senate to consider (added Mr. Rives) whether there would not be much risk of introducing new complications and embarrassments in this controversy, by leaving it open for another litigated reference; and if the British government—strongly prepossessed, as its minister tells us it is, with the justice of its claims—would not find what it would naturally consider a persuasive confirmation of its views of the case, in documents such as those encountered by Mr. Sparks, in his historical researches in the archives of France.

A map has been vauntingly paraded here, from Mr. Jefferson's collection, in the zeal of the opposition, (without taking him to see what it was) to confront and invalidate the map found by Mr. Sparks; in the foreign office, at Paris; but, the moment it is examined, it is found to sustain, by the most precise and remarkable correspondence in every

feature, the map communicated by Mr. Sparks. The Senator who produced it, could see nothing but the microscopic dotted line running off in a north-easterly direction; but the moment other eyes were applied to it, there was found, in bold relief, a strong red line, indicating the limits of the United States, according to the treaty of peace, and coinciding, minutely and exactly, with the boundary traced on the map of Mr. Sparks. That this red line and not the hardly-visible dotted line, was intended to represent the limits of the United States, according to the treaty of peace leaves it; and hence by its circumstances that the red line is drawn on the map all round the exterior boundary of the United States; through the middle of the northern lakes, thence through the Long Lake and the Rainy Lake to the Lake of the Woods, and from the western extremity of the Lake of the Woods, to the Mississippi; and along that river to the point where the boundary of the United States, according to the treaty of peace leaves it; and thence by its easterly course, to the mouth of the Saint Mary's, or the Atlantic.

Mr. Calhoun of South Carolina, dwelt with great force on the confirmation of the rights of Great Britain by the posthumous documents of Franklin and Jefferson, upon those grounds strenuously urged the ratification of the treaty before England should obtain the information.

We give the following portions of his speech which relate to this point:—

"But if it should be thought by any one that these considerations conclusive as they seem to be, were not sufficient to justify the ratification of this portion of the treaty, there were others, which appeared to him to be perfectly conclusive. He referred to the condition in which he would be left if the treaty should be rejected. He would ask—if after having agreed at Ghent to refer the subject to arbitration, and after having refused to agree to the award made under that reference, by an arbitrator of our own selection we should now reject this treaty, negotiated by our own Secretary of State, under our own eyes, and which had previously received the assent of the State immediately interested—whether there would be the slightest prospect that another equally favourable award would be obtained.

On the contrary, would we not stand in a far worse condition than ever, in reference to our claim? Would it not, indeed, be almost certain that we should lose the whole of the basin of the St. John, and Great Britain gain all for which she ever contended, strengthened as she would be by the disclosure made during the discussion? He was far from asserting that the facts disclosed established the claim of Great Britain, or that the map exhibited in the one to which Franklin referred, in his note to the Count de Vergennes, the French Minister; but it cannot be doubted that the conformity of the line delineated on the map, with the one described in his note, would have the effect of strengthening not a little the claims of Great Britain in her own estimation and that of the world. But the facts stated, and the map exhibited by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, (Mr. Rives,) are not only the strongest disclosures made during the discussion. The French map introduced by the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton) from Mr. Jefferson's collection in the Congress library, in order to rebut the inference from the former, turned but to be still more so. That was made in the Village of Passy, in the year after the treaty of peace was negotiated, where Franklin (who was one of the negotiators) resided, and was dedicated to him; and that the boundary line drawn in exact conformity to the other and in the manner described in the note of Dr. Franklin—a line somewhat more adverse to us than that claimed by Great Britain. But as striking as is the coincidence, he was far from regarding it as sufficient to establish the claim of Great Britain. It would however, be in vain to deny that it was a corroborating circumstance, calculated to add no small weight to her claim.

It would be still further increased by the fact that France was our ally at the time, and as such, must have been consulted, and kept constantly advised of all that occurred during the progress of the negotiation, including its final result. It would be idle to suppose that these disclosures would not weigh heavily against us in any future negotiation. They would so much so—taken in connexion with the adverse award at the King of Holland, & his treaty, should it be rejected—as to render helpless any future attempt to settle the question by negotiation or arbitration. No alternative would be left us but to yield to the full extent of the British claim, or to put Maine in possession by force and that, too, with the opinion and sympathy of the world against us and our cause. In his opinion we would be bound to attempt it, in justice to Maine, should we agree to what she has asserted. So much for the boundary question as far as Maine is concerned.

An *Ambassador Insulted*.—Hampshire Gazette, in alluding to Haallio, the Ambassador from the King of the Sandwich Islands, says that on Wednesday last, "the Rev. Mr. Richards and the Chief took passage in the steamer Globe, at New York for N. Haven. On applying for breakfast tickets, the Clerk offered Mr. Richards one for himself, and a half (admitting to the second table), for his servant. Mr. R. informed him that the so called servant, was a Sandwich Island Chief, and an Ambassador to the United States, and had been so accredited at Washington. The Clerk replied that this made no difference and if the man breakfasted at all, he must do so with the servants. In a mild way Mr. R. appealed to Capt. Stone, and he fully justified the decision of the Clerk. The result was that Mr. Richards was either obliged to separate from his friend, or share

the degradation. He chose the latter course and both of them took breakfast with the servants of the boat."

**AMERICAN ADMIRALS.**—A bill has been reported in the U. S. Senate, by the Committee on Naval Affairs, which provides among other things for the creation of Admirals in the Navy. The attempt has been made more than once before, but without success. There seems to be a sort of prejudice against the title.

The project however, appears to be regarded more favorably than when first broached, and if rejected now, will, without a doubt, be eventually adopted.

**St. Domingo.**—The New Orleans Picayune of the 15th ult. says—"The schr. *Cassius*, from St. Jago de Cuba, arrived last evening reports that the negroes of St. Domingo had taken two Spanish merchantmen. Two Spanish vessels, a frigate and a sloop of war, were blockading the ports of the island. There were two British vessels of war off the island."

**Disturbances on the Lachine Canal.**—A Correspondent of the *Montreal Morning Courier* under date Jan. 24, says:—

It is reported that the labourers on the Lachine Canal, eleven hundred in number, have this day struck for wages.

This I suppose will, as on all such occasions, be attributed to the Irish spirit of discontent,—but good authority gives as a cause that after working three weeks without receiving pay in money, but store pay on a limited scale, they were this morning, to their astonishment, told that one shilling and three pence per day was to be allowed them for their labour!! Is this, we ask the just proportion of patronage held out to labourers (who are the sinews of any country) in the profits of public contractors?

#### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Saturday, Feb. 4.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from Dennis H. Leary, a licensed Teacher, praying to be remunerated for teaching a School in the Parish of St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, for a period of three months, he not being enabled to complete the period of one year for which he was engaged in consequence of ill health, which was referred to the Committee on School Petitions.

The Bill to repeal so much an Act, made and passed in the ninth year of the Reign of His Majesty, George the Fourth, intitled, "An Act to levy a Tax on Dogs in certain parts of the Parishes of Fredericton and St. Andrews," as relates to the owners of Dogs residing on the Commons and Glebe in the Parish of St. Andrews, passed the House and was taken to the Council by Mr. Boyd.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.

Read a second time—A Bill for the Consolidation of the Department of Revenue in this Province, and to provide for the collection and retention thereof.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, **Resolved**, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor praying that His Excellency would be pleased to lay before the House, copies of all Correspondence that may have been had, relative to the cutting of the Sewer in the Town of Saint Andrews; as also the improvement of the Harbour of St. Andrews.

Upon the question for adopting the Resolution for this Address, the House divided—

YEAS, 11. NAYS, 12.

On motion of Mr. Hill.—The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill to incorporate the Bolton Brook Navigation Company.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill referred to them on their consideration had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said Bill.

**Ordered**, That the Report be accepted, the Bill engrossed as amended.

Mr. Barberie, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor with the Address of the House of the 4th inst. relative to the practice contained in the Post Office Department, by which Newspapers and other printed papers are taxed with Postage, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that the wishes of the House should be complied with.

Mr. Hazen, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor with an Address of the House of the 4th inst. praying that His Excellency would be pleased to lay before the House copies of any Despatches which His Excellency may have received, since the last Session, on the subject of the Finances of the Province, or the initiation of Money Grants, reported, that the Committee had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would comply with the wishes of the House.

Mr. Hill moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act, intitled "An Act to provide for more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in a part of the Parish of St. Stephen."

When the Honourable Mr. Speaker brought under notice of the House, that the Twenty-fourth Rule, which requires Bills of a private or local nature to be read at the Assizes, or Court of Nisi Prius, or General Session of the Peace, in presence of the Grand Jury, had not been complied with.

The question was then taken for dispensing with the Rule, and that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;—

Whereupon the House divided:—

YEAS, 7. NAYS, 9.

Mr. Hill brought in a Bill to amend an Act, intitled "An Act to incorporate the Marine Assurance Company," which was read a first time.

President of the 31st ult, steamer *Cable* the previous wind, and in for the east to the East were nearly water.

THE SAINT ANDREW

Ed. Hon. Director Dist. House Bills lodged with next week

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He chose the latter course and took breakfast with the Secretary. A bill has been introduced in the Senate, which provides among other things for the creation of Admirals in the attempt has been made more than once, but without success, for a sort of prejudice against the Admirals.

It is reported that the labourers on the eleven hundred in number, truck for wages, will, as on all such occasions, be the Irish spirit of disobedience which gives as a cause for three weeks without remuneration, but store pay on a day were this morning, to the effect that one shilling and three pence was to be allotted them for this, we ask the just proportion held out to labourers (newspapers of any country) in the contractors?

### CIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

#### FROM THE JOURNALS.

Saturday, Feb. 4. Presented a Petition from Denial, a licensed Teacher, praying that he be allowed to teach in the County of St. Patrick, in the County of a period of three months, he had to complete the period of which he was engaged in civil health, which was referred to on School Petitions.

repeal so much an Act, made the ninth year of the reign of George the Fourth, intitled, levy a Tax on Dogs in certain Parishes of Frederick and St. Andrew's, passed the House and the Council by Mr. Boyd.

Tuesday, Feb. 7. A Bill for the Consolidation of the Department of Revenue, and to provide for the collection thereof.

Mr. Boyd, moved, That the Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he would be pleased to lay before the House of all Correspondence that he had, relative to the cutting of the Tax of Saint Andrew's improvement of the Harbour of St. Andrew's.

question for adopting the Resolutions, the House divided—11. Mr. Boyd, moved, That the House do resolve, that the Bill for the Consolidation of the Department of Revenue, and to provide for the collection thereof, be amended.

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**Presidential Rescue.**—The Boston Mail of the 31st ult. says three men belonging to the steamer *Caledonia*, were upset in their boat the previous evening by the violence of the wind, and must have perished had it not been for the exertions of the *Ferry* men attached to the East Boston ferry-boat. The men were nearly exhausted when taken out of the water.

## THE STANDARD.

Saint Andrew's, Friday, Feb. 17, 1843

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

### Aims and Work Hours.

Commissioner next week—J. W. Chandler.

**Saint Andrew's Marine Assurance Association.**  
Hon. JAMES ALLANSHAW, President.  
Director next week—Hon. H. Hatch.  
John McKean Esq. Secretary.  
Office open every day, (Sunday excepted) from 10 till 4 o'clock.

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

### LATEST DATES.

London, Jan. 31. Montreal, Feb. 8.  
Liverpool, Jan. 4. Quebec, Feb. 10.  
Edinburgh, Jan. 1. Halifax, Feb. 10.  
Paris, Dec. 28. New York, Feb. 13.  
Toronto, Feb. 7. Boston, Feb. 13.

### THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

We have inserted in our columns to-day some important statements relative to the "Boundary Question." The American Government, it is now evident, knew that they had not the shadow of a just claim to any part of the territory in dispute. Yet it is amusing to observe with what pretended seriousness and equity, the members of Senate attempt to stifle their own convictions. Mr. Rives was far from intimating that the documents discovered were of weight sufficient to shake the title of the United States, "founded on the positive language of the treaty." Mr. Calhoun also was very far from making such an assertion, but both of them, good-natured souls, were afraid that the said documents would strengthen, not a little, the claims of Great Britain, in her own estimation and that of the world! What a thing it is to have a tender conscience. Justice should be nothing without the appearance of Justice. Our claim is right say the American statesmen, that is a settled point, but we would not wish the British or the world to have any hard thoughts on the subject; therefore not a word about the maps, as they might mislead ignorant people, the British and the world for example, whose perceptions of right & wrong, are not as acute as ours. Suppress the documents till the treaty is ratified, and the information; then as the state of the case will be materially altered, secrecy will be no longer necessary; the laws of justice and honor will then have been satisfied, and the documents may be published. "We are a moral people;—a religious, a high minded, and a high spirited people;—and can do any, and all the nations of the universal world out of anything in the hundred of millions of clever shifts there are in trade.

But why did not the British Government look after documents? Probably they had something of more importance to engage their attention. Well, the territory is gone now, and let it go; but the Oregon is not disposed of yet. We trust the British Government have learned a lesson that will be useful, when the boundary of that territory comes to be settled.

The replies of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, will appear in our next. That of the Council has a concluding sentence which will call for future remark, and will doubtless be noticed by the public press of the Province.—*Sentinel.*

We have perused the reply of the Council, but we do not see anything in the concluding clause requiring especial remark. The clause is,— "We have every confidence that this Province will continue an attractive region to all those who are attached to the British Constitution, especially if those principles which have ever actuated its inhabitants, be fostered and encouraged." This and the last clause of the Assembly's reply, seem to be intended as an echo to the concluding sentence in the Governor's Speech. It is true that the "principles" mentioned by the Council, may be different from those to which His Excellency alludes, but we cannot fairly infer that they are different, without a distinct affirmation to that effect from the Council.

**NEW CATHOLIC BISHOP.**—We observe by St. John papers, that the Very Rev. WILLIAM DONAGHUE of Fredericton, has been elevated to the dignity of Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick, which is now filled by a distinct Bishopric.

**EMIGRANT POOR.**—We had prepared an article for this week's impression, which is omitted, for want of room. There is evidently a disposition evinced by a majority of the House of Assembly to throw the whole burden of the transient poor on the Parishes where they land, which if carried into effect, must operate as an unjust tax.

### ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

When we referred last week to the election of the speaker, we were not aware of the manner in which the 'affair' was managed. Instead of that event's leaving the relative strength of parties in the House undecided, it has furnished pretty strong evidence that the reformers are in a majority. The plan of securing a majority of votes for a popular candidate by canvassing, and then attempting to palm off his election upon the public as a test of the strength of parties, is certainly a very strange and, and strictly honorable course. When Mr. Weldon suffered his election to be made a party test, he virtually relieved every member from his promise, who had engaged to vote for him without reference to Responsible Government; and any member would have been justifiable in taking advantage of such relief. Instead therefore of Mr. Weldon's proposing to contest the election for the speaker-ship if Mr. Weldon would 'absolve his friends from their obligation'; that should have been taken for granted and the election decided accordingly.

But was the proposition to relinquish the hold upon the votes of members by promise, and to try the election upon party principles, accepted by the opposition? No; they knew better, and their refusal is an acknowledgment that their party in the House, is in a minority. The politics of the speaker however, is not for those of the House, as the present constitution of the House of Commons proves. Indeed it is better for the liberal party to have a speaker chosen out of the opposition ranks, as they will consequently have the advantage of two additional votes upon a division.

### PHILOSOPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On Monday evening seventh C. V. Forster Esq. delivered a lecture upon "Australia." His subject was well introduced by pertinent remarks upon the value and importance of Colonial possessions to England, and the sacred obligation she is under as well as the interest she feels in fostering and upholding these main springs to her commercial enterprise. The lecturer then entered fully upon the subject of the evening "Australia," detailing the physical features of this vast continent in its extent, manifold agricultural advantages, staple imports and exports, financial system and the high state of its jurisprudence embracing matter which might instruct and gratify his audience. The lecturer remarks upon the social tone and condition of Australia responding to that of the Mother Country were apt and happy, in very truth it is a wonderful evidence of that system of fire-side freedom and social habit—that inherent vitality, which nurtured under the equitable laws of Britain, can without the severance of a link be transplanted to earth's remotest bounds, and then in seedling flourish anew, with all the vigor and freshness of the parent stem. The Emigrant with his bonnie Australia will do well to familiarize himself with the fund of statistic information collected & condensed in this gentleman's pages.

On Monday evening last, the same gentleman favored the Society with a treatise upon the "Origin and Progress of Freemasonry" commencing its history with the great Father of the Human Family, and tracing it through the period of biblical records and ancient narrative, dwelling upon those eras; when the Craft more especially excelled in geometrical and scientific knowledge. We reserve further comment for the concluding portion, assuring this gentleman that the public look forward to a revelation of the generally understood mysterious character which mantles the modern Masonic associations.

On Monday Evening next C. V. Forster Esq. will conclude his lecture on Freemasonry.

**HARD TIMES IN ILLINOIS.**—The times in Illinois must be hard indeed. The Governor of the State in a communication to the Legislature says, "that for want of means it was with the utmost difficulty, that the necessary supplies could be obtained for the Legislature—Wood which costs \$1 75 cash, the State had to pay \$3, 50 for. Candles which could be bought for 37 cents ready money, cost \$1, and all other things in proportion. He also stated that it was with great difficulty that money enough could be obtained to pay the postage on letters addressed to the Executive Department." This is the land cried up as one of "milk and honey"—much more like "poverty and bankruptcy." Labor being paid for in "Auditors Warrants" which pass at a discount of 50 per cent.

### SHIPPING JOURNAL.

**PORT OF SAINT ANDREW'S.**  
—ARRIVED—  
Feb. 14, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport sundries to sundry.  
—CLEARED—  
Feb. 13, schr. Only Daughter, Thomson, Yarmouth, ballast.  
—14, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, ballast.  
Bge. Lady Falkland, at St. John, reports ship *Botanica* McBean's ship at St. Thomas on the 12th ult. from West; lug Argyle, Brown, at Barbadoes for this port.

BLANKS  
For sale at this Office, and printed to Order.

### RECOVERY OF A CHILD STOLEN FROM HER PARENTS BY THE INDIANS 26 YEARS AGO!

We copy the following interesting narrative of the recovery of a lost child, after an absence of 26 years, from the *Miranichi Gleaner*.

### INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

The following brief particulars which were gleaned from a respectable individual, who was perfectly acquainted with the subject of this Narrative in her childhood, and who saw, and conversed with her a few days ago, may be received as perfect authentic.

About twenty-six years ago, two female Children, one aged nine, the other seven, years, daughters of an industrious poor man named Keith, residing at the Butternut Ridge in this County, were sent one morning by their parents to drive home their cows, which were browsing in the woods near to and adjoining their residence. After a considerable time had elapsed, and there being no appearance of their return, the parents became apprehensive for their safety, and concluded that they must have ventured farther into the woods, and lost or mistook their way, and several succeeding days and weeks were spent in a fruitless search by their afflicted parents and different others of their neighbors for their recovery, but in vain. Years rolled on; enquiries from time to time were diligently set afloat, and not the minute trace or intelligence could be received of these dear children. Time at last passed to measure to reconcile the minds of the distracted parents, when finally the aged sire, bowed down by this sad bereavement, bent like a lofty oak stripped of its branches, and was gathered to his fathers.

About ten days ago, the elder of these children, now a woman advanced in years, dressed in the habiliments of an Indian's Squaw, made her appearance at a house contiguous to the residence of her aged mother and brothers, accompanied by an Indian supposed to be her husband. The inmates of the house judging from her conversation, and other prominent traces in her manner, countenance and demeanor, that something transcendent of the Indian character was peculiarly developed in her, immediately referred to themselves that she bore a striking resemblance to the Keith family; recollections of the past flew to remembrance, and after a brief consultation with her, they finally determined with themselves to send for her whom they supposed to be her mother, who, on her appearance was instantly recognized, and both flew into each other's arms in a flood of tears. She and her supposed husband, were then conducted to that dwelling from whence she had been an involuntary exile these twenty-six years, where she then related the whole circumstances of her captivity: How that on the morning before mentioned, they were met in the woods by an Indian, who promised to conduct them to their parents; that after a long and tedious journey through the forest, they at last arrived at a River, when their supposed guide ordered them to embark in a canoe, from whence they were conveyed to an Indian encampment—taken to his wigwam, and generally introduced to the members of his family from whom they received every demonstration of kindness and attention; that custom soon reconciled them to their mode and manner of living; that several means were resorted to in order to give their complexions an Indian tinge or dye; that the utmost secrecy was preserved respecting them, especially when in the vicinity of white people; that the invariably accompanied them in their journeyings. She further states, that after the lapse of a few years, her sister was separated from her; that she herself at last became the wife of her captor's son, by whom she had five children—three of whom, with their father, are now dead. She believes her sister to be yet living, and residing on P. E. Island; that she saw her repeatedly since their separation. She also states the Indian who accompanied her is not a second husband, although he positively asserts the contrary, and vows to be yet revenged if not given up to him. She has made some attempts at eloping since her return, but was pursued and brought back again, and appears rather shy when accosted by her neighbors. She frequently speaks of her two children and her sister.

Information of these particulars have been transmitted to P. E. Island, with the hope that some clue may transpire in order, if possible, to effect the recovery of her sister. These transactions are in current circulation in this neighbourhood. Since the restoration of this woman, several of our neighbors have both saw and conversed with her; they may therefore receive a place in your *Gleaner* as an indubitable fact.—*Shediac Correspondence of the Miranichi Gleaner.*

### Boat Building.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he continues to build Boats at his establishment in St. Andrew's, and is prepared to execute orders for Boats of any description.

LIFE BOATS can be built by him, which will answer all the purposes of common Ship boats, and possess at the same time the qualities of the most improved life-boats.

Two Apprentices Wanted.

Feb. 17, 1842. J. S. ROBERTS.

### Jamaica Rum.

Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber. Pouchon's superior flavored Jamaica RUM.

JAMES W. STREET.  
February 7, 1843.

### Stationary.

JUST received direct from London a supply of STATIONARY, for Sale at the Post Office.

### HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by Auction, on the 15th day of April next, if not previously disposed of by private Sale, the House and Lot, together with an excellent Barn, in the rear of Mr. John Bailey, in Water Street, owned by Pat. O'Neal. There is also a Wharf attached to the above Premises.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. P. O'Neal, or the Subscriber.

J. W. STREET.  
St. Andrew's 15, Feb. 1843.

### COTTAGE TO LET.

And possession given on or before the 1st May next.

WHAT neat and commodious Cottage next the residence of D. W. Jack Esq. The rooms have been recently prepared and painted, and the house has undergone a thorough repair. For particulars apply to F. A. BABCOCK.

St. Andrew's, Feb. 1, 1843.

### TO LET.

A Coopers Shop on the Subscribers Wharf. Possession given the 1st May next. The shop is in good order, and the rent will be reasonable.

Apply to THOMAS WYER.  
January 30, 1843.—5/11.

### WANTED TO CHARTER.

A Vessel of 200 to 250 Tons Register, to carry a cargo of Deals to Britain. The vessel to be loaded from the Subscriber's Wharf, with despatch.

Apply to WM. BABCOCK & SON.  
January 13, 1843.—1/2

### NOTICE.

THE Subscribers request all Persons who have not already handed in their accounts against the Estate of James Rait, deceased, to leave the same at the office of John McKean Esq. on or before the 1st day of March next. That they may be examined with the Books of the deceased.

WILLIAM KER, JOHN MCKEAN, THOMAS TURNER, Trustees.  
January 26, 1843.—4/4.

### FOR SALE.

400,000 FEET of Pine BOARDS, PLANK, and Scantling suitable for the West India Market, with long Single for small stowage.

The Lumber can be shipped from our wharf, free of ice, as fast as the vessel can load.

For price and terms apply to WM. BABCOCK & SON.  
January 13, 1843.

### Notice.

IS hereby given that the following Person has been assessed as a Non Resident in the amount opposite his name, for the Poor and County Rates for the year 1843, on real estate situate near Chamcook in the Parish of St. Andrew's, and two dwelling houses in the said Town, one at present occupied by Wm. Etnan Esq. and the other next adjoining; and unless some person or persons pay the same to the Subscriber together with costs and charges, the said Real Estate or such part thereof as may be required for that purpose, will after three months from this date, be advertised and sold by the Sheriff, he first giving thirty days notice of the time and place of sale, as by law required.

Dr. Edward DeWolf, £0 19s 2d  
JAMES MCNALL, Collector.  
St. Andrew's, Jan. 12 1843.—7m.

### NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the following Lots have been assessed as Non-residents Property in the amount opposite their descriptions for Poor and County Rates for the year 1842, said Real Estate being in the Parish of Grand Maan.

Lot No. 65 granted to Nathaniel Woodberry. £0 4 5  
South section of Lot No. 25 granted to Benj. Woodberry. £0 3 7 1/2

And further Notice is hereby given, that unless some persons, pay the same to the Subscriber together with all costs and charges, the Real Estate owned by them or such part thereof as may be required for the purpose, will after three months from this date, be advertised and sold by the Sheriff, he first giving thirty days notice of the time & place of sale, as by Law required.

SIDNEY BANCROFT, Collector.  
Grand Maan, Nov. 1842.—4/6m.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with a respectable House in Liverpool England, will make advances here, in Cash, on Carriage Timber, and Deals, Consigned to his friend, there, to amount of Two thirds of a fair invoice Cost, on receiving Bill of Lading and order for insurance.

WILLIAM WYER  
St. Andrew's New Brunswick, Dec. 5, 1842.

### JOHN IRWIN, New Brunswick.

CLOTH AND FANCY STORE, Water Street, Saint Andrew's, N. B. RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of St. Andrew's, and the Public generally that he has received by late arrivals his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY, embracing a variety of Staple and Fancy Goods.

Consisting of West of England CLOTHS of different Shades and Colours, among which are Pilot, Bayser and Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskin, and Fancy Sweeds. An assortment of Vestings and Tailors Trimmings. Furred and Plain Orleans, Saxonomies and All Paris Cloths. Silks and Satins of various shades. Gaiters and other Ribbons. Indiana, Rob Ray, Shawls and Hkfs. A choice selection of the latest style of PRINTS. Plain and Molair Cloakings. Red and White Flannels and Serges. Rose and White Blanks of all sizes, Grey Cottons from 4d to 1s a yard. White Ditto, at same prices. Twilled and Plain Regatta Shirts. Hosiery and Gloves in every variety. London Slips and Ready made Clothing. Men and Women's Boots and Shoes, Childrens ditto.

With an assortment of GROCERIES. All of which will be sold at the most reasonable prices for cash.

Call and examine the above Goods, St. Andrew's, Nov. 4, 1842.—4/11.

### FARM FOR SALE.

All Public Auction. THE Subscriber will offer for sale at Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of) at the Court House in St. Andrew's on Saturday, the 7th day of January next, all that certain FARM situate in the Parish of St. James being Lot No. 9, originally granted to the late Niel Morrison, senior, containing Two hundred Acres more or less, together with all improvements, Houses, Barns &c.

The above Farm is at present under high Cultivation, and is one of the most desirable situations in the County of Charlotte, as a farming Establishment being in the heart of the Scotch Settlement.

Apply to JOHN WILSON, Auctioneer.  
W. McLEAN.

### WILLMER AND SMITH'S EUROPEAN TIMES.

United States, Canada, West Indies and South American Intelligencer.

THE object of this Publication is to present a striking and faithful abstract of all events occurring in Europe or elsewhere, interesting to the citizens of the U. States, Canada, the West Indies, and South America, made up the hour at which the Steamers and Packets sail.

The leading feature of the *European Times* will be a carefully digested abstract of General News, Correct Returns of the principal British and Continental Markets, Arrivals and Sailings to and from all Parts of the above countries—in short a GLANCE at every circumstance in which the Merchant, the Manufacturer, the Trader, and the Citizen generally call take an interest.

The Value of such a Publication must be tested by its accuracy. No pains will be spared to make it in that respect unexceptionable. Community, who are now obliged on the arrival of a Packet Ship or Steamer, to wade through files of Newspapers, extending, not unfrequently, over Fourteen or Sixteen Days, for information in which they are most interested, can hardly fail in this Copy of our News, to find their labor abridged, and their wants and wishes immediately gratified.

The *European Times* is not intended to supersede so much as to accompany, the more ponderous files of the London Daily and other Journals, to which it will act as a kind of pilot button; the condensation of every item of news will be proportioned to its relative importance, leaving the levity of the press until time and opportunity enable their readers to read, without inconvenience, through their ample and voluminous pages.

The *European Times* will be edited by a Gentleman long connected in an editorial capacity with the Liverpool Press. Persons who are desirous of bringing New Inventions, Works of Art, or subjects of general interest, under the eye of the American public, may address him personally, and depend upon his services.

The price of the *European Times* will be \$4 per Annum. All Orders to be addressed with remittances or reference for payment, to Messrs. Willmer and Smith's Express Newspaper Office, Church Street, Liverpool.

Subscriptions will be received at all the Offices of Messrs. Hadden & Co. in the United States.

Communications for the Editor may be addressed to Mr. John Dugan, 5 South John Street, Liverpool.

January 27.

### 30 BARRELS at 3 1/2 Dozen each.

Bottled London Porter and Sherry Ale, of good quality, and for sale by Dec. 8, 1842. JOHN MCKEAN.



**SHERIFF'S SALES.**

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 22d day of APRIL 1843, 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, to that Property or certain tract or parcel of LAND, with the Buildings thereon, in the Parish of Saint George, known by the name of the Baldwin Farm bounded as follows, viz:--On the North by Land owned and occupied by PETER DEWEES towards the South, by Land owned and occupied by HENRY M'CALLUM; towards the West, by the River Maguadavic; and extending back, towards the East, 110 chains, or thereabouts, to Lands occupied by THOMAS FERGUSON, containing 125 Acres, more or less; seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against Samuel Wallace, endorsed to levy £166 8s, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Oct. 3, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 10th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

All the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and demand of GEORGE McCULLOCH, of in and to that certain Lot, piece or parcel of ground, marked as Lot No. 2, in the division of Water Lots, in Block letter D, Morris' division in the Town Plat of St. Andrews, fronting on Water Street, being 41 feet 4 inches in breadth, and 150 feet in length, together with the House, and out buildings &c. The said Land and Premises having been taken under an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court in favor of James W. Street, Esq. endorsed to levy £250, with interest &c. and also under another Execution in favor of Samuel Wheeler Esq. endorsed to levy £50, with interest, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 29th Nov. 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 10th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 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 JOSHUA TRUE, of in and to the following described, Two Lots of Land, and Premises, situate in the Parish of St. George, on the old Fredericton Road, being Nos 10 and 11, according to the original survey and plan, containing one hundred Acres each.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 29th Nov. 1842.

To be sold under a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued at the suit of the Queen, against JOSEPH PRATT and WARREN CUNDY, to raise £297 12s, besides Sheriff's fees, &c. on SATURDAY the 8th day of JULY, at public auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. & 4 o'clock p. m. of the same day.

The following two Tracts of Land, seized and levied upon, by virtue of a Writ of Extent, viz.

The first, situate in the Parish of Saint George, containing 145 Acres, crosses the Bonny brook, and is bounded by grants to James Pratt and Warren Cundy, and was owned by the said Joseph Pratt on the 20th June 1838.

The second, is also situate in the Parish of St. George contains 300 Acres, is bounded by the Maguadavic river, and by lots granted to Samuel Bliss, Esq. in the Clarence Hill Settlement, was granted to the said Joseph Pratt in 1838, and was owned by him, on the 17th day of October, 1840.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 21st Dec. 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 5th day of JULY next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

All the Right, Title, Interest, Estate Claim, Property and Demand of JOSEPH PRATT, of in and to that certain Lot of Land situate at the Upper Falls of the river Maguadavic, in the Parish of St. George, being on the West side of the said river, being a small gone lot, bounded as follows, that is to say on the Western side of a Public road or highway, leading from the said Upper Falls to the old Fredericton

road, on the South by a line running due East, from the South-east corner of Farm at No. 7, on the North by the South line of Farm Lot No. 8, on the East by the said river Maguadavic, reserving a sufficient quantity of land through said lot, and running in a parallel direction with the said river, for the purpose of a public road or highway, between the Mills and the Boon, the said lot above described being the same on which the said Joseph Pratt now resides. The said lands and premises have been taken under an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favor of Michael Hare for £35 11 2 with Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 21st Dec. 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 8th day of JULY next, at the Court House, in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the same day.

All the Right, Title, Interest, and Claim of JAMES LOCKWOOD and GEORGE LOCKWOOD, to the following tracts to land viz:-- 200 Acres on the Western side of the river Digdeguah, between lands granted to the Hon. James Allanshaw and Capt. Angus D. McMaster, being the same conveyed by John Campbell to John Acheson. Also, 50 acres in the Parish of Saint Patrick, being the same which was conveyed by John Carson to John Acheson. The same having been seized to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Thomas Crowthers against James Lockwood and George Lockwood—endorsed to levy £1608 16s 1d, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Dec. 23, 1842.

**New World Annual FOR 1843.**

A MAGNIFICENT CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFT, WITH NUMEROUS SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS, Executed by the first Artist, exclusively for this Annual.

In order to celebrate the ensuing holidays in a becoming manner, and in accordance with our usual customs, the Publisher of the NEW WORLD announces his intention to issue a CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENT, which shall surpass all his former efforts in the beauty of its illustrations and the variety and value of its contents. It will contain all the most valuable and choice articles in

THE LONDON KEPSAKE, one of the finest and most costly of the English Annuals—together with the choicest Tales and Poetry from all the other English Annuals. Among the Engravings will be given

A MOST BEAUTIFUL PICTURE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND, AND THE

Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, drawn on wood by Chapman, and engraved by Lowing. The Literary contents will be admirable, and present every thing worthy of perusal; consisting of new and original Tales by Bulwer, Marryat, Countess of Blessington, and other distinguished English authors. It will also contain

ORIGINAL TALES AND POETRY, TERMS OF PUBLICATION.—The "New World Annual" will be printed on paper of extra fine quality, on a new Minton type, in a Double Extra number (octavo), so that it can be bound up with the new volume. It will be printed by the 20th of December. In ample time to be sent by mail to the most distant parts of the Union and Canada so as to reach subscribers before New-Years Day. Orders should therefore be forwarded early, in order to prevent disappointment. Price 25 cents single—Five copies for \$1; Eleven copies for \$2; Thirty copies for \$5, and \$16 per hundred. The demand will be very large, and Agents, Book-sellers, &c. must send their orders promptly, enclosing cash, post-paid. This Extra will be subject to newspaper postage only. Address

J. WINCHESTER, 30 Ann-st. N. Y.

**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 offensively 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. It is a constantly multiplying where this distressing complaint is completely relieved and cured although of years standing, by the use of Dr. Spha's celebrated remedy. One decided preference is its pleasantness, having none of the nauseating effects 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. Sisson, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor; COYSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York

From the New York Herald.

**MYSTERIOUS.**

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1815 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural position—and has vaulted 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 inquires his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty, so that any one doubting may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted cords & sinews, How has this been done?

Answer.—By the Indian Vegetable Elixer internally, and Hwas-Nerve and Bone Liment externally. Sold only by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York

**\$100 REWARD.**

ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of Hays Liment for the Piles without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overabundant to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly every case (especially in the following complaints: For the Piles, Tightness of the chat, For all Drops, especially in children, Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, Tender throat by cancer or ulcers, Sore throat by cancer or ulcers, however obstinate or long standing, Croup, Whooping cough, Scald Head, Chilblains, &c. &c.

**LOOK OUT.**

Some quacklers have counterfeited this article and put it up with various names. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO. that name must always be on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget that, no never buy it, for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine. Sold by Comstock & Co, 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

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

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

PURGE—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried, and yet sufferers have multiplied—and died—and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done without the tonic to follow, and sustain the system. Purge, you must. The acrid humors of the blood must be carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humors. Why do the Chinese live so long? because they 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 if you are in any way troubled, keep his hair dry and sleek for a week or two, you will find the sickly humors drawn off, and prevented from a return, and the sallow yellow hue of sickness change partly to the full blooming glow of health & youth for long.

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 see no other strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

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

Warranted the only genuine. Messrs Comstock & Co., New York, are the sole wholesale agents for the United States and all neighboring countries. DOCTOR O. LIN.

**TO THE OLD AND YOUNG. HO! YE RED HEADS & GREY!**

PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY. EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Color the Hair, and will not the Skin!!! THIS dye is in form of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black, with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before named. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair. Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test. If these facts are warranted by the gentleman, who manufactures it who is the celebrated chemist, Dr. Comstock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public. This dye is sold only by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

**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 head free from dandruff, (a most loathsome 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 it out of them do, to be Oils of various kinds, all of which are positively injurious to the human hair. Let none be deceived, no other article will make the hair grow rapidly and of a good quality but the Balm of Columbia, and no article professing to be the Balm of Columbia is genuine without the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the wrapper. Some have been deceived, and obtained a counterfeit article for the true and genuine Balm of Columbia. Remember to look for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the wrapper, before you purchase, and get none but the genuine. Don't be deceived with the assurance that and without that name is made in the same way, any is just as good, all such pretensions are a ruse, and known to be so by the counterfeiter.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT, FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT. COUGHS; Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of breathing, Pains in the Side or Breast, Spitting of Blood, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

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

**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

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

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

Agents: Samuel Williams, Eliphalet Terry, 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.

**POST OFFICE.**

ST. ANDREWS, 1st November 1842.

MAILS for Halifax, St. John, St. George, Fredericton, and Quebec, will hereafter be closed on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 P. M. and arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P. M. Mails for Fredericton direct will close on Wednesdays at 2 P. M. and arrive on Saturdays, for St. Stephen on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10 A. M. and arrive on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 2 P. M. for the United States on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P. M. and on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. and arrive daily at 2 P. M. Mails for Halifax and St. John will also be forwarded by the Steam Boats so long as they continue running.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL, Postmaster.

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WM. CONNER, Secretary, Hartford, Connecticut, July, 1841.

Mr GARNETT also offers his services as an Auctioneer and Commission Agent. St. Andrews, 8th Nov. 1841.

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Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND.

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