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nearly occupied by JAMES HERRING-
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B. R. FITZGERALD.

news, Sept. 15, 1841

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VOLUME 9

The Standard.

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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1842.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[From our Fredericton Correspondent]

FREDERICTON, 6th March, 1842.

MR. EDITOR,
The proposal to surrender to the Governor the right of introducing all the grants of the public money, and the expediency of the House of Assembly giving up that right, was debated in the Legislative Council for three whole days. The speakers were the Surveyor General, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, the hon. Mr. Hatch, and the hon. Mr. Kinnear, in favour of the surrender; and the Chief Justice, the hon. Mr. Baillie, the hon. Mr. Botsford, the hon. Mr. Chandler, the hon. Mr. Cunard, the hon. Mr. Robertson, and the hon. Mr. Wier, against it. The debate was conducted in a dignified manner, and with great ability. The proposal was ably and eloquently supported by the Surveyor, Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and more forcibly and ably opposed by the Chief Justice, and Messrs. Chandler and Baillie. I have not room for the speeches, but as Col. Wier had the goodness to give me a ticket of admission, I think I ought to give a short outline of his speech.

Col. Wier said, that the introducing of all grants of the public money was a most important privilege which belonged exclusively to the House of Assembly, and with which the Legislative Council had nothing whatever to do. That the House of Assembly ought never to give it up, and that the present interference had a tendency to bring the two Houses into collision. He would ask their honours how the money was to be apportioned and divided? The Governor and his Executive Council would make the division and send down the estimates. So then a knot of Councillors, chiefly resident about Fredericton, were to assist the Governor in dealing out in such portions and for such purposes as might suit their own views. This was a scheme which he thought the country would not submit to, and which before it could go into operation at all, would require an Executive Council from every County in the Province. The Attorney General had read from the Journals of the House of Assembly the names of the members of that House who voted away their own rights, and had given many of them a high character. He, Col. Wier, would take the liberty of reading the names of those who voted on the other side, and would show that their characters were at least as good, and their number greater than that of their opponents. The Roads and other public improvements in the Province exceeded those of the neighboring Colonies, and the population had greatly increased. All this had been done under the present system, and he did not see how a change for the better could in any way be made. It was very true, he said, there was at present much distress in the Colony, but that arose from commercial embarrassment, and not from the bad working of a system which had been in operation for the last half century. Yet so unreasonable were some people, that they blamed this system, and the mismanagement of the House, for all the distress in the country. From the Financial statement it appeared, that if the public debts could be collected, there would be no trouble about the money matters. Were he in the House of Assembly he would endeavor to borrow £100,000 from home at a low rate of interest to keep up the credit of the Province until the debts outstanding could be collected.

On a division the proposition was negatived, and the resolutions and amendments, four in number, one by one voted down. During this interesting debate the Council Chamber was nearly filled with spectators; officers of the garrison, officials, and heads of departments occupied the seats in rear of the members inside the bar on either side. Between the two bars, reporter in a row, sat most of the members of the House of Assembly, and the open area was filled with decently dressed persons admitted by ticket, among whom stood your humble servant.

During the week a great deal of business has been handled and disposed of. A Bill has been passed to alter the Charter of Kings College, which should it become a law, will very much liberalize the character of the institution. It removes all religious tests except for students in Divinity, and such other persons as take degrees in Divinity, who instead of avowing their belief in the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England and signing the same as the present Charter requires, have merely to make a declaration and sign it, avowing their belief in the Divine authenticity of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments and the doctrine of the Trinity. The College Council is to consist of fifteen gentlemen, from which Clergymen are to be excluded, this last proviso was warmly debated and carried by a very small majority.

The Municipal Corporation Bill, after a great deal of alteration was finally passed by a Committee of the whole House. It was warmly supported by all our Charlotte members. Its opposers, who are very formidable and numerous, intend to muster all their forces against it at the third reading. Its machinery now is very simple. The Town Clerk in each Parish makes a list of the inhabitants within his Parish qualified to vote and presides on the day of Election. The list is produced, no man can vote unless his name is on it, and there is no scrutiny afterwards. The Councillors elected choose their own Warden and Clerk subject to the approval of the Governor, and all is ready for action.

The Bill for the establishment of a Board of Works was discussed and examined at great length and with much fairness and candour. Its necessity in case of any great public undertaking such as the construction of Dry Docks in St. John, the making of a Canal from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence &c. was fully admitted; but as the loan was negatived, and the country without the means of carrying on any great public work, the Bill was deemed unnecessary and therefore postponed to the next Session of the General Assembly. The Bill which was intended to put all the Great and Bye Roads under the management of the Board of Works, was also laid over, and a Bill passed to continue the present Road Laws for a limited time. This is the present disposal of the great measures proposed by the Governor, viz. the probable passing of the municipal Bill, and the laying over of the others until the sense of the country shall be fully ascertained.

Yours &c.
JACK ROBINSON.

Extracts from Dr. Gesner's Fourth Report on the Geology of New Brunswick.

SCHOODIC AND CHEPUTNECTICOOK RIVERS.

(To be continued.)

It may not be improper to remark here, that the principal river emptying into Passamaquoddy Bay, and known under the name of the Saint Croix, was called by the aborigines of the country, Schoodic or Schoodic, a word signifying in their language, low and swampy ground. This name was, and still is, given to the most westerly branch of that river, which drains a large tract of low and sunken land. The river and lakes of the westernmost branch still bear the name of the Schoodic or Saint Croix; and the inhabitants on both sides of the reputed boundary line, call this stream the main river; but that branch of the Saint Croix that descends from the northward, is called the Cheputnecticook. As the western branch has always been called the Schoodic, or main Saint Croix, it is evident that the starting point in deciding the question of the American boundary in this quarter, should be taken from the westernmost source of this river; not can there be any doubt that this was the place of departure referred to in the treaty of 1783.

Having encamped just above the Grand Falls, we had an opportunity of examining branches of the river, where they diverge, and the rocks over which they pass. The Falls are separated into the "upper" and "lower" between them the water passes over an inclined plane, producing thereby a dangerous rapid. At the lower fall, the water descends ten feet in the distance of two hundred yards. On the east side of the river, a dam has been erected, to deepen the stream so as to allow rafts of timber to pass, in the summer season. About half a mile above this place is the upper fall. The water here passes through a narrow gorge, and descends perpendicularly about twelve feet. A dike of trap rock intersects the strata of slate at this place; and has probably been the cause of the sudden change in the level of the river's bed. All the waters descending from large lakes in the interior, rush over these hills, and along the rapid between them, with incredible fury; large pieces of timber and logs seventy feet in length are frequently poised high above the water and instantly plunged into the foaming pool beneath. Large trees are frequently broken in several pieces, in passing the gorge, and the sound produced by the violent concussion of the logs against the rocks, and each other, is like that of artillery at a distance. The water of the river, from being confined between the cliffs on each side, and in a contracted channel, rushes forward with great violence, until it is thrown into the more tranquil part of the stream; where the surface of the river is concealed beneath beautiful waves of white foam.

At the time of our visit to this place, the rivers above the falls were blocked up with an immense quantity of logs and squared timber, which had been driven down the stream by a party of "stream-drivers," forty in number. Some of these men had been four months engaged in their laborious and dangerous employment; and their manner of urging the enormous pieces of pine over the rapids, is alike creditable to their courage, patience, and hardihood. Still pushing the rafts of timber downward, and moving with the current, that daily transports the bark that covers their moveable camps—stung by the unceasing industry of swarms of insects, both day and night, these men possess more patience and numerous, intend to muster all their forces against it at the third reading. Its

a dozen of them will frequently navigate the stream, astride a log of timber, which they paddle along, with their legs in the water, with considerable swiftness; and they will force the light skiff up a perpendicular fall of three feet; where the roaring of the water is truly deafening, and where there is constant danger of being plunged into some whirlpool, or dashed against the rocks. Although they are frequently rendered giddy by the revolving motion of the eddies, they fix the pole upon the bottom, and move away against the foaming torrent, or cross the stream upon the slippery blocks of pine. Such is the power of habit, that these men view the forest as their home, and the river as their resting place; constantly exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and the water of the rivers, they appear contented, and seem to regret when the labour of the season is ended. In situations where the water is more tranquil, a singular spectacle is sometimes presented; each of the drivers mounts a log, or piece of timber, and with their pikes in hand, move slowly along like a floating regiment, until some fall or rapid warns them to reinbark. Not unfrequently a rapid becomes blocked up with timber, in such quantities that it refuses to pass—This is called a "jam." The clearing away of these "jams" is the most dangerous part of the stream-driver's employment, and occasionally several men are thrown down a rapid or fall into the boiling pool beneath.

The quantity of timber in one of these "drives" is enormous; and their progress along the rivers where the timber becomes entangled among the rocks; is therefore slow; especially, when the summer is advanced, and the volume of water is consequently diminished. In order to deepen the water, "wing dams" have been constructed on the sides of the most troublesome rapids. The depth and velocity of the water being thus increased, the floating timber passes along more readily; but these dams greatly impede the passage of canoes in ascending the streams.

The hardy lumberman having passed the winter amidst deep snows of the wilderness, felling and collecting the lofty trees of the forest, retreats to the river as the summer advances; and having escaped the frost of the colder months, seeks the dangers of the fall and rapid, bringing with him those vast supplies of timber by which the trade with the mother country has been supported. Like the employment of the sailor, the work of the lumberman is peculiar. He requires much practice and experience; and it may be safely asserted, that should any change take place in the Timber Duties, unfavourable to the British North American Colonies, thousands of men will be thrown out of employment, who have as little disposition to engage in Agriculture, as those who have been employed as sailors or fishermen. This description has been given as being connected with the topography of the district under consideration, and in compliance with those instructions by which I have been governed in the performance of my duty.

Immediately above the upper fall, there are two small islands, situated at the confluence of the Schoodic and Cheputnecticook rivers. The average breadth of each of these streams, at this place, is sixty yards; and on the 23d day of June, the water was eight feet deep with a current of seven miles an hour, at the spot where the measurement was made. Two miles farther up the Cheputnecticook branch, there is another rapid, called the Cheputnecticook Falls. This rapid was found to be filled with timber, and we were compelled to make a portage with our canoes and baggage half a mile.

Along this part of the river there are considerable quantities of low intervals, bearing a species of grass called "blue joint." This wild grass affords excellent fodder for cattle, and is very useful to the settler on wild lands. The uplands have been covered with fine groves of pine; but these have been removed, and all the best timber has been transported to Saint Stephens and Saint Andrews. Grey wacke and slate were observed at a number of situations. The strata run north-east and south-west, and the dip is north west, at angles of 60, 70 and 80 degrees. The greywacke frequently contains veins of quartz and chlorite; with these minerals there is also sulphur of iron, in amorphous masses and in crystals.

Our next encampment was near the mouth of the Canoe River, a branch of the main stream, extending to the north-east. From this place to the Little Cheputnecticook Falls, the river presents a series of rapids, separated by quiet ponds of deep water. We here met another party of "stream-drivers," who were floating several thousands of tons of timber along the troubled stream. A barrel of flour had been allowed to remain a short distance up the river by the party; and at the moment of our arrival a large bear was seen eating its contents, having torn the hoops from the barrel, and removed the head. Before we were within gunshot, the bear retreated into a thick cedar swamp, and escaped the fire of our rifles.

Why are a brewer's rats like the wells of Jerusalem?—Because *He-brews* drink from them. Good, but not original, we guess.

Elopement Extraordinary!—New York is one of the most famous cities in the world for fun, frolic, and excitement. Murders, balls, concerts, pipe laying, libels, Boziana, humbug, and elopements, cannot find an equal with Gotham anywhere.

A certain young gentleman, possessed of some money, who moved in fashionable society, dressed in the height of fashion, wore his hair long, walked Broadway daily, but lacked (how common!) brains, became desperately smitten at the Boz ball, with the charms of Miss N—, a young lady that resides in Waverley Place, whose father holds a high office in one of the Wall street institutions. Mr. M—, that is the initial of the young gentleman's (?) name, was introduced to the lady, and danced with her once or twice, and became perfectly enamored. Miss N—, who is a young lady of spirit, wit and mind, determined to have a joke out of the affair, and as the young gentleman commenced making love, humored his advances.

When the loving swain separated from his partner, he begged the pleasure of being allowed to visit her. To carry out the affair, she told him in great confidence that her father was much averse to young gentlemen calling to see her, but any notes he might send would be read and cherished. This was sufficient for the lover. Accordingly, for a week afterwards, she received note after note, avowing the greatest love and adoration.

Miss N— had a waggish brother, to whom she showed every letter; and they agreed between them to give the young gentleman a dose of his own imprudence. One of the notes hinted at an elopement, and this made the groundwork of the plot. Young Mr. N— answered the letter in the hand writing of his sister, and agreed to elope with M— on a certain day named, on the following conditions. She would arrive, with a friend to act as bridesmaid, in a carriage at the New Haven boat at the hour of starting, both of them closely veiled; and their Mr. N— should meet them, conduct them to the ladies' cabin, and hold no conversation (fearful, as she said, of being detected,) until before the parson in good old Connecticut, who was to make the loving couple one. The anxious lover agreed to the arrangements with all the emotions of joy and hope. Now comes the cream of the matter. A young servant girl, who was about the size of Miss N—, and a light mulatto girl, were engaged to carry out the conspiracy. A liberal bonus from young Mr. N— settled their qualms, and accordingly, rigged out in their bridal togethery, they were sent off in a splendid carriage, closely veiled, to the New Haven boat.

There, according to agreement, they were met by the anxious Mr. M—, who conducted his supposed "lady love" and friend to the cabin, and beheld, with pleasurable emotions, the boat leave the wharf. His feelings were delightful. He was to gain not only love, but a fair chance of future fortune. Onward sped the boat, and a few brief hours passed away, (years to the swain,) when New Haven appeared in view, and the steamer soon reached the wharf. Rushing to the cabin, he escorted his companions to a hack, with orders to drive to the nearest Episcopal clergyman. John, supposing it to be a love match, and expected a liberal fee, drove with all haste, and landed them at their destination. Out jumped the gay Lothario, who rewarded John with a three dollar bill, and taking the arm of his soon to be bride, entered the house, at the same time observing—"Now, my love, all danger is past." The clergyman was summoned to his duty, where he soon appeared, and opened his book at the marriage service. "Now, my love," says Mr. M—, "raise your veil, here's the ring." The veils were simultaneously raised by both females, and, Oh! horror,—there was displayed the freckled face of a smiling young lass, and the mixed complexion of a mulatto bridesmaid! "Now honey, and I ready," replied the lady. "Good God!—I'm deliciously caught. I shall be the laughing stock of New York for a year to come," wildly exclaimed Mr. M—, rushing from the house, leaving the parson, bride, and bridesmaid in a glorious fix. Mr. M— left the country, a day or two ago, for Europe, swearing that he'd not "be seen in New York again in a hurry." Fortune hunters, take warning.—N. Y. Atlas.

ASK THE PRICE.—Whenever I want any thing I always ask the price of it, whether it be a new coat or a shoulder of mutton, a pound of tea or a pennyworth of pack-struck. If it appears to be worth the money, I buy it, that is, if I can afford it; but if not, I let it alone, for he is no wise man who pays for a thing more than it is worth.

But not only in the comforts of food and clothing, but in all other things I ask the same question: for there is a price fixed to a day's enjoyment as well as an article of dress; to the pleasures of life as well as to a joint of butcher's meat. Old Humphrey has now lived some summers and winters in the world, and it would be odd indeed if he had passed through them all without picking up a little wisdom from his experience. Now if you

will adopt my plan, you will reap much advantage; but if you will not, you will pay too dearly for the things you obtain.

The spendthrift sets his heart on expensive baubles, but he does not ask the price; he is, therefore, obliged to give for them his house, his lands, his friends and his comforts, and these are fifty times more than they are worth. The drunkard is determined to have his brandy, his gin and his strong ale; and as he never makes the price an object, so he pays for them with his wealth, his health, his character and his peace—and a sad bargain he makes of it! It is the same with others. The gambler will be rich at once, but riches may be bought too dear, for one who in getting money, gets also the habit of risking it on the turn of a card or a throw of the dice, will soon bring his noble to nought. The gambler pays for his riches with his rest, his reputation and his happiness.

Do you think if the highwayman asked the price of an angostly gain, that he could ever commit robbery? No, never! but he does not ask the price, and foolishly gives for it his liberty and his life.

Old Humphrey has little more to say; for if a few words will not make you wise, many will not do so. Ask the price of what you would possess, and make a good bargain. A little prudence will secure a great deal of peace. But if, after all, you have the pleasures of sin, I pray you, consider the price you must pay for them.

Yes, these may be the joys of vice
And thine without control:
And O! at what a fearful price—
The price may be thy soul.

What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Matt. xvi. 26. [Humphrey's Observations.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

March 4.

A Bill to impose a tax upon Wild Lands, passed the House.

On motion of Mr. Hill,—Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to take measures to cause Returns to be made from the several Post Offices in this Province, which Returns shall specify the amount of Postages received at them respectively, during the year ending the fifth day of January last; also, the rates of Postages on the several Mail Routes, with the extent of the same respectively; also, the amount of yearly compensation to the Postmasters respectively, whether that compensation be by salary or per centage, or both; also, the cost of conveying the Mails on the several Mail Routes, distinguishing the cost on each route; also, what Papers or other things are conveyed postage free; also, whether the Contracts with the Post riders are made to the lowest tender, and whether and at what cases the Post carriers are obliged to drive one, two or more horses, for the accommodation of Passengers, with the Mail; and also, such other particulars as may be necessary to a full knowledge of the affairs of the Department in this Province; and that His Excellency will be pleased to cause such Returns to be laid before the Assembly at an early day in the next Session of the Legislature.—Ordered, That Messrs. Hill, H. T. Partelow and Fisher, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Public Service.—To D. W. Juck, the sum of £29 16 6 for Gauging and Weighing Dutiable articles at Saint Andrews the past year; to R. Watson, the sum of £37 6 for Gauging and Weighing at Saint Stephen in 1841; to Elizabeth Briscoe, the sum of £20 for teaching a School in Saint Andrews for the year 1841.

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House of the 1st March, instant, relative to the collection of the Balances due the Province for Timber and Logs cut on Crown Lands, reported.—That they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would give effect to the wishes of the House.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

March 3.

The Bill to provide for the more effectually repairing the Streets and Bridges in the Town of Saint Andrews, was lost in the Council.

A Bill to incorporate the Saint Andrews Marine Assurance Company; and a Bill to appoint Inspectors of Flour and Meal in the Towns of Saint Andrews Saint Stephen and Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, were severally read a first time.

The Bill to authorise the appointment of Commissioners to examine into the state and condition of the several Banks in this Province, was lost in the Council.

The Bill to tax Itinerant Showmen exhibiting in the Towns and Parishes within this Province, was lost in the Council.
The Bill in amendment of the Law regulating Juries, was lost in the Council.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
I cannot meet you in Parliament assembled without making a public acknowledgment of my gratitude to Almighty God, on account of the birth of the Prince—my son—an event which has completed the measure of my domestic happiness, and has been hailed with every demonstration of affectionate attachment to my person and Government by my faithful and loyal people.

"I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction which I have derived from the presence in this country of my good brother and ally the King of Prussia, who, at my request, undertook in person the office of sponsor at the christening of the Prince of Wales.

"I receive from all Princes and States the continued assurance of their earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations with this country.

"It is with great satisfaction I inform you that I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, a treaty for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade, which, when the ratifications shall have been exchanged will be communicated to Parliament.

"There shall also be laid before you a Treaty which I have concluded with the same Powers, together with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish Empire, and the maintenance of the general tranquillity.

"The restoration of my diplomatic and friendly intercourse with the Court of Tehran has been followed by the completion of a commercial treaty with the King of Persia, which I have directed to be laid before you.

"I am engaged in negotiations with several Powers, which, I trust, by leading to conventions, founded on the just principle of mutual advantage, may extend the trade and commerce of the country.

"I regret that I am not enabled to announce to you the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the Government of China.

"The uniform success which has attended the hostile operations directed against that Power, and my confidence in the skill and gallantry of my naval and military forces, encourage the hope on my part that all differences with the Government of China will be brought to an early termination, and our commercial relations with the country placed on a satisfactory basis.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.
The estimates of the year have been prepared, and will be laid before you.

"I rely with entire confidence on your disposition, while you enforce the principles of a wise economy, to make that provision for the service of the country which the public exigencies require.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
I recommend to your immediate attention the state of the finances and the expenditure of the country.

"You will have seen with regret that, for several years past, the annual income has been inadequate to bear the public charges, and I feel confident that, fully sensible of the evil which must result from a continued deficiency of this nature during peace, you will carefully consider the best means of averting it.

"I recommend to your consideration the state of the laws which affect the import of corn, and of other articles, the produce of foreign countries.

"Measures will be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy, and for the improvement of the jurisdiction exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales.

"It will also be desirable that you should consider, with a view to their revision, the laws which regulate the registration of electors of members to serve in Parliament.

"I have observed with deep regret the continued distress in the manufacturing districts of the country. The sufferings and privations which have resulted from it have been borne with exemplary patience and fortitude.

"I feel assured that your deliberations on the various important matters which will occupy your attention, will be directed by a comprehensive regard for the interests and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects; and I fervently pray that they may tend in their result to improve the national resources, and to encourage the industry and promote the happiness of my people."

"The King of Prussia and his suite followed the Queen out of the House, and the Royal party immediately proceeded back to the Buckingham Palace in the same order in which they came. The cheers of the multitude as the Royal cortege retired were loud and repeated.

"The Address having been read, the Commons retired, and the Royal procession was, after a short delay, reformed. Before rising from the throne, her Majesty addressed a few gracious words to the ear of the Lord Chancellor.

"The address in the Lords was moved by the Marquis of Abercorn, seconded by the Earl of Devonshire, and Viscount Melbourne concurring. The Earl of Ripon, Lord Beaumont, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Brougham spoke. The latter noble lord adverted to the case of the Creole, and said that it was impossible that any rupture with the United States could arise out of the affair.

"Sir Charles Lemon has been elected for West Cornwall, without opposition.

"The China news is cheering; several successful attacks had been made, accounts of which will be given in our next paper.

"Trade continues to be in a depressed state, but through the gloom that prevails, indications of a revival are to be perceived.

CHINA.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Macao to his Father in Edinburgh, dated 18th October, 1841.

"By a late arrival from the coast, we learn that four steamers, the men of war, and principal part of the transports, had reached the point of rendezvous (Buffalo's Nose) on the 31st ultimo, and we are daily expecting to hear of their after proceedings. One transport, the Narbudda, with stores and camp followers on board, had been lost on the north end of Formosa; and what will be felt as a worse loss to the expedition was the destruction, by fire, of the Company's steamer Madagascar. Both of these vessels were on their way to join the squadron, the steamer carrying the Government flag despatch. All that is known of the Madagascar's loss is, that she took fire, and to give those in her a chance for their lives, the Captain ran her on shore, and he, his officers, and crew, amounting to about forty people, are now in the hands of the Chinese. We have seen in the late cases of Mrs. Noble, Captain Anstruther, and Lieutenant Douglas, that the tender mercies of the Chinese are cruel in the extreme, and what may now be the sufferings of these poor fellows are shocking to think on. I trust some arrangement may be made to get them released. The people of China had murdered the chief officer of a trading ship, to whom they had promised to provide provisions, in the same cold-blooded way as they had murdered Captain Stead some time ago, an account of whose death you may have seen in the newspapers. They were repaid, however, for this act of barbarity by one of the steamers, the Phlegethon, having got together the crews of several ships then there, and attacked and destroyed the villages of the district. The men of war who were left at Amoy have been engaged destroying some pirate junks which were annoying the inhabitants of the coast about there. We learn that the respectable people of Amoy, finding the English so peaceful and well disposed, and thankful to them for having rid them of such pests as their native pirates, had requested Captain Smith of H. M. S. Dryad to become the Governor or Prefect of the place. If the truth of this statement is confirmed, that is, if the people making the request were really respectable, and not a parcel of smugglers, it will tend to have a great effect on the question, and when it reaches the Emperor's ears will startle him. This, if correct, but I doubt of its being so, is a most singular circumstance; it was more likely to have occurred in the Province of Fokien than in any other, where the people have never been on good terms with the Peking Government. Amoy is the principal trading port the Chinese possess, and when a settlement is brought about, is likely to become the principal seat of British commerce. It is said to be as good a harbour as Hong Kong, and has one (and this a great) advantage over it, by being out of the reach of the typhoons. The climate is highly spoken of, and the shipping and troops there are abundantly supplied with provisions of every sort. Things are progressing at Hong Kong, some few private buildings are erecting, and the Government officers are building offices, jails &c. and have cut a fine line of road which now extends to about seven miles. We are yet in ignorance whether this island will be retained by Government or not; the general feeling here is that it will be given up. For trade it is not nearly so conveniently placed as Amoy, and were this and other northern provinces opened to us, Hong Kong would take up a secondary position; and for a purely military station Chusan is much better situated. We shall in a very short time know the pleasure of her Majesty's Government, regarding this island; in the meantime people will not expend large sums in building without some assurance of its retention, which Sir Henry Pottinger has not yet given. We yet only know this functionary from report, which speaks well of him, and we are hopeful of good resulting from his management. One little matter which occurred here before his leaving for the north pleased us much. The Prefect of Canton, or, as the Chinese call him, the Quang-Chow-foo, as he doubtless thought humiliating himself in no small degree, came down here with the view, it is supposed, of offering some terms, to throw delay before the operations of Sir Henry. To his astonishment he was not permitted an interview, and his offer of terms was consequently never made. No one not knowing the pride of this singular people can have any notion of the effect this had upon the minds of the Chinese, from whom it could not be hid. Sir Henry Pottinger we expect down here shortly, and as the Mandarins in Canton are again beginning to show their teeth, by taking possession of and repairing the forts which were given up to them by the British on their retreat from Canton, a gross violation of the truce then entered into, we may expect to see some more fighting. God knows when a finish will be made to the business. I wish quiet and undisturbed times would come back to us, and allow us peaceably to earn our commissions, return home, get wives, and become respectable people. If you ask me when I think the matter will end, I must tell you I can give no rational guess at it. If the Chinese Emperor peacefully inclines, and is disposed to come to terms, it may be closed within a year from this date—if he is bull-headed, perverse, and stubborn, years may be expended to little purpose. Every month passing is adding to difficulty of the adjustment. You may recollect I told you before any part of the expedition came on here, that to accomplish the settlement of the question economically and well a force should come forward powerful enough to bring about by force of arms an immediate and stable settlement. We are apparently as far, or rather I should say further from a settlement than we were in June of last year, and June of next year may come round and find us as much in the same position. In fact we are as Jonathan would say,

in a fix, and happy would I be to see us out of it."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The House of Commons.—On Wednesday night.—More than the usual amount of interest was evinced on Wednesday evening, both in and out of the House, to hear the result of Sir Robert Peel's exposition of the intentions of Government with reference to the corn-law. At an early hour a large body of persons had congregated in the neighbourhood of the members' entrance to the House, and a considerable number had also assembled in the lobby for the purpose of obtaining admission into the Strangers' Gallery. As soon as the door was opened a violent rush ensued, and every seat was in a few minutes occupied. There was a sufficient number of persons with orders from members to fill a gallery six times the size of that appropriated to the use of strangers. A few minutes after 4 o'clock a number of the Anti-Corn-Law delegates marched in procession down Parliament Street to the House, and made an attempt to station themselves in the lobby. Had this been permitted, the members of the House would have experienced great difficulty in obtaining admission. To avoid this dilemma, the police and officers on duty were compelled to oppose the entrance of the delegates, and at one time it was thought that a deadly conflict would have ensued. After a considerable expenditure of ammunition in the shape of abusive epithets, the delegates retired from the field, and stationed themselves outside the House, from which situation they saluted the different members as they passed with cries of "No sliding scale," "Total repeal," "Fixed duty," &c. It was evident, that even among the opponents of the corn laws out of the House, there did not exist anything like unanimity of opinion. In the House of Commons the scene particularly animating. By half-past four o'clock the benches were nearly filled, and by five the bar was seen a number of distinguished strangers; among them the Duke of Cambridge was very conspicuous. He appeared to listen with marked attention to the whole of Sir R. Peel's speech. The Premier did not enter the House until a quarter to five. Every eye was directed towards him. After taking his seat he conversed briefly with Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham, and exactly at four minutes after five he rose and requested that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the trade in corn. Sir R. Peel's speech was listened to with profound attention. His observations for the first hour and a half were principally of an introductory character, and it was not until after he had been speaking for nearly two hours, that he made any direct allusions to the modifications of the corn-law which the Government intended to suggest for the consideration of Parliament. We noticed a number of the leading members of the House busily engaged in taking copious notes of Sir R. Peel's speech. Lord J. Russell was so employed. Mr. Charles Bulwer, Mr. Ewart, and the member for Manchester, Mr. Cobden, were similarly occupied. It was curious to notice the intense anxiety exhibited whenever Sir R. Peel was thought to be about to develop his plans, and when he did at last commence his explanation of the contemplated proposals of Government, the members in the side galleries rose almost in a body from their seats, and leaned anxiously forward in order to catch every word that escaped from the Premier's lips. After the Ministerial scheme had been propounded, and Sir R. Peel had read the scale of duties which he proposed to substitute for those now in existence, considerable excitement was manifested in the Opposition benches, and immediately a number of members rushed out of the House for the purpose, as we thought, of communicating to their friends, the Anti-Corn Law delegates, the principles of Sir R. Peel's measure.—Times.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon, at the Foreign Office. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wharfedale, the Earl of Bute, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Fitzgerald, Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Edward Knatchbull. The Council sat two hours.

Despatches from the Governors of Barbadoes, British Guiana, and Antigua, were received yesterday afternoon at the Colonial Office.

The Marquis of Londonderry has been appointed to the office of Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Durham, in the place of the late Duke of Cleveland.

Mr. Gregory, Conservative candidate, has been returned for Dublin, with a majority of 300 votes over Lord Moyle.

Captain Berresford, (conservative,) has been returned for Athlone.

On Monday Lord Viscount Bernard, Conservative, was returned for Bandon without opposition.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager's health continues to improve daily.

The Duke of Wellington was in good health and at this point in the Councils of the country.

Major General Sir Howard Douglas, has been returned a member of Parliament for Liverpool, without opposition, vice Justice Creswell. Sir H. is a staunch conservative.

There have been insurrections in Portugal. At Lisbon the Ministry had resigned.

Brighton, Friday.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Prince Ferdinand and the Prince Leopold, of Saxe Coburg, took an airing, at ten o'clock, this morning, in a carriage and four, preceded by out-riders.

Public University.—The election for this University took place on Friday, when J. D. Jackson, Esq. the Solicitor-General, was chosen without opposition.

Major General Brown, who has recently

arrived from Halifax, has entered upon his duties as Deputy Adjutant General of the Forces, vice Sir John Gardiner, promoted.

Sir Charles Grey, the newly appointed Governor of Barbadoes, embarked at Blackwall to-day.

RETURN OF THE CALEDONIA STEAM-SHIP TO CORK, MUCH DAMAGED.
(From the European.)

Extract from the letter of a passenger on board the Caledonia steamer, dated off Cork, February:

"For the first three days after we sailed, we got on admirably with a fair wind, but on the morning of the 7th, the wind chopped round, and commenced blowing very hard. On the 8th, the storm increased from the westward, with a heavy head sea. It continued throughout the 9th. On the 10th, the sea was tremendous, and carried away our fore-starboard bulwarks and ice-house; filled the fore cabin with water; completely washed out the passengers, whose berths were in that part of the vessel, and thoroughly saturated all the bedding, and sprung the rudder. Part of the after-starboard bulwarks and the iron-rail on the taffrail were twisted off, the wheel-house damaged, and the paddle-box partly stove in."

"The gale continued unabated during the 11th. We had to steer by the sails, whilst endeavoring to secure the rudder (the main piece of which was completely twisted in the case), by lashing chains round, passing iron bolts through it, and fixing chains over the stern. At six p.m. (11th), being then in latitude 49 20, longitude 29 W. the captain and officers found it would not be safe to proceed on the voyage, as they were all of opinion that the rudder would not hold together for two hours more against such a heavy sea."

"The captain therefore put her head about, for the purpose of running into this place for repairs. Lieutenant Parsons, R. N. also coincided with the captain and officers."

"Notwithstanding all our misfortunes, I must say the Caledonia, is a most excellent sea boat, for she rode through the whole gale like a duck. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Lott for his courageous and seamanlike conduct through the whole storm—in fact, on all occasions; and I refer you to a series of resolutions you will see published, drawn up by the passengers, acquitting him of all blame."

"The Caledonia, after remaining a short time in the Cove of Cork, proceeded to this port, which she reached about seven o'clock on Thursday night. The preceding letters succinctly convey to the reader the disaster which she has sustained."

"The marriage of Prince Nicholas Esterhazy with Lady Sarah Villiers took place on Tuesday last."

Lord Ashburton and Suite have left in the Worspite for New York.

Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane proceeds very shortly in the Vendictive to the East Indies.

The Lady of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, died on the 4th inst.

Indictment against Lord Ashburton.—The Grand Jury of the Central Criminal Court (the old Bailey) on the 3d Feb., brought in a true bill against Alexander Baring, now Lord Ashburton, Francis Baring, and Humphrey Midway charging them with conspiracy to bribe certain members of the Legislature of Mexico, to pass a bill, to prevent foreigners from holding land within the State, in the view of depriving the prosecutor, one Samuel Moreve, of the advantages of a contract entered into between him and the defendants. The bar were evidently taken by surprise; the Recorder intimated an opinion, that the Court had no jurisdiction. The proceedings were subsequently removed by certiorari, in the Court of Queen's Bench.

The London papers express a decided opinion, that there is not the slightest tenable ground for the indictment, and that the high and unsullied reputation of the parties charged, would prevent any injury to their fair fame from this charge, which would seem to be merely an attempt to extort money from Lord Ashburton, on the eve of his departure to America as Special Ambassador.

New Coinage of Sovereigns.—We are enabled to state, on the best authority, that all the sovereigns now in circulation will be called in for the purpose of being newly coined. The system of "plugging," and other nefarious devices which have been resorted to, render this step on the part of the Mint indispensably necessary. The new coinage will be attended with very great expense. Some means, it is expected, will be adopted to prevent the recurrence of the dishonest practices which have proved so successful.—Times.

It being confidently asserted that a high duty is to be laid on Russian tallow, the holders have been busy removing it from the bonded warehouses.—Alderman Mercury.

The English farmers need not fear the admission of foreign cattle at a fixed duty. The continental farmers cannot compete with ours as feeders for the table, and the purchase of lean cattle in Belgium and Holland, to be fattened at home, might add greatly to the profit of English agriculturists.—Chronicle.

A Dutch paper contradicts the report of a projected marriage of the King of Hanover with a princess of Hesse Cassel.

We are glad to learn there is no probability of altering the penny postage to 1-4 oz.—Globe.

The brother of Sir Alexander Burnes has written to the Times, stating that that lamented officer was always opposed to the Cabul campaign.

General Buzen, the Belgian Minister of War, shot himself through mortification at the casualties of the newspapers.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, it is said, was robbed on the evening of Wednesday week, on his way to Kingston, to embark for Liverpool, of £200.

Later—Hogan set at Liberty.—We learn from the Niagara Courier that Judge Ransom set the man free on the ground of insufficiency of the warrant of arrest.

JACK ROBINSON'S Letter, which we received last night, will be issued in an EXTRA to-day.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week.—Hon. T. Wyre.
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.

Slms and Wlork House
Commissioner next week.—J. W. Chandler.

Marine Assurance Association,
Director next week.—F. A. Babcock.
Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank.
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.
Director next week.—Abner Hill.
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.—Feb. 39 Montreal.—Mar. 10
Liverpool.—Feb. 18 Quebec.—Mar. 10
Edinburgh.—Feb. 15 Halifax.—Mar. 19
Paris.—Feb. 14 New York.—Mar. 12
Toronto.—Mar. 10 Boston.—Mar. 14

We feel great pleasure in announcing the safety of the Caledonia! and the arrival of the English Mail here on Saturday evening last, at 5 o'clock. We have made a variety of extracts from British papers, in our columns to-day. Some very interesting items are taken from our files of the Edinburgh Evening Courier, one of the best papers we receive from Great Britain.

"The Acadia" arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning the 5th inst. It will be seen by our extracts that the Caledonia put back to Cork after having been seven days at sea—experiencing the most tremendous gales.—The mail was transferred from the Caledonia to the Acadia, and arrived at Halifax in 16 days.

"The Queen opened Parliament, in Person, on the 3d inst. The Prince of Wales has been christened *Albert Edward*. Sir R. Peel had a triumphant majority of 123 on his motion for a modification of the Corn Laws, against an amendment made by Lord John Russell.

The present state of our Provincial affairs, both commercial and political, appear to be in the most disordered state imaginable. The Executive and both branches of the Legislature are at issue, on all the Government measures, and the Legislative Council and lower House, on the qualification of members, so that the Quodronal Bill has been knocked in the head. So much for fifty days' of legislation! Our Commercial affairs are but little better, while the greatest distress prevails in St. John in particular, and all over the Province, to a certain extent; the markets in the Mother Country are overstocked with our staple commodity, without appearance of change for the better. Our present position therefore, demands the most serious attention of every man having the welfare of the Province at heart. And the question may well be asked, what has plunged a country possessing so many resources, into such inextricable confusion, bankruptcy, and distress? Every reflecting man conversant with our Commercial and Legislative proceedings for the last five years, must have foreseen the inevitable result, which has at last overtaken the country. It was impossible that the commercial community of Saint John could, by any means, sustain their standing and integrity in the course many of them were pursuing; after suffering the immense losses by fire and other casualties which they did, and which sooner or later rebound on their devoted heads, whenever commercial embarrassment, or want of confidence, or a change in policy of the Government of the Mother Country, should put the Wood Trade of the Province on a less favored footing, and so "wind up" the credit system, which has led to such extravagance, and entailed on the country, the ruinous consequences which we now witness. Every warning seems to have been disregarded; instead of preparing for the approaching storm, the most reckless course, in many instances, has been pursued; mills have been multiplied; ships, twice the size that ever the wood of the country was fit for, have been built, without knowing where they were to find employment; in fact, to use a sea phrase, every yard of canvas was spread, and the ship dashed amongst the shoals and quicksands of speculative uncertainty, at the risk of inevitable ruin to all concerned.

While this was the state of our Commercial affairs, what has been the course pursued by the Provincial Legislature? Has it made any preparation for the approaching storm? Has it husbanded the resources placed at its disposal by the Crown, or the revenue collected during years of excited and overstrained trade? No! it has pursued the most extravagant course, alike regardless of every warning—of every consequence; in fact, it has aided and abetted the onward course to inextricable ruin, instead of husbanning the resources of the country, and so have been in a position to relieve the commercial distress, so fearfully existing at this time, we behold it divided and distracted, without union, system,

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STANDARD.

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ARRIS HATCH, President.
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next week—J. W. Chandler.

Assurance Association.
or next week—F. A. Babcock.
from 10 till 3 o'clock, every
y excepted.

at Stephens Bank.
PORTER, Esq., President.
next week—Abner Hill
or DAY, SATURDAY.
of business, from 10 to 1.
id NOTES for Discount must be
the Cashier, on or before Mon-
day they must remain in his
the following discount day.

TEST DATES.
Feb. 19 Montreal, Mar. 10
Feb. 18 Quebec, Mar. 10
Feb. 15 Halifax, Mar. 19
Feb. 14 New York, Mar. 12
Mar. 10 Boston, Mar. 14

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means, credit, or confidence—at home or
abroad.

There is another feature in the business,
which is well worthy of some consideration.
—We see the supervision of the monetary
affairs of the Province, by common consent,
placed into the hands of the person who has
held the "purse strings" of the Corporation
of the proud City of Saint John for many
years. The man who could borrow or lend
at pleasure, could from down any measure
in our House of Assembly, or brow-beat many
of its members (if report says truth) when oth-
er means would not succeed; and really it
may not be too late to enquire, what extra-
ordinary circumstance gave this man such un-
controllable influence in our Legislature?
Trace his history for the last twenty years, or
more, and then point out the commanding pre-
minence that has entitled him to this extra-
ordinary mark of confidence. Has he given
proof of uncommon discernment, prudence,
economy, or integrity, that he should possess
such absolute sway? Ready tact, and wield-
ing the pen of a "ready writer," is the most
that he deserves credit for; for it now turns
out, that every concern, of which he has had
the management, seems to get into confusion,
if not ruin. To borrow anything more than
a temporary loan, under such circumstances,
would be madness; the Legislature should
keep good faith; pay the Bank of New Brun-
swick, if possible; and by that means enable
the Bank to render assistance where it sees
fit. "This far and no farther," should it go.
Want of space prevents our pursuing these
remarks at this time.

SAINT ANDREWS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This Institution held its Seventeenth An-
nual Meeting, on Tuesday the 8th inst.
After the usual routine business had been got
through with, the Committee on Accounts
stated the funds invested, and balance in the
Treasurer's hands, to be £360 4 10yd. The
following persons were elected office-bearers
for the ensuing year, viz:—

Mr. Thomas Berry, President.
Mr. M. S. Hannah, vice-President.
Captain Peter Smith, Treasurer.
Mr. D. D. Morrison, Secretary.
Messrs. Thomas Sime, Hugh Morrison,
Charles Gilliland, Peter Sime, and John S.
Jarvis—Committee.

At four o'clock thirty-five of the members
sat down to a substantial Dinner, provided at
Driscoll's Hotel. The President presided,
assisted by the other officers. In the course
of the evening the following, amongst other
toasts and sentiments, were drunk, accompa-
nied with every demonstration of loyalty and
good feeling, viz:—

The Queen, God bless Her!
The Prince of Wales.
The Duke of Wellington, and Her Majes-
ty's Ministers.
Col. Gault, the first vice-President and
projector of this Society.
The memory of John Dunn, the first Pres-
ident of this Society.
The members present, who assisted in for-
ming the Society, &c. &c.
Several of the old members responded to
the last sentiment, giving a clear and com-
prehensive history of the Society from its first
formation; and expressed the pleasure they
felt in seeing its usefulness; and funds increas-
ing, so as to realize the most sanguine ex-
pectations of its founders. They separated
at an early hour, much pleased with their
entertainment.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.
The Bill for the establishment of Municipal
Corporations, was lost in the Council.
The debate was opened by the Solicitor Gen-
eral, who advocated the measure, aided
by Mr. Saunders, Messrs. Chandler,
Hatch, Kinnear, and Robertson against it.
The principles of the Bankrupt Bill was
adopted by the Assembly on Friday last. Mr.
Hall, from the Committee appointed to wait
on His Excellency with the Address relative
to the Post Office Department, reported—that
His Excellency had no control over that De-
partment, but would communicate the wishes
of the House to the Home Government, and
make known the result next Session.

The Quadrennial Bill came down from the
Council, amended by raising the qualification
of candidates, from £200 to £300, and ob-
liging the candidate to swear before the Sher-
iff, that he was so eligible, before the poll
commenced—but a qualification in one Coun-
ty to render a man eligible in any other Coun-
ty. This was rescinded as an unwarranted
interference on the part of the Council, in
matters solely concerning the House, and so
the Quadrennial Bill may be considered floor-
ed! The Bill regulating the stampage on
logs and timber, was also sent down amended,
in the amount of stampage on logs, and this
being considered a money bill, the amend-
ment was deemed a breach of privilege, so
that bill was lost! All timber berths must
therefore continue to be sold by auction, at
the old rates of stampage.

"Bane of all nations and all climes,
Intoxicating draught;
News of thy fall, O' nurse of crime,
May every tophet wail.
'Till over earth the sun's fatal hoast
Is trampled by the Temperance host."

At a Meeting of the Catholic Total Absti-
nence Society of this Town and vicinity, held
at the School House, on the 20th ult., the fol-
lowing persons were appointed office-bearers
for the present year:—
Rev. James Quinn, President.
Mr. B. R. Fitzgerald, vice-President.
Mr. John Lochary, Treasurer.
Mr. John Daly, Secretary.
Messrs. Cornelius Connelly, James Healy,
James McCarthy, Peter Corker, and John
Connelly—Committee.

JOHN DALY, Secy.
14th March, 1842.

GEOLOGICAL & PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.
On Monday evening last, D. S. Morrison
Esq. read his concluding lecture on Astron-
omy.

WHALE FISHING COMPANY.—A meeting
was held at Pharesant's Hotel on Saturday
last for the purpose of establishing a Whale
Fishing Company in the County of Charlotte;
a Committee was appointed to prepare a
Prospectus and ascertain what amount of
stock would be subscribed for that object in
this County. The proceedings will be given
in our next.

HOGAN, who was arrested at Lockport, for
participating in the destruction of the "Car-
oline," has been released, and returned to
Canada.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 10th inst. by the Rev. A.
D. Thomson, Mr. Samuel Pettigrove to Miss
Sarah McLaughlin, both of this Parish.
At Richibucto, on the 3d inst. by the Rev.
James Hannay, Mr. James Johnson, of the
parish of Wellington, to Miss Marion McNa-
in, of the parish of Richibucto.

DIED.

In Demerara, on the 20th Jan., of Black
Vomit, Charles R. Ruggles, aged 20 years,
son of the late Mr. Gilbert Ruggles, formerly
of this Town.
At Miranichi, on the 18th ult. of croup,
Ambrose B., youngest child of Mr. J. A.
Street, Esq.

WEEKLY ALMANACK & TIDE TABLE.											
MARCH 1842.			MOON			High Water			Low Water		
			h.	m.	h.	h.	m.	h.	h.	m.	h.
Saturday	19 6	25 56	1 15	3	28	3 52					
Sunday	20 6	26 6	2 19	4	25	4 50					
Monday	21 5	26 6	3 13	5	45	5 38					
Tuesday	22 5	26 6	4 14	7	15	6 0					
Wednesday	23 5	26 6	5 11	8	41	6 18					
Thursday	24 5	26 6	6 11	9	49	6 18					
Friday	25 5	26 6	7 11	10	40	6 13					

First Quarter 19th, 5h. 45m. Evening.

CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE DURING THE WEEK.			Morn. Even.	
Thursday	10,		22	24
Friday	11,		22	14
Saturday	12,		6	14
Sunday	13,		8	24
Monday	14,		22	32
Tuesday	15,		32	30
Wednesday	16,		30	32
Thursday	17,		30	32

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED.—

March 12, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, East-
port, sundries.
—15, schr. Wm. Walker, Harper, Boston,
Flour &c. P. Smith.

—CLEARED.—

—12, brig Princess Royal, McGill, Ber-
bice, Lumber, &c.
—15, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, East-
port, ballast.

Brig Volant, Smith, hence, at Barbados 7th
February, discharging; brig Minerva, Rob-
bins, hence, at Annatto Bay, Jamaica, 4th
Feb; brig St. Andrews, Hilton, hence, at
Jamaica.
Liverpool, Feb. 15th.—Arrived, Creole,
Donaldson, from St. Andrews, N. B.
Cork, Feb. 6th.—Arrived, Huron, Mowatt
from St. Andrews.
The brig Matchless, Watson, of this Port,
bound to Demerara with a cargo of House
Frames, Scantling, &c., went ashore on
Brier Island on Tuesday the 8th inst. and be-
came a total wreck—part of the cargo saved,
and some of the materials.

Brig Elisha Payson, Payson, from St. Lu-
cia for Brier Island, went ashore on Cape
Sable Seal Island on the 4th inst. during a
fog—and became a total wreck—part of the
materials saved.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that no per-
son other than the Subscriber (or his
Family) is entitled to receive or claim
the Rents of the following Premises in
Saint Andrews, viz:—
Town Lots in Nos. 2, 3, 6 and 7, respectively in
block letter B.—Lots No. 1, 2 and 3, in block letter
H, comprising what is now known as West's Wharf,
formerly Rait's Wharf, with the Buildings thereon
belonging—also Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 in block
letter L.—and Nos. 3, 4, 7 and 8 in block letter L.—
also Lot No. 4 in block letter I.—all in Bailie's
Division of the Town Plot, That Miss Elizabeth
Watt Rait has no Legal or Equitable interest
therein, and That the paper writing under which
she pretends to claim the same is null and void—
and all Tenants of said Premises or any part there-
of are hereby notified not to attend to, or in any
wise treat with the said Elizabeth Watt Rait, or
any person on her behalf as the owner of said pre-
mises or any part thereof. Dated this 14th day
of March, 1842.

THOMAS WATT,
Per A. CAMPBELL, his Attorney.

SHEEP FOUND.

ABOUT a week since, Three Sheep strayed to
the farm of the Subscriber. The owner can
obtain them by proving property and paying expen-
ses.

CORNELIUS THOMPSON,
Hill Head Farm.
St. Andrews, March 17, 1842—11/3d

TO LET.

And Possession given on the First Day of May next.

THE COTTAGE in St. Andrews,
now in the occupation of Captain
Alexander McGill.
Also—Two Town Lots.—Apply to
the subscriber.

JEROME ALLEY.
March 10, 1842—10/3d



SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

THAT piece or parcel of Land situated
on GRAND MANAN and containing about
Two Acres, and lying at or near Sprague's
Cove, being a part of Lot No. 15, conveyed
by one John Sprague to John Cunningham,
(the present occupier, with the House, Stores,
Wharf, and other improvements thereon.—
The same having been taken by virtue of
an Execution issued out of the Supreme
Court to satisfy Wm. Doogan, Assignee of
Colin Campbell, Esq. in a debt of £16 18s.
10d. recovered by him against John Cun-
ningham & al, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 13th March, 1841.

Public Notice is hereby Given That
THE Court of COMMON PLEAS and
General Sessions of the Peace for the
County of Charlotte, will be held at SAINT
ANDREWS, in said County, on TUESDAY the
Twelfth day of April next, at 12 o'clock,
A. M.; and

The Court of OVER AND TERMINER,
and General Jail Delivery, will be holden at
SAINT ANDREWS, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-SIXTH
day of APRIL next at 12 o'clock A. M.; when
all Coroners, deputy Sheriffs, and Constables,
are required to give their attendance; as also,
all persons bound to appear to prosecute
delinquents in said Courts.

By Order of the JUSTICES,
THOS. JONES,
SHERIFF OF CHARLOTTE.
March 11, 1842. 10/3d.

POST OFFICE.
SAINT ANDREWS, 16th MARCH, 1842.
The Mail to meet the sailing of Her Ma-
jesty's Steam Packet ACADIA, from
Halifax on 3d proximo, will close at this Of-
fice on Tuesday the 29th inst. at 6 P. M.
GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE.
FREDERICTON, FEB. 22 1842
SEALED Tenders will be received at this
Office until Monday, the 21st March next,
at 12 o'clock, for the conveyance of Mail, week-
ly, between Fredericton and St. Andrews.
The said Service to commence on the 6th April.
W. B. PHAIR, Postmr.

ON SALE.
TWO run of Granite Mill Stones, with Mill
Gear, bolts &c. Also a set of Out-mill
stones, Osmint, from the West of Scotland, and
a set of Scotch Barley Stones for bruising and peeling Bar-
ley.
The above are well adapted for a country Mill
Establishment, and well worthy the attention of
any person wishing to purchase.
Also—Two superior Hay Scales. The whole
will be sold very low,
JOHN WILSON.

March 10 1842—10/3d

STEAM NOTICE.

THE subscriber will start a Boat between Die-
ppe, Havre, and Saint John, on Monday,
7th March, and between
SAINT ANDREWS,
EASTPORT, and SAINT JOHN,
on Friday 11th, once a week till the 1st of April;
after that twice a week across the Bay: leaving
for Dieppe and Havre on Mondays till April, and
after that on Monday and Friday, returning on
Tuesday and Saturday to Saint John; going to
Eastport and Saint Andrews on Friday, and com-
ing from there on Saturday to Saint John.
JAMES WHITNEY.
Saint John, February 23 1842

FOR SALE—BY AUCTION.
TO BE SOLD by public auction, on SA-
TURDAY the Twenty Sixth day
of MARCH, at the hour of noon, on the premi-
ses, for payment of the debts of the late ROBERT
KENNEDY, of Saint Andrews, in the County of
Charlotte, deceased, in consequence of a defi-
ciency of the Estate of the deceased for that pur-
pose, the following articles, that is to say:—
Schooner Foxglove, 23 tons burthen, with her
Tackel, Apparel and Furniture—all in good
condition—a good mitch Cow—a quantity of
Household Furniture and a variety of other
articles.

JANE KENNEDY, Administratrix
CHARLES KENNEDY, Adminr.
March 5 1842.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife RUTH has left my bed
and board without my consent, I hereby
forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on
my account as I will pay no debts of her con-
tracting from this date.
JOHN CRICKETT.
Penfield, March 7 1842—10/3d

BOARDS & PLANK.

75 M. MERCHANTABLE BOARDS
and PLANK—For Sale by
100 M. Pine Shingles from 20 to 22 inches long.
J. W. STREET.

March 1 1842

SHIP TIMBER AND CORD- WOOD.

AT CHAMCOOK.
THE above can be had on Application to
JAS. W. STREET.
St. Andrews, January 1, 1842

MARCH 1, 1842.

ON SALE.

By the undersigned, at the lowest Market
Prices—as follows:

7 HOGHEADS Porto Rico MOLASSES,
5 Hogsheads } BROWN SUGAR,
7 Barrels }
10 Chests Souchong and Congo Teas
2 Half chests old Hyson do.
6 Bags Cuba Coffee
2 Tierces refined LOAF SUGAR
2 Boxes London Soap
2 Do. Liverpool do.
Boxes London mould and sperm CANDLES
Do. Poland STARCH
43 Kegs white, red and black PAINTS
Hogsheads boiled and raw LINED OIL
Windsor Glass, assorted sizes, &c. &c.

LIQUORS.

Pipes and Hogsheads best Geneva.
Do. do. best Cognac Brandy, ap-
proved brands.
Hogsheads } Best L. P. Madeira, Port, Sherry,
Port, &c. &c. }
6 French brandy among Jamaica Rum.

BOTTLED WINES, &c.

Best old double diamond Port.
Do. do. London choice Madeira.
Sherry, Chateau, Champagne,
St. John Hope's old Jamaica Rum
Old Arrack, &c.
London Bottled Porter (quarts & pints)
Do. Pale Ale do.

ON DRAUGHT.

Best old pale and colored Brandy.
Do. Highlands Gin,
Do. Male Whisky,
Do. old London-particular Madeira.
Port, Brandy, Sherry, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

10 Firkins Cumberland BUTTER.
J. W. STREET.

Public Notice.

WHEREAS GEORGE McKENZIE, Adminis-
trator of WILLIAM McKENZIE, late
of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte,
deceased, has this day filed his petition, duly
verified in the Court of Probates for the County
of Charlotte, for License to sell the Real Estate
which the said WILLIAM McKENZIE, died,
seized of for the payment of the debts due from
the said Estate. Notice is hereby given to the
heirs of the said WILLIAM McKENZIE, and all
other persons interested, that the said petition
will be taken into consideration at a Probate
Court to be holden at the office of the Surrogate
and Judge of Probates, in Saint Andrews, on
Tuesday the Fifth Day of April next, at
noon.
Dated the Eighth Day of January, 1842.
By Order of the Surrogate,
GEO. D. STREET,
Register of Probates

WANTED.

A PRACTICAL FARMER at Chamcook. None
need apply unless well acquainted with farm-
ing; and of sober habits—liberal wages will be
given.
Also—TO LET, from the last of March next,
till December following, the three sets of Gaze
Saws, and CIRCULAR SAWS for edging, at Cham-
cook, to saw Dials by the thousand.
A full supply of Logs wanted.
JOHN WILSON.
Chamcook 1st February, 1842—6/4

CONTRACT.

THE undersigned has decided to contract for
the building at Chamcook a stone CHAPEL
or "LAWYER'S" The rustic concrete, built, window posts,
and all, to be granite or free stone; all the mate-
rials found on the spot; and work to commence
15th April, and finished by the 1st SEPTEMBER
following.
Also—For the furnishing of One Hundred cases
of LINEN, to be delivered at Chamcook by 15th
April.
Also—For all the window sashes, frames, and
glaze set complete, with Gothic tops
Also—Two iron painted doors, and four inside
doors.
Application to be made on or before the Tenth
day of March next, to either of the subscribers,
JEROME ALLEY,
THOMAS WYER,
PETER SMITH,
JOHN TOWNSEND,
JOHN WILSON.
St. Andrews, 1st February, 1842—6/4

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the following persons
having been assessed as Non Residents, in
the amounts opposite their names respectively,
for Poor and County Rates for the year 1842,
on Real Estate owned by them in the Parish of
Saint George, and the same remaining as yet
unpaid and unpaid, the undersigned will cause
the Real Estate owned by them, or such part
thereof as will be necessary, to be advertised
and sold by the Sheriff, the first giving thirty
days notice of such intended sale: unless some
person or persons shall, in the meantime, liqui-
date the amounts taxed, together with all costs
and charges.
Hector Sutherland, agent of the
heirs of Grant, deceased, No. 24
MARK YOUNG,
Collector of Rates, St. George
Magalloway, 23d Feb. 1842 8/10

22ND OCTOBER, 1841.

WILLIAM BABCOCK & SON,
HAVE received in addition to their former
STOCK advertised 26th September 1841
the following

FALL & WINTER GOODS:
Poly Cloths, Peterbams, Beaver Coths;
Wool, Red, Green and Blue Flannels, Blank-
ets, Merinos, Plain and Figured Orleans and
Saxons, Satinets, Fines and Beaver Cloth
Over Coats; Winter Gait Clothing, with many
other articles suitable for the season—all of
which are offered for sale on their usual terms

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forbid any person or persons
from purchasing a Lot of LAND granted
to JOHN CUNNINGHAM, advertised at Sheriff's sale,
situate as follows in the Parish of St. Patrick,
County of Charlotte, containing 200 acres,
bounded on the East by Lands granted to John
Rodgers and others; on the West by Lands
granted to John Perry; on the North by Lands
granted to James Allanahaw, Esq.; and on the
South by Lands granted to the subscriber, a
and Lot was purchased by him from said Cun-
ningham, in June, 1838.
JAMES LINTEN,
St. Andrews, January 4, 1842

SELLING OFF! AT REDUCED PRICES!

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

BLUE, black, invisible green and claret Broad
Cloths, pilot and duffles do, blue, black and
dark Cassimeres, Buckskin, Satinets, Molekin,
Tweeds and Fustians—30 pieces of white and red
Flannels—Wool, Seaberry and Brandenow tu-
twilled blue and heavy Kerseys do—2 lakes Blank-
ets assorted, from 14 4 to 8 4—Counterpanes and
Coverlets—Carpentering of different colors—64 pieces
brown cottons from 9 4 to 3 4, green bleached white
cottons, Linnen do—64 pieces of Orleans & Saxons
of different shades and patterns, Orleans deFlores
and Marines all colors—250 pieces of prints suit-
able for winter and spring—lustrous cotton, checks
and homespuns, twilled jans and lining cottons,
cotton stripes and fine Regattas—table covers blue
and crimson, white and brown cloths do—Ladies
plaid Shawls & Handkerchiefs, silk Handkerchiefs
and Scarfs, Shays white and brown do—woolen &
washed Yarns all colors—cotton Warps white and
blue, Ladies winter Boots and Shoes, carpet & kid
Slippers, prunella and morocco walking Shoes—
kid Gloves, lined Berlin do—Lambwool Hose,
Mohair and worsted do, Bobbinets and Laces, ju-
sonnet, book and mail Muslins, Babylinens and
cambricks, Insertion Bobbinets, Quilnettes and
Edgings—Gents beaver and silk Hats, fur and cloth
Caps, South-western, oil cloths and covered bags—
a large assortment of ready made clothing, 50 pairs
of pantaloons of different qualities, frock coats and
reefing jackets, peak coats, gaiter trousers, red and
striped shirts, with a variety of other articles in the
line.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Knives and forks. Scissors large and small, of



SHERIFF'S SALES.

THE ACADIAN COMPANY'S Property at the Lower Falls, MAGUADAVIC, consisting of LANDS, MILLS, SLICES, WHARVES, &c. which has been advertised for the last 8 months, is further postponed until **SATURDAY** the 20 day of **APRIL** 1842, to satisfy an Execution at the suit of **LOUIS A. CAZENOVE, Esq.**

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, Dec. 29, 1841.

THE [Postponed Sale of the **Acadian Company's** Property at Saint George, at the suit of Messrs. T. Ellis, Geo. Ellis and Granville Ellis, is further postponed until **SATURDAY**, the 19th day of **MARCH**, then to take place between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court House.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Feb. 19, 1842.

To be sold by Public Auction, on **SATURDAY**, the Twenty-third day of **APRIL**, 1842, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of **SA. MUEL WALLACE**, and **TYLER P. SHAW**, to that Property or certain tract or parcel of **LAND**, with the Buildings thereon, in the Parish of Saint George, known by the name of the **Baldwin Farm**, bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Land owned and occupied by **PETER DEWEY**; towards the South, by Land owned and occupied by **HUGH McCALEM**; towards the West, by the River **Maguadavic**; and extending back, towards the East, 110 chains, or thereabouts, to Lands owned by **THOMAS FERGUSON**, containing 125 Acres, more or less; seized by virtue of two executions issued out of the Supreme Court; the first against **Samuel Wallace**, endorsed to **levis 1666** \$s, and the second against **Tyler P. Shaw**, and **Samuel Wallace**, endorsed to **levis 187 1/2** \$s, both with interest, and Sheriff's fees.

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

To be sold at Public Auction on **SATURDAY**, the second day of **JULY** 1842, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of **Edith Farley** and **Isaac Kitchin**, in and to the following Properties, in the Parish of Grand Manan, viz:—A Lot or Parcel of Land, bounded on the South-east side, by Land owned by **JAMES DRAKE**, and on the other sides, by the Salt water, containing half an acre, more or less, together with the **Stable**, **Farm-house**, and **Cooper's Shop** thereon.—One half of the Lot No. 45, in the first division of **Grand Manan**, with the **Saw Mill** and **Buildings** thereon. Also,—One Acre of Land adjoining the said Mill, and Mill site, beginning at the South-east corner of said Mill, and running to the road from Seal Cove to Grand Harbour.

The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of **DANIEL ANSLY, Esq.** commanded to **levis 25005 11** Gd. &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction on **SATURDAY** the second day of **JULY**, 1842, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of **Prince Baker**, in and to that **Gravel Mill**, situated at the Second Falls of the **Maguadavic River**, with the Land it stands on, together with the right of conveying water thereto from the river, &c. which Mill and privileges were conveyed by **William Curry**, to the said **Prince Baker**, by Deed bearing date 5th January, 1834. The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to satisfy **ROBERT TUNSTON** in a debt of £17 1 1d, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, 1841.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand, of the **ACADIAN COMPANY**, of and in and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and hereditaments of the said **Acadian Company**, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Slices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being and standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, and appertaining. Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and

described, or intended so to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by **Timothy Williams**, **David Dudley**, and **Neal D. Shaw** the former owners thereof, to the said **Acadian Company**, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

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

Genuine Medicines.

For sale by Dr. W. C. McStay St. Andrews.

HEADACHE.

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

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

DR. SPON, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor.
COMSTOCK & CO.
71 Maiden Lane, New York.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural vigour, and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquiries his address, and doubt not that you, as well as we, will be glad to hear that any one so long suffering may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 141 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurance 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 **Horse Nerve and Bone Liniment** externally. Sold only by **COMSTOCK & CO.** 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

\$100 REWARD.

ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered for six months, to any one who will use a bottle of **Indian Vegetable Elixer** for the cure of any of the following diseases, and if it fails, it is a cure. Proof overhauling to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure to nearly every case.

(externally) in the following complaints:—
Tightness of the chest, especially in children,
Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other Tergus sores,
Croup, Whooping cough,
Scurvy, Fresh Wounds,
Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some readers have questioned this article, and put it up with various degrees of doubt. We are not to be imposed upon by one thing which will protect you in the name of **COMSTOCK & CO.** that name must always be on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take the direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine. Sold by **COMSTOCK & CO.** 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

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

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

The greatest Secret discovered!

PURGE—Purge—Purge—has been the cry for years. It has been effectively used, and yet others have multiplied and died; and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done—without necessity, and still sustain the system. Purge, you must! The sickly humours of the blood must be carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humours. Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age?—Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard remedy—These pills will do it, and the **Temperance Bitters**, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humours which infect the blood, and which only increase by purges on the bitters are taken short. Buy, then, these pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills and daily the bitters, and if you are or have been invalid for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humours driven off, and prevented from a return, and the yellow yellow hue of sickness change rapidly to the full blooming glow of health & youthful vigour.

There are cases so numerous of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid us attempting to put them down. Buy and use these medicines, and use as other, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

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

Warned the only genuine. **Henry Comstock & Co. New York**, are the sole wholesale agents for the United States and all neighbouring countries.

DOCTOR O. C. LIN.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

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

Colors the Hair, and will not set the Skin!!!
THIS dye is in form of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red 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 made. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test.

These facts are 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.

OLD DRUGS' BALM OF COLUMBIA.

THIS article was first introduced into New York market about twenty years since, and from its superior virtues in reproducing hair when it had fallen out, keeping the head free from dandruff, (a most 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 most of them do, to be Oils of various kinds, all of which are positively injurious to the human hair. Let none be deceived, no other article will make the hair grow rapidly and of a good quality but the **Balm of Columbia**, and no article purporting to be the **Balm of Columbia** in genuine without the name of **COMSTOCK & CO.** on the outside wrapper. Some have been deceived, and obtained a counterfeit article for the true and genuine **Balm of Columbia**. Remember to look for the name of **COMSTOCK & CO.** on the wrapper, before you purchase, and get none but the genuine. Don't be deceived with the assurance that any without that name is made in the same way, and is just as good, all such pretensions are false, and known to be so by the counterfeits.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALM 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 Stomach of the Chest, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult or Frequent Expectoration, and all other affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

This Medicine is for sale by the sole Proprietor, or 375 Bowery, between Fourth and Fifth 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.

SELLING OFF, VERY CHEAP!!

ALL the remaining stock of imported **FASHIONABLE STOCK** of the Subscriber, consisting of **Orleans** plain and figured, **Sevens** do, **Merinos** do, **Plaid Cashmere**, **Victoria** Cloakings, **Cashmere** Scarf, **Shawls**, **Indiana** Fur-trimmed Shawls, handsome large and small bordered ditto, **Plaid** Worsted do, **Do** ditto, **Do** ditto, **Sevens** do, **Colours**, **coloured** Satins, **Plaid** and **Figured** Black do, **Black** Gros, silk and Cotton Velvets, silk Plushes, **Gym** Trimmings, large assortment of Ribbons, **German** Wool and Patterns for Working; **Laces**, **Netts**, **Muslins**, **Blouses**, **Corsets**, **Do** ditto, **Handkerchiefs**, **Do** ditto, **Silk** and **Gauze**; a few pretty **Winter** **Muslin** Evening Dresses; **Printed** Calicoes, **unbleached** ditto, **white** ditto, **cotton** Sheets, **Marseilles** Quilts, **Super** large **Whitney** Blankets, a new supply of **Cloth** and **Secw** Boots, **Morocco** leather, and **Prunella** Boots and Shoes, **Hair** shoe Socks for infants, **Lambwool** and **Worsted** half Hosiery, **Ladies** Worsted, **Cotton**, **Cashmere** and **Cheviot** Stockings; **Ladies** and **Gent's**, **German**, **Berlin**, **Worsted** Cuffs and Gloves; **Flannel**, **Nursery** linen Diapers, **Umbrellas**, **brown** Holland, **Canton**. A few **superfine** Broad Cloths, very low. Large assortment of **Toys**, **Fancy** Goods, **China** Vases, **Cups**, **Patience** **Boards**, **Portwine**, **Shell** Boxes, **Coquina** and **Rosewood** Toilet and Table Cushions, **Work** Boxes, **Fancy** Baskets, **Purses**, **Scissors**, **Knives**, **Combs**, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which the subscriber assures his friends and the public (to whom she takes this opportunity of returning her thanks for the very liberal support already received) she will sell at very reduced prices, having no other motive for offering her stock than to **SELL** **OUT** and leave **St. Andrews**. Should any person be inclined to become her successor, she can with all confidence say, a good opportunity offers to do so, by purchasing her well-assorted **Fashionable** Stock as then immediate possession could be given.

M. SUTTON,
Water-Street.

October 21, 1841.

Selling Off!

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province early in the Autumn, offers for Sale,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, At Reduced Prices, all the New, Elegant, **Fancy** Stock at her shop Water-street, Saint Andrews. The stock has been recently imported, and the subscriber feels confident that it will be well worthy the attention of the Traders and public generally.

M. SUTTON,
July 2nd 1841

WHITE OAK AND LOCUST TIMBER—FOR SALE

THE CARGO of the schr. **EAGLES**, from Maryland, lying at **ROBINSTON**, consisting of **WHITE OAK** and **LOCUST** TIMBER, which will be sold on application to

J. N. M. BREWER,
Robinson, 23d Dec. 1841.

RUM.

6 P **PUNCHEONS** strong **RUM**, Proof 19,

4 **Ditto** **Demerara** Do.

19 **Barrels** **Mess** **PORK**,—for sale by **J. W. STREET.**

Nov. 23, 1841.

CHEAP STORE. FASHIONABLE FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER Has just received a large (and well selected) assortment of **Fancy and STAPLE GOODS**, suitable for the Season, comprising as follows:

French Kid, **Prunella**, **Calfein** and **Morocco** Ties and Slippers.
120 Pieces **English**, **French** and **Indiana** Monrozes, of almost all shades and colours.
An excellent assortment of **Figured** and **Plain** Silks and Satins, **Screenings** and **Persians**.
ALSO.
A choice lot of **Rich** dark **Winter** **Robes**, **Braces**.
Hosiery of every description.
Gent's **Lambwool** double breasted **SHIRTS** and **DRAWERS**.
Thibet **Mufflers**; **Gent's** **Italian** **Black** **Silk** **Handkerchiefs**.
Rich **Du** **Cape** **Black** **Neck** **Ties**—an article as good (if not superior) to the **French** **Italian** **Hills**.
Gent's **Plain** and **Embroidered** **Satin** and **Silk** **STOCKS**.
Silk, **Worsted** and **Indiarubber** double stitched **BRACES**.
Gent's **best** made up **Beaver**, **Pilot** and **Superfine** **Broad** cloth **Coats**, **JACKETS**, **PANTALOONS** & **Vests**.
Linen and **Cotton** **SUITS**.
Gent's **Macintosh** **Coats** and **Caps**.
Ditto **Beaver** and **Silk** **HATS**.
One case assorted **CLOTH** **CAPS**.
Travelling **Bags**, **Umbrellas**—silk and cotton.
A lot well assorted **CUTLERY**.
Cloth, **Hair** and **Shoe** **BRUSHES**,
30 Boxes **Crown** **WINDOW** **GLASS**.
20 Boxes **TOBACCO** **PIPES**.
2 Bales well assorted **London** **Winter** **SLOPS**.
1 Case **Ground** bottom **TUMBLERS**.
Liquid and **Paste** **BLACKING**.
Brass **CANDLESTICKS**.
Scrubbing and **Hearth** **BRUSHES**.
50 Reams **Wrapping** and **Letter** **PAPER**.
40 **Ditto** **Wrapping** do. different sizes, ON HAND **ALSO.**

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT GROCERIES.

50 Boxes **London**, **Liverpool**, and **Glenfield** **SOAP**.
Hyson, **Souchong** and **Congou** **TEAS**.
Loaf, **Brown** and **Crushed** **UGAR**.
Rice, **Coffee**, **Tobacco**, **Mustard**, **Ginger**, **Pepper**, **Starch**, **Indigo** and **Blau**.
Fine **Table** **SALT**, **Bloom** **RAISINS**.
A fresh supply of **Superfine** **FLOUR**: **Rye** do, **And** **Corn** **MEAL**.

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

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

D. BRADLEY.
St. Andrews, October 28th, 1841 43tf.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Connected, United States.

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

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

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

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Eliphalet Terry, **Samuel Williams,**
James H. Wells, **F. J. Huntington,**
S. H. Huntington, **Elisha Colt,**
H. Huntington, **E. B. Ward,**
and **Albert D.**
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 SIMS.
St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1842.

NEW FANCY STORE.

FALL SUPPLY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint Andrews that she has received her **FALL** **STOCK** of **GOODS**, consisting of

Fashionable & Fancy Goods suitable for the Season, and at the Lowest Prices.

ALSO—A general selection of **GROCERIES**, which she will dispose of on Reasonable Terms.

M. SHERLOCK.
November 4, 1841—44

Rum, Brandy, & Gin.

THE subscriber has just received new landing Ex brig "STERLING," Clements, from Demerara—

10 **Puns**, and 2 **Hds.** high proof **Demerara** **RUM**.

ALSO
On hand a few **Puncheons** **St. Croix** **OLD** **RUM**.

One **Pipe** **BRANDY**,
One **dito** **Geneva**—all of which he offers low for cash or approved paper.

W. M'LEAN.
16th December 1841

LAND FOR SALE.

TWO Lots of **LAND** on **PLEASANT** **RIDGE**, one formerly occupied by **James H. Harrison**, with a **LOG** **HOUSE** & **BARN**, and 14 acres cleared and under cultivation; and the other by **James Harrison**, with about 4 acres under tillage. As the above Property lies on the **Fredericton** **Road** it will be worthy the attention of any settler.

Should this Property not be disposed of previous to the 1st day of **APRIL**, 1842, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction at **KELLY'S** **TAY.** **ERN.** **SALE** **STREETS**.

For particulars apply to **Wm. McLean, Esq.** St. Andrews, or to **JOHN MERRINGTON.** By **JOHN, N.B.**

October 28, 1841—tm

Dry Fish and Oil.

NUMBER 8, MARKET WHARF.

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his usual low prices.

100 **Quintals** **Codfish**,
150 **Quintals** **Pollack** **Fish**,
100 **Barrels** of **No. 1**, **fat** **Herrings**,
200 **Boxes** **scaled** **No. 1** and **2**, **smoked** **Herrings**,
10 **Barrels** **Cod** and **Hake** **OIL**.

St. Andrews, Sept. 15, 1841.

THE SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD

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A. W. Smith.

At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B.

TERMS

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17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Inserts according to written orders, or continued till notified in written directions.

First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 3s.

Each repetition of do, 1s.

First insertion of all over 12 lines 3d per line.

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