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VOLUME 10

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 14

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1843.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail]

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

Wednesday, March 22.
Mr. Fisher, from the Committee appointed
on the 31st day of January last, and to whom
was referred the subject of the Roads of
Communication in the Province, with direc-
tions to report the sums required for repair-
ing and improving the same, submitted a Re-
port, as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to take into
consideration what sums may be necessary to
grant for repairing and improving the Roads
throughout the Province, recommend that the
sum of £5,254 should be granted for the
Great Roads; to be apportioned as follows:—
From St. John to the Nova Scotia Line, £500
" Ditto to Saint Andrews, 240
" Fredericton to St. John, via Nerepis, 200
" Nerepis to Gagetown, 40
" Dorchester to Shediac, 30
" Shediac to Peticodiac, 24
" Richibucto to Chatham, 100
" Newcastle to Bathurst, 220
" Bathurst to Campbelltown, 800
" Fredericton to Woodstock, 500
" Woodstock to the Aroostook, 340
" Fredericton to the Finger Board, 100
" Bellisle to Saint John, 480
" Fredericton to Newcastle, 400
" Ditto to Saint Andrews, 120
" Salisbury to Hopewell, 80
" Shediac to Richibucto, 20
" Woodstock to Houlton, 40
" Waweg to Saint Stephen, 20
" Oromocto to Gagetown, 30
" Oak Bay to El River, 150
" Aroostook to the Grand Falls, 440
" Fredericton to Bend of Peticodiac, 200
£5,254

"The Committee further recommend that
the sum of £1,209 should be appropriated
rately in sums of £100 each, to the several
Counties in this Province to provide for sun-
dry special objects required by the different
Counties, and to meet the various objects
under the notice of the Committee.
"The Committee also further recommend
that a humble Address should be presented to
His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
praying that His Excellency would be pleased
to issue the Warrants for the Bye Road
Appropriations of the last year.
"All which is respectfully submitted.
[Signed by Charles Fisher, James Brown,
David Wark, Alex. Rankin, Thomas Gilbert,
A. Barberie, W. Scoullar, Joshua Alexandre,
Phillip Palmer, S. Z. Earle, John R. Par-
low.]
Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and
on motion of Mr. Fisher, further,
Ordered, That the said Report be referred to
the Committee of Supply.

The House have been engaged during the
last two days in the consideration of the Re-
venue Bill, which was reported yesterday af-
ternoon, and will probably be sent up to the
Legislative Council today. By this Bill, the
duty on British Goods is fixed at 4 per cent.
imposed by the Loan Bill, and various altera-
tions were made in the scale in other res-
pects.

On Wednesday Mr. End gave notice, that
he should lay on the table a Resolution, which
he read; and which disapproves of the calling
members of the House to the Executive Coun-
cil as has hitherto been the case. If the no-
tice is proceeded with, an interesting debate
will probably be the only result.

On the 23d, in Committee of Supply, a
grant of £75 was passed, to make up the usual
Salary of £300 to Mr. Whitehead, Treas-
ury Clerk at St. John, for 1842, that sum
having been deducted on a former day.
While the Revenue Bill was under con-
sideration yesterday, we went up to Legislative
Council Chamber, where we heard a debate
on the Bill for collecting the stampage duty
at the shipping port. It being the second de-
bate upon the subject, and which will be re-
sumed today.

The Bill was opposed by the Solicitor and
Surveyor Generals and the Hon. Messrs.
Hatch and Wier, and was supported by the
Hon. Messrs. Cunard and Chandler. We
took notes what occurred, and if we have an
opportunity shall publish an outline.—*Senti-
nel*, March 24.

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Johnston took his
seat in the Legislative Council, pursuant to
Mandamus received by the mail on Tuesday;
and it will be perceived, with the Hon. Mr.
Chandler, has been sworn in provisionally a
member of the Privy Council, Messrs. Wil-
mot and Hazen will not, we believe, take
their seats until the close of the session, as
the Bill which is temporarily in operation for
vacating seats of members, requires their
returning to their constituents. As that Bill
however has been decided by the highest
authority, to be unconstitutional, it will
either be altered during the present session,
or will become a dead letter, through the
withholding of the Queen's assent if it is not
disallowed.—*Ibid*, March 24.

The Committee of the Assembly have de-
clared the seat of John T. Williston, Esq.,
to be vacant; and they have further recom-
mended that no new writ be issued till the
excitement in the County of Northumberland
has had time to subside.

The Legislative Council have agreed to
the Bill imposing a duty on timber at the
shipping port, by a majority of two.—*Id*.

RIGHTS OF SEARCH.

The right opinions are rapidly pre-
valing about the question of maritime visita-
tion. The speech of Sir Robert Peel, and
the lately published correspondence of Lord
Aberdeen with Mr. Everett &c., have so
strongly directed public attention to the sub-
ject, that it is almost a matter of necessity
that just discrimination should be made
Nothing has appeared more sensible or more
clearly and positively stated, than the follow-
ing from the Richmond Whig:—

"Do they who resist this right of visita-
tion by England, forget, that she also com-
mends it to all nations?
If, for the protection of her own com-
merce, laws and maritime rights, she claims
the right of visit, to ascertain if the Ameri-
can flag does not conceal and screen a Pirate
for example—does she not extend to the U-
nited States precisely the same right, for the
same purpose, to visit ships sailing under the
British flag, to discover if a fraud was not
practised, and the pretended British ship was
not a Slave or a Pirate, wearing false col-
ors, as they always do?

Great Britain claims no exclusive right in
the case. She yields to the Public Marine
of every nation, the same right to visit her
merchant ships, to ascertain if they be what
they pretend, or if they be not Pirates, who
have adopted her flag to escape detection,
which she herself claims.

And thus reciprocating the right of visit
to the Military Marine of every nation, it is
possible that any nation on the Globe can re-
gard it as a hardship, or as unequal? Let
the country reflect for a moment. The mer-
cantile marine of England, is greater than
that of every Christian nation united; and it
follows, that if this right of visit claimed by
her, is degrading or oppressive to the flag vi-
sited, she herself is liable to be more degra-
ded and oppressed in the exercise of the
practice of visitation than all other nations
united.

But again: Can any human being think
that a pirate—suspected or known to be such
from his ravages on the High Seas, and
which concurring circumstances trace to
him—ought to be suffered to escape, ought
to be visited even and required to prove his
character, because he has hoisted the Brit-
ish jack or the American stripes at his mast-
head? May a Pirate station himself off
Sandy Hook and capture and kill at discretion,
and because he wears British colors, be pro-
tected even from visitation? Or, taking up
his station in the Downs, intercepts the com-
merce of the Thames, and gets Scott free, be-
cause he has hoisted the American colours.

Such are the legitimate results of the deni-
al of the mutual right of visit in time of
Peace: results too monstrous to be borne, &
which demonstrate the high and humane ne-
cessity for the exercise of the right. Far
from infringing the Liberty of the Seas, this
right is indispensable to secure the safety of
the Seas, and of course their liberty. The
fair and peaceful trader will never be injured
by it. The lawless trader and the Pirate
need only to fear it. Against them only is it
directed. They, we doubt not, will be high-
ly incensed against Sir Robert Peel, and the
Slave and Pirate on the African coast, and
the Indian Ocean, and the West Indies, will
decline in "good sett terms" against the ty-
ranny of England in freeing the seas from
pirates; but that civilization and humanity
should oppose themselves, as they have done
in France and partially in this country, to a
principle so obviously necessary, so undeni-
ably humane, and so indispensable for the pro-
tection of life and property on the High Seas,
does seem to us most remarkable, and only
to be explained by a morbid and unmanly
jealousy of England.

That the principle is liable to abuse, it is
not necessary to deny. So, however, are all
things: so is Charity: so is Liberty: so is
Religion itself. But is it not better, far bet-
ter, that an honest merchantman should be
detained in her voyage for a day, or even a
week, by the abuse of this most righteous
principle, than that the pirate should scour
the seas, without molestation, in his trade of
"cutting throats and scuttling ships?" We
submit the proposition to the community in
perfect confidence of what the answer will
be.

Comparative value of Hay, Vegetables and
Corn.—I wish briefly to draw the attention of
Farmers to the value of hay, compared with
other crops. An acre of hay yields one ton
and a half of vegetable food. An acre of car-
rots or Swedish turnips will yield from ten to
twenty tons: say fifteen tons, which is by no
means an exaggerated estimate. It has been
ascertained by experiment, that three work-
ing horses, 15 and a half hands high, consum-

ed at the rate of two hundred and twenty four
pounds of hay per week, or 5 tons one thou-
sand and forty eight pounds of hay per year,
besides twelve gallons of oats each per week,
or seventy eight bushels by the year. An un-
worked horse consumed at the rate of four &
one quarter tons of hay in the year. The pro-
duce therefore, of nearly six acres of land is
necessary to support a working horse by the
year; but half an acre of carrots at the
rate of six hundred bushels to the year, with
the addition of chopped straw, while the sea-
son for their use lasts, will do it as well, if not
better. Let the Farmer, then, consider whe-
ther it be better to maintain his horse upon
the produce of half an acre of carrots, which
can be cultivated at an expense not greatly
exceeding the expense of half an acre of po-
tatoes, or upon half an acre of ruta bags, which
can be raised at a less expense than potatoes,
or on the other hand upon the produce of six
acres of his best land in hay and grain; for
six acres will hardly do more than yield near-
ly 6 tons of hay and seventy 8 bushels of oats.

These facts deserve the particular atten-
tion of the Farmers who are desirous of im-
proving their pecuniary condition. It is ob-
vious how much would be gained by the cul-
tivation of which is here suggested; how much
the dairy produce might be increased, and
how much the means of enriching the land
and improving the cultivation would be con-
stantly extending and accumulating. But
when we find on a farm of two hundred acres
that the Farmer cultivates only two acres of
potatoes, one acre of ruta bags, and perhaps
a quarter of an acre of carrots, we call this
"getting along," in the common phrase; but
we can hardly dignify it with the name of Far-
ming. I am aware that labor of a proper
kind in many cases difficult to be procured,
and with our habits, as difficult to be man-
aged. Farming, likewise, can in few situa-
tions be successfully managed, unless the Farmer
has capital to employ, equal at least to one
year's manure and one year's crops. A large
portion of our Farmers, also from the nature
of their habits and style of living, are so
prosperous and independent, that they have
no occasion to extend their cultivation beyond
what it now is, in order to meet their wants;
and to incur all the trouble, vexation and risk
of employing more labour, expending more
capital, and increasing their cares.—*Columbian
Agricultural Survey*.

POETRY.

THE FARMER.

Drive on thou sturdy farmer,
Drive cheerily o'er the field;
The pleasures of a farmer's life
No other life can yield.

Thou riest with the morning sun,
To till the fruitful earth;
And when thy daily task is done,
Thou seek'st thy peaceful hearth.

Thou lovest not the gaudy town,
With its tumultuous roar;
Plenty and peace thy fireside crown,
And thou dost ask no more.

Go on thou sturdy farmer,
Tread proudly on the sod,
Thy proud and godly heritage,
Thou chosen man of God.

Neurology.—New way of getting up cou-
rage.—At the Hospital, on Saturday last,
a tumor was cut from the neck of a young wo-
man by Dr. Warren.—Dr. Buchanan, the
neurologist, arrived at the Hospital (to wit-
ness the operation) about ten minutes before
it commenced. He found the woman de-
pressed, fearful, and sick at the stomach.
Thinking that she might be of the impres-
sible class, he directed one of the gentlemen
present to place his hand upon some of the
organs of her head which have invigorating
effects when excited. As she seemed to be
relieved by this operation the doctor then
attempted himself to excite the organs of
firmness, hardihood, self-esteem, and playfulness,
in which he succeeded so well that she
burst into a fit of laughter at the doctors,
declared that she knew as much as any of
them, that they could not hurt her, and that
she did not fear the operation at all. Her
laughter did not cease until the doctor placed
his hands upon the back part of her head to
restrain it. Then continuing to excite her
hardihood and self-esteem, he made her im-
patient to have the operation performed. She
rose from her chair and insisted on rushing
directly to the amphitheatre to have it finish-
ed. As soon as she was permitted to go, she
went forward, pouted at the professor, and
acted so singularly as to induce some who
did not know what had happened, to suppose
her under the influence of opium. The opera-
tion, which required an incision in the neck
of about three inches in length, was
skillfully performed by Dr. Warren, and borne
by the patient with much steadiness. Be-
fore she was taken to her bed, she seemed to
have forgotten the whole scene, and could
not recollect where or how the operation
had been performed upon her.—*Boston In-
rectigator*.

Mechanics' Institute.—Last evening, Dr.
Gesner concluded his very interesting and
highly scientific course of Lectures on Gal-
vanism, Magnetism, and Electro-Magnetism,
during which Galvanism, was applied to a
large Ox's head, which was apparently re-
stored to life by its operations. The applica-
tion of Galvanism to the blasting of rocks
was also well illustrated, with all the leading
principles of the science. The Lecture on
Electro-Magnetism, last evening, was deli-
vered before a crowded and fashionable as-
sembly. An Electra-Magnet, capable of
holding up half a ton, was put in operation;
several electro-magnetic engines constructed
by the Lecturer were put in motion, and the
application of the power to mechanical pur-
poses was compared with steam. At the
close of the Lecture, the Doctor adverted to
Animal Magnetism, or Mesmerism, and in
very clear and forcible language expressed
his disbelief in the mysterious doctrines of
its disciples. The whole of these lectures
have been received as a rich scientific treat.
—*Observer*.

Our Cylindries.—This is the theme of an
able discourse, delivered by the Rev. Dr.
Sharp. The sermon embraces many topics
not usually commented upon from the pulpit,
and only introduced on those days appointed
by the civil authority, when public affairs na-
turally suggest themselves to the mind, and
call forth regret, or thanksgiving, according
to their influence and effect, for good or evil.
In the present discourse, the unjustifiable
method of loans, the former factitious pros-
perity of the country, and in fact, the great
evils of an injudicious credit system, are in-
troduced for the sake of showing the gradual
degeneracy of the times from those honorable
and upright principles which have heretofore
distinguished business transactions. Dr.
Sharp, with the full exercise of those great
moral precepts, which no one can apply more
forcibly than himself, shows, in the action &
reaction of our public events, their causes and
effects, the sad but certain proofs of the folly
of discontentment, rapacity, and sensuality.
He says, the benevolent purpose, for which
we have been visited with so many serious
disasters is that we may learn to be content-
ed with our lot, and to practise the virtue of
self-denial. These are the lessons which
Providence has been teaching us, in the fail-
ure of banking institutions in the diminished
value of real estate, in the stagnation of trade
and the general feeling of poverty which has
come over the people.—*Boston Transcript*.

Children's Rewards and Punishments.—
Rewards and punishments should, as far as
possible, be proportioned to the degree of
virtuous or criminal intention. A child who
has tried its utmost to do something that he
thought would be acceptable and useful,
although he may have been mistaken, should
be approved for the goodness of his inten-
tion. His error should be kindly corrected,
that his way may be better directed in fu-
ture; but his good-will should be duly ap-
preciated and acknowledged. A child may,
through accident or carelessness, having in-
jured or destroyed something valuable, when
there is no reason to think that he either
understood its value or intended to destroy
it. Then the value of the article is not the
proper measure of punishment; and severely
to beat a child for such an offence would
not be a necessary or likely measure either
to repair the mischief or to cure the child of
his fault. He should be made sensible of
his carelessness on which the accident origi-
nated; he should be led to observe the in-
convenience occasioned by the destruction of
the article, or the expense incurred in re-
placing it; if he possesses any thing of his
own he ought to give up some part of it to-
ward repairing the mischief. This however,
should not be carried so far as to be discour-
aging. It will answer all the good end of
punishment if it serves to make him remem-
ber and act with more caution another time.
He should also be told that now having it
fully explained to him and having seen the
mischief resulting from such an act of care-
lessness, if he repeats it, it will become an
act of disobedience, and must be punished
accordingly.—*Mrs. Copley's word to pa-
rents*.

Chinese Nobility.—The nobility of China
are of two kinds, hereditary and official.
The former class is not numerous, nor great-
ly influential. It consists chiefly of the rela-
tions of the Emperor, who are called Prin-
ces, and are bound to live within the pre-
cincts of the Imperial palace. The real no-
bility, or aristocracy of the country, are the
mandarins. Of these there are estimated to
be, on the civil list of the emperor, not
less than fourteen thousand. The manda-
rins are divided into nine ranks, or pin, each
of which is indicated by a distinct badge,
the colour of the globe on the apex of the
cap, and the embroidery on the front and
back of their official robes. The colors em-
ployed are red, blue, white, and gold; and
these, with certain modifications of shape,
serve to distinguish what are denominated
"Kew pin," that is, "the nine ranks," into

which all persons possessing any rank in
China are divided. The nominal rank and
course the distinctive costume of any of the
official grades, may be purchased of the Em-
peror. The sum demanded for the distinc-
tion is, however, proportionally large. How-
ever, for instance, the richest of the Hong
merchants, purchased his nominal rank at the
enormous price of 100,000 dollars, or
£20,000 sterling.

A Consummate Villain.—A man named
Charles Sterling, who some years since un-
der the title of Mark Anthony Sterling, mar-
ried five wives within a short period of each
other, and who was tried and sent to Sing
Sing for bigamy, was arrested on Saturday
in New York, charged by Mrs. Mary Ann
Daly, a fine buxom English woman, with an
intent to outrage her person in his own apart-
ment. Mrs. Daly occupied apartments in the
same house with Sterling, and while her
husband and the wife of Sterling were ab-
sent, he requested her to step into his room
for an instant. When she entered, he closed
the door, seized her and threw her upon the
floor and choked her severely. She
escaped, and he is now in prison.

The Lord looked upon Peter.—Surely on
malefactor condemned to suffer for the viola-
tion of laws of his country ever heard his last
hour strike upon his prison bell with half the
agony of feeling with which that cock-crow-
ing rang upon the ears of Peter. Still there
was a slight which smote far deeper than the
sound: "The Lord turned and looked upon
Peter." Who can portray the silent elo-
quence of that last look? What volumes
must it have spoken to the fallen apostle!
Could he behold that well-known counte-
nance and again repeat, "I know not the
man!"—Could he then see his Divine Master
as a sheep before his shearsers is dumb, and
again break forth into oaths and imprecations?
—Could he bear the reproach of that
meek eye, and yet remain in the guilty scene
amidst those enemies of the Saviour and his
own soul? No! that single glance was all
that was required to send home the arrow of
conviction and repentance to his bosom: he
instantly remembered the word that the Lord
had spoken and he went out and wept bitter-
ly.—*Bunt*.

Many Facts in Few Words.—A legal stone
is 14 lbs. or the eight of an hundred, in Eng-
land, and 16 lbs. in Holland.

The fathom, 6 feet, is derived from the
height of a full-grown man. A hand, in horse
measure is 4 inches.

An Irish mile is 2,240 yards; a Scotch
mile is 1,984 yards, an English, or statute
mile, 1,760 yards; German, 1,800; Turkish
1,820.

An acre is 4,840 square yards, or 69 yards
1 foot, 8 1/2 inches each way. A square
mile, 1,760 yards each way, contains 640
acres.

In marching, soldiers take 75 steps per mi-
nute; quick marching 108; and in charging
150 steps.

Potatoes planted below 3 feet do not vege-
tate; at 1 foot they grow quickest; and at 2
feet, they are retarded two or three months.

Fresh water begins to freeze at 32 deg.,
called the freezing point; but salt water does
not freeze till 38 1/2 degrees.

A cylinder of water may be converted into
ice by placing it in 5 lbs. of sulphate of soda
and 4 lbs. of sulphuric acid, at 36 deg., well
mixed. The ice is extracted for use by put-
ting the cylinder in hot water.

Sober versus Drunk.—A tavern-keeper,
not a hundred miles from Toronto, lately
said in a taunting manner to a staunch soc-
taller, "And so you make your converts
believe they are all going to heaven now that
they have become teetotalers?" "Indeed,
I am sure if they don't go to heaven soon,
they won't get there drunk," was the ready
answer, and nobly silencing as it does that
oft-repeated groundless slander.

The Toad.—Common a reptile as is the
toad, its habits and its history are very little
known. Few would suspect that toads feed
upon mice; such, however, we can vouch
for having been witness to an instance of this
fact but a few days since. The reptile jumped
at his prey, a full grown house mouse,
with the agility of a thoroughbred grimalin,
and made but a single mouthful of him! This
is as good a fact as political papers tell.

Pleasures of Knowledge.—How much
pleasure of reflection and contemplation is
lost to the ignorant, whose outward sense
wanders over the objects that surround it,
deriving from them but half the delight that
they give the wise and well-informed; even
fancy is a fault, for fancy is scarce de-
vices images more strange, and beautiful, and
wonderful, than the reality of things present,
to those who understand their properties and
natures.

Among the passengers by the Colum-
bia we find the name of Mr. HENRY RESSLER,
the distinguished vocalist, who has returned
from one of the most successful and trim-
phant professional expeditions ever made to
Europe.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

From the *Provincial Reporter*.

Monday, March 20.

The House went into a Committee of the whole on the Casual and Territorial Revenue.

In the opening of this question Mr. Pate- low stated that he had ascertained from the Post Office that Sir John Harvey's Postage was paid up to the quarter previous to his departure, and that for the odd time that he remained after the quarter, the amount was only the inconsiderable sum of £7 9s 3d, and that was the whole amount that was paid by his Excellency on account of Sir John Harvey's Postage. (Here the hon. member read the Post Office Account for the two years of Sir William Colebrook's administration, which amounted to £517 18s 4d.)

Hon. C. Simonds said the House found this Session that the money granted for contingencies did not pay the Postage, and that something further must be granted for that purpose. There was a mistake in the report of the Committee. Sir William paid the first two quarters out of his own private funds, because there was no contingencies left to meet it.

Mr. End in his most sarcastic and withering way said, the government of the Province was in a most humiliating position, the accounts show a most outrageous Postage, the accounts had gone to a Committee of the House to report upon, they had reported and in no very measured terms, and the House had consented to receive the report knowing that extravagant expense existed in the whole of the Government Accounts. The hon. member of the government then got up and abused the recklessness and extravagance of that House, and its grants, which he himself as Speaker of the House at the time had lauded to the skies. Then down came papers from the Executive reflecting on the House for their having disapproved of their extravagance, and these papers had received the sanction of the governor. They, the Executive said distinctly that Sir John Harvey left this Province when he was indebted to the Post Office for two quarters postage. He said the Speaker and several other hon. members together with himself did not believe that statement; the hon. Executive member came with reluctance to explain what had become of the £1000 contingencies granted to Sir J. Harvey the last year; he (Mr. End) took a memorandum at the time of the accounts said to be expended by Sir John Harvey, and which fortunately he had still in his possession. A copy of which he read and is as follows:—

During the three years Administration of Sir John Harvey the sum of £3,000 were granted him for his contingencies. To explain and account for those sums, the following statement was made by the Hon. C. Simonds last winter:—

Amount overdrawn in 1899,	£400 10 0
Border Troubles,	243 2 6
Expenses in '40 and '41	240 11 0
Boundary Line Expenses,	25 0 0
Reporting the Libel Case,	150 0 0
Provincial Aids de camp	146 2 8
Militia expenses,	30 0 0
Ferguson at Madawaska,	136 3 0
Law expenses in Libel case,	35 0 0
Do. ditto Mr. Kinnear at G. Manan,	35 0 0
African School at St. John,	10 0 0
Travelling expenses & other expenses attendant upon the Governor General's visit to the Province	211 3 8
Hire of Mr. Cunard's Steamer from Miramichi to Bay de Chaleur, for Sir J. Harvey's visit	25 0 0
C. P. Wetmore, for investigating a charge against a Magistrate at Sunbury.	15 0 0
Mr. Ward's expenses as Emigrant Agent.	23 10 0
Cannon hire, and Executive Council Book Boxes for holding papers, &c.	10 0 0

£1701 9 11 12

The Balance he said was expended in Postages and other services not accounted for.

The hon. Executive Member thus accounted for the £3,000 granted as contingencies, and expended by Sir J. Harvey, in addition to which he came forward this session, and stated on the floor of that House, that Sir J. Harvey had run away and cheated the Post office out of two quarters postage, and this assertion came from Sir J. Harvey's bosom friend—his legal adviser, and staunch advocate. He did not begrudge Sir J. Harvey his friends; He Sir J. Harvey was a man,—he looked like a man—and he would have acted like a man, had he been left alone; but he was badly advised, and that had advice had contributed mainly to the ruin of the Province. It was a most unfortunate thing for this province that the government had fallen into such unfortunate hands. An Executive member came down to that House in a solemn manner, and stated that the late Governor was in arrears to the Post Office, when he left the Province; but the House did not believe either then or now, and the House very properly, to exculpate the late Governor from the odium of such disgraceful conduct, had called the business, and found it was all a mistake, and they had done for him what his professed friend refused to do,—they had cleared him of a false imputation, and now when the thing was discovered, the same Executive member came down and acknowledged it was all a mistake, and there was any reliance placed in such men—was there any faith in them? No; they were madmen—flogging fire about them, burning and destroying all that was within their reach, and when they were detected it was

all a joke. He lamented—sorely lamented, for the sake of the Queen's representative, and for the sake of his late Excellency, Sir J. Harvey, that the Crown had such advisers. That gentleman (the late Governor) like a certain traveller mentioned in the Scriptures fell among thieves—he would not say thieves, but certainly his fall was an unfortunate one. He was sorry the present Governor, whom he believed was a very good man, should have fallen in such hands; his advisers would betray him as they had done Sir J. Harvey, both here and hereafter. The Executive member said this was a mistake—a mistake in what? was it a mistake in a figure? No, but it was a mistake in a deliberate string of circumstances drawn up—concocted and arranged for the express purpose. The fact was they were squeezed into a corner, and had no possible mode of escape, except by saying it was a mistake.

Hon. C. Simonds said if the House required it, they could have a detailed account of the expenditure of the contingencies, to the very last farthing.

Hon. Speaker said no, he hoped the House would never ask for such a thing; he rejected to find that the Post Office account was then corrected, he regretted that such a report should ever have come from the Executive. The House had never refused to provide for any sum the Governor had drawn herebefore; if the Governor, in this instance, had committed the House, it would have saved any hard feelings existing, and would have been paid without the question being asked, how it was spent; but an account sent down in the way in which this was, could not be sustained by that House. The Executive was unfortunate in the account they had sent down—they were still more unfortunate in insisting on its being correct, as it had since proved to be all wrong. That House was willing at all times to give the Governor an ample sum to meet the contingencies, and to do it without a murmur; some of the sums charged in that account were drawn from the wrong funds, while others should not have been drawn at all. The House entertained the best feelings towards Her Majesty's Representatives; if His Excellency at any time required a sum of money, which should not properly be charged into the contingent fund, let him send down to the House by Message, and if the demand was at all reasonable, the House would cheerfully meet it. The Resolution passed by the House and of which the Executive member had complained so much, would be followed up by other Resolutions. The Governor must conform to the practice of former Governors; he must come down by Message, to ask for a provision for his contingencies—they never had been refused when asked for, and he hoped they never would. The House must be respected by the Executive, and it must respect itself, and he hoped the opposition now offered by the House should be a lesson to the Executive in future. The head of the Government must draw only from funds that are applicable; the Governor had no authority to draw from the surplus Casual Revenue fund, the sum which he had drawn for the Assistant Emigrant Agent at Fredericton.

Hon. Mr. Simonds said he wished the Speaker would make out a list of what items are warranted by law; he did not know until then that the popular branch were the expounders of the law. The Attorney General had made application for his contingencies out of that fund, and he certainly should know the law. It would be beneficial to the Executive to be informed on this point; the surplus of the Casual Revenue was accumulating. The Speaker said that some of these amounts should be taken out of that fund, he should be very glad if it was so. With respect to the Report made by the Committee of that House, it was entirely too strong—it was couched in language unfit to be used towards the Queen's Representatives. The Report from the Executive was a proper Report; it was couched in calm and dignified language, and if the Committee were in error that had now been fully explained, and he hoped that would do away with all improper feeling.

Mr. Wilnot said the Executive were much to blame; when the Committee of that House had found fault with them they were put upon their trial; they were not then justified in sending down to that House any uncertain statement; they had done so, and now they were proved to be wrong—they endeavoured to exculpate themselves. He was prepared to show what might, or might not be drawn from the surplus Civil List Fund.

Mr. Partelow said that the hon. Executive member had tried to make the House believe that two quarters Postage was paid by the Governor out of his own pocket. £850 had been appropriated for that service, since the arrival of the Governor, and not one farthing of which had been so applied; £517 12s 1d. had been accounted for as expended, but he did not know what had become of the balance.

Hon. C. Simonds said, after what had been said by the House relative to the expenditure; the House should receive the account in detail.

Mr. Hill asked what had become of the £850 granted to the Governor for contingencies, the expenditure of that money was perfectly excusable, as it was given to him for that purpose. He thought the House must have information on the subject, before they could say much about it. His Excellency must not be allowed to pay his postage out of his own pocket, he hoped the House would never economize in that way, it would be disgraceful; the House was entitled to a detailed account of the expenditure, and which no doubt would be furnished if asked for. Sir J. Harvey had £1,000 a year during his three years administration, and was never called upon for any account of how it

was expended, and now they were expressing their indignation, because Sir William had expended £750; he would move a Resolution, he did not wish to censure the Executive until the house was properly informed on the subject.

Mr. Brown said there was no information wanted there had been £850 granted for the two years service, which had been all drawn and expended, and no postages paid with it, did not his hon. colleague (Mr. Hill) know that the money was granted for postages? yet they found the postages drawn for in addition, without leave or licence. The House was not prepared to find things in that state. Two years postages drawn from a fund, that it should not be drawn from, and not a farthing of it paid for that purpose. Sir John Harvey's contingencies in the most extravagant days did not exceed £400 including postages. The grant to the governor for contingencies was principally intended for that service, and he was astonished to hear his hon. colleague (Mr. Hill) make such observations.

Mr. Hill said if the House persisted, it was passing a resolution in the dark.

Mr. Fisher said there was no doubt of the illegality of the drawing of the money, but there was a difficulty existing. The House must either assume the money was correctly applied, or they must call upon the Executive to furnish the items, he would go for the Resolution, the amount was wrongly drawn, and from a wrong fund.

[Mr. Hill's Amendment was then put, and negatived, when the Resolution offered by Partelow, to the effect that the £850 was granted to pay postages &c., and that the house expressed its disapprobation and surprise that it was not so applied, which Resolution was carried.]

Mr. Hazen said he knew the salary of the Secretary was too high, but that question was not then under consideration.

Mr. Fisher said the Secretary's salary was £1500 that was enough to pay postages and all other contingencies.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Saturday, March 25.

The Select Committee to whom were referred all Petitions for aid in promoting the Internal Communications throughout the Province, also Petitions for assistance to promote Communications by Packet or otherwise, with the neighbouring Colonies, Report:—That they have had before them the following Petitions, viz:—

"Petition of Wilfred Fisher and others, praying a continuation of a grant in aid of a Packet to ply between St. Andrews and the Island Parishes;

"Petition from Lucien Copeland, praying aid in running a Weekly Stage between Fredericton and St. Andrews;

"Petition of Robert Dougherty, Mail Carrier, between St. Andrews and St. Stephen, praying aid to keep up that establishment.

"The Committee have given their attention to the various Petitions and the facts set forth by the several Petitioners, and while they cannot recognise the claims of some of them to others, under the circumstances of the Province, they would readily recommend the extension of the assistance of the House. But when they consider the present state of the Province, the Committee are not prepared to recommend grants of money to any of the parties who seek aid by their several Petitions.

S. Z. EARLE,
P. STEWART,
R. L. HAZEN,
THOMAS GILBERT.

Monday, March 27.

On motion of Mr. End,—The House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill sent down from the Council, intitled "An Act in further amendment of the Criminal Law."

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the Bill referred to them and agreed to the same.

A Message from the Legislative Council.—Mr. Peters, Master in Chancery, informed the House, that the Council had agreed to the Bill to facilitate the Negotiation of a Loan to pay off the Public Debt.

And also to the following Bills, viz:—The Bill relating to the collection of Duty on Timber and other Lumber; and the Bill relating to the Clerk of the Pleas, without making any amendment thereto.

And that the Council had also agreed to the Resolution of Appropriation, dated the 9th and 21st days of March, with the exception of:—

"The sum of Fourteen Pounds Ten Shillings to Asa Coy and Zebedee G. Gable, Trustees of the Baptist Meeting House in Fredericton, being return of Duties paid on an Organ imported from the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty one.

To which the Legislative Council do not concur.

Tuesday, March 28.

According to the Order of the Day, the Bill sent down from the Legislative Council, intitled "An Act to amend an Act made and passed in the fifth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to burning or destroying of Buildings and Ships," was read a third time.

Resolved, That the House do concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. Thomson return the Bill to the Council and acquaint them therewith.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

To the Justices of the Peace of the County of Charlotte, the sum of £10 towards paying the due on the Court House; the Grant of last Session having been for £150, and the Warrant having been issued for only £140.

To the Managing Committee of the Catho-

lic School in the Town of St. Andrews the sum of £30 to enable them to keep up that Institution.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BYE ROADS.

The sum of £28 11 4 for the Road from Chase's Corner in St. Patrick, to Edward Foster's in St. David.

The sum of £14 5 8 to repair Roads and Bridges between Bartlett's and Chamcook, in Saint Andrews Parish.

The sum of £14 11 4 for the Road from the late James Simmons' to the Little Ridge in St. James, and to repair the Bridge over the Mosness' Stream.

The sum of £14 for the Road from the Cove, in St. Stephen, to the Basswood Ridge, in St. James, to be expended on the outer part of said Road.

The sum of £28 11 8 for the new Road between the old St. Andrew's Road, near Hanson's to the new St. Andrews Road at Wetmore's Farm, near the Lower Falls, St. George.

On Saturday Mr. End brought up a Resolution for issuing a writ for a member to represent the County of Northumberland, in the place of John T. Williston, Esq. whose seat was declared to be vacant by the Committee, which after some discussion was carried 12—11. In the course of the day however, a Resolution was brought in by Col. Allen to reconsider the vote, which ultimately was carried 13—10. The time for holding the election being fixed for the first week in July. Yesterday Mr. End again brought the subject up, and moved a Resolution to reconsider the vote of Saturday; but after some time, there being several members absent, he withdrew his Resolution, with a view to bring it up again when there shall be a full House. The debates will appear on Friday.

Yesterday one or two Law Bills sent down by the Legislative Council, were taken up in Committee and disposed of. The House subsequently went into Committee of the whole, on the Bill for holding Elections simultaneously, when all the clauses were passed; but as it is proposed to engraft those of the old law that are not repealed by the Bill, it was taken up to-day, and to-morrow will be finally passed.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor came down to the Council Chamber at 3 o'clock yesterday, and gave his assent to the Loan Bill; which will therefore be sent home by the April mail.—*Sentinel*.

From a *Fredericton Correspondent of the New-Brunswick*.
THE ELECTION LAW—THE LOAN BILL—AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN A FERMET!
Fredericton, Monday Evening, 1st 27th March, 1843.

Mr. TILL,—To-day the House (in Committee) resumed the consideration of the Election Bill, and made considerable progress. Simultaneous polling, if I mistake not, will be the order of the day; at the next General Election.

Several Members gave notice to-day, of certain special grants, which they wished entered on the Supply Book, preparatory to their being moved in Committee of Supply at a future day, in accordance with one of the new, and highly salutary standing orders, introduced by Mr. Hazen. Many of these proposed grants are for stage-coaches, packets, &c., which have been already rejected by a special Committee, raised expressly to decide on their merits. Yet in the face of such decision, there is a strong disposition among certain Hon. Members, to obtain local grants for favourites, regardless alike of the justice of the claim, or the ability of an exhausted Treasury to sustain these wasteful expenditures of the people's money.

His Excellency came down to the Council Chamber to-day, and gave his assent to the Bill for negotiating a loan—this bill is passed with a suspending clause, and His Excellency assented to it to-day, in order that it may go off to England for Her Majesty's approval by the mail which leaves here to-morrow.

The Legislative Council have taken great umbrage at the resolution which passed the House on the 20th, when it was announced that they had rejected the Bill to amend the College Charter.—Several resolutions were passed by the Council to-day, declaring that the resolutions of the House were a breach of the privileges of the Council, and amounted to a dictation to which they, as an independent branch of the Legislature, would not submit.

You will notice in the Gazette of Saturday the appointment of the Hon. Hugh Johnston (provisionally) to a seat in the Legislative Council.—When this appointment was first announced to the Council, they resisted it strenuously, and informed His Excellency that their number was complete, all their benches were full! They also required Mr. Johnston to produce his appointment under the sign manual, thereby plainly evincing their aversion to the introduction among them of a gentleman of independence and ability, who possesses sound enlarged views of Constitutional Government. But His Excellency forthwith produced a number of precedents, for provisional appointments to that body, and sent them a positive order, forthwith to make room for the Hon. Gentleman, which they had to obey, however repugnant to their feelings.

If the Legislative Council would purge itself of the several bankrupts who unworthily recline at ease around its circle, there would be room enough for a sufficient infusion of talented, independent, and influential men into that body, to correct the mass. But if all those in that body who are bankrupt in political principle—utterly deficient in ability—without talents, education or informa-

tion—or who have long since ceased to possess public confidence, or to command respect, were to retire, then there would be many, very many seats vacant! O. K.

By the last number of the Official Gazette, the Provincial Parliament is further prorogued to Tuesday; the 2d day of May next.—*Montreal Courier*.

We understand that the Quebec Merchants now in England have been pretty successful in making contracts for the delivery of Timber next summer, at rates which, it is said, will leave them a fair profit. It must be remembered, however, that much of the Timber thus sold entailed a heavy loss on those who manufactured and brought it to the Quebec market. From the prices ruling in Quebec last fall, several lots of Timber must have been sold at the loss of 40 a 50 per cent to the original holders.—*Id.*

Cupid and Hymen seem to be hard at work among the good people of Quebec. An extraordinary circumstance occurred a short time ago in the ancient capital. A youthful gentleman aged 14, and a maiden aged 13 were attacked with the malady which is in Scotland irreverently called "calf love." They contrived by some means to steal a march upon their parents, and got bound together during their natural lives, for better or for worse. We should like to know how the marriage license was procured, or what clergyman tied these two foolish children together in "the holy bands of matrimony."—*Ibid.*

UNITED STATES.

Edge Tools for Children.—A little son of E. A. Dudley, Esq., of Fayette county Ky., about 4 years old, fell upon an open knife on Monday week, which penetrated above the ball of the eye the full length of the blade, an inch and a half. The little fellow being unable to draw it out, walked very composurely to his mother in another room, whose feelings may be imagined. Failing in her efforts to extract it, a neighbor, after a second trial, succeeded in drawing it out, the brave little soldier bearing it with perfect quiet and coolness. Serious consequences were apprehended, but at the last account the child was doing well, and strong hopes were entertained of its recovery without injury to the eye.

Our Legislature has passed a law allowing all persons of good moral character to act as attorneys in the Judicial Courts of the State. Probably the lawyers will be the last to object to the passage of such a law. If any change is effected by it, it will ultimately be in their favor. The idea that litigation will be lessened or more satisfactorily conducted by such legislation, is perfectly nonsensical.

It has been suggested by some that our government has not evinced the nicest sense of propriety in being in such hot haste to force an Ambassador on the Chinese, before England has taken any steps in relation to the matter. And it certainly seems to us, that it would not have been very unbecoming to us to "stand back a few inches" for the purpose of allowing the nation which has broken down the wall of separation between China and the rest of the world to take the lead in the establishment of commercial intercourse. We have not, as yet, learned that England or any other nation has appointed an Ambassador to the "Celestials." At any rate, it is very certain that such an appointment could not have been known at Washington at the time Mr. Everett was nominated to the Senate.

Prison Statistics.—Of the inmates of Auburn, N. Y. State Prison, 430 had been in temperate; 232 moderate drinkers; 310 practised gambling; 500 could read; 16 not read; 370 left their homes before 16 years of age; 235 had been beaten; 160 sailors; 75 soldiers; 367 had been married; 123 had attended Sabbath schools; 31 had read the bible daily; 2 had a college education; 12 had an academy education; 290 cases of crime caused by liquor, and only 64 had been total abstinence men!

"Ma," said a little girl, who had just commenced her lesson in geography, "whereabouts shall I find the state of matrimony?" "Oh," replied the mother, "you will find that to be one of the United States!"

Words are things, as much as if they had the weight of lead or gold, let them, then, be used with caution. Upon the shutting of the lips may depend the comfort of many days to come.—*New Monthly Belle Assemblée*.

A witty friend suggests that, as the capture of Gloucester on the former occasion, and under a Whig Government, was elevated to the Peerage, by the title of Lord Keen, a similar compliment should be paid to the conqueror of China, under that of Lord Nan-keen.

New Duties.—We observe, by the Journals, that the duty on Brandy has been fixed at one shilling and ninepence per gallon; on Geneva, Gin and Hollands at one shilling and three pence; and on Rum or Spirits, at one shilling per gallon. The duty on Asses or Mules, Horses, Mares & Geldings has been increased to Four Pounds each, and on Oxen or other neat cattle, to one pound five shillings each. We understand, that the duties on foreign and colonial Sugar have been equalized, and that a duty has been put on wheat, as an equivalent to the reduction which will take place on the duty on flour next July, by Act of Parliament. This duty on wheat, we learn, gives great dissatisfaction to the numerous mill-owners in this vicinity.—*New Brunswick*.

Within the last three days the shipping has begun to drop into the harbor in pretty brisk order.—Seven have made their appearance. This will do for a beginning; and we hail them as ominous of better times.—*Herald, March 21*

The AMATEUR second Concert

On Thursday the performance will Tickets to be had of D. Millars Store St Andrews,

THE

St. Andrews,

Charlotte Hon. Har Director next

Discoun Hours of 1

7 Bills and 7 lodged with 1 day, otherw next week.

Commissioner

SAI Marine A Hon. James Director next

Office open ev from

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LA London,—M Liverpool,—M Edinburgh,—1 Paris,—3 Toronto,—3

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STATES.
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CONCERT.

The AMATEUR BAND will give their
second Concert of Instrumental Music,
**On Thursday Evening Next,
the 13th inst.**

performance will commence, at half past 7.
Tickets to be had at Copelands Hotel, and
D. Millars Store.
St Andrews, April 6, 1843.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Thursday, April 6, 1843.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—W. Fisher, Esq.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be

lodged with the Cashier, on or before Mon-

day, otherwise they must remain in

next week.

SAINT ANDREWS.

Commissioner next week—J. W. Chandler

SAINT ANDREWS.

Marine Assurance Association.

Hon. JAMES ALLAN-HAW, President.

Director next week—Wm. Babcock Esq.

JOHN McKEAN, Esq. Secretary.

Office open every day, (Sunday excepted)

from 10 till 4 o'clock.

SAINT STEPHENS BANK.

WM PORTER, Esq. President.

Director next week—John Marks.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be

lodged with the Cashier, on or before Fri-

day, otherwise they must remain in

hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES

London.—Mar. 3 Montreal.—March 29

Liverpool.—Mar. 4 Quebec.—March 29

Edinburgh.—Mar. 1 Halifax.—March 29

Paris.—Mar. 1 New York.—April 1

Toronto.—Mar. 27 Boston.—April 2

TERRIBLE SNOW STORM.—On Saturday

night and Sunday last we were visited with

the greatest Snow Storm that has been wit-

nessed for many years. The snow as it fell

drifted on the roads and even in the centre

of our streets in some places from ten to twelve

feet. The roads being quite impassable the

mail for St. John was dispatched by the

Sch. Parovite, Capt. Helm, and the St. Ste-

phen mail was carried by the Driver on

Snow Shoes. On Tuesday between thirty &

forty sleds, and a large number of men with

shovels, headed by the Commissioner of

roads broke a road thro' the Streets, and out as

far as Chamcook, where they were met by the

Bocahc settlers, who had broke the road

from that settlement to the Mills. Last night

however, it snowed and drifted up the high-

ways as bad as ever, and the people will be

under the necessity of again turning out as

the storm still continues.

There has been no mail from St. John

since Saturday, and but one Western mail.

The roads as far west as Boston are com-

pletely blocked up with Snow.

REVENUE BILL.—We have received a Co-

py of the Revenue Bill, which would have

been published in this day's paper, but it ap-

pears to us to require either alteration or ex-

planation, we have postponed publishing it.

Some articles are admitted duty free, in one

place, and in others the same articles are

charged with a duty of 10 and 15 per cent.

HAY is very scarce at present in this Coun-

ty, many persons, have been compelled to

kill their cattle to prevent them from starv-

ing; and a number of Farmers in the out par-

ishes, have been brouing their stock, for

want of hay or meal, and the snow is now so

deep, that they cannot even do this. Some

extirpations should be made to prevent the dis-

tress increasing.

MOOSE AND DEER.—There is abundance

of Venison to be had at the Market House.

Within the last fortnight some of our Towns-

men have killed a number of Deer, and the

Indians brought in two carcasses of very fine

Moose meat since Monday last, which is sell-

ing at 2d per lb.

Gaulepote.—The Governor of this island

has issued a proclamation, opening the ports

of the Colony for the introduction of arti-

We are glad to find, that the cowhide is
now a substitute for the pistol, in many cases
where redress for an injury is sought. Alon-
zo Lewis, the poet, of Lynn, took a fresh
cowhide yesterday, and whipped the editor of
the Lynn Freeman. The affair melted the
snow in the streets, the excitement was
so warm.

A most atrocious murder was committed
a week since in the city of New York. A
man was shot down in front of the Carleton
House, about 7 o'clock in the evening, and
died three hours afterwards. The name of
the murdered man is Corlies, and a man and
his wife of the name of Colton have been ap-
prehended as the murderers. Circumstances
led the officers of Justice to suspect, that the
woman shot Corlies with a pistol. The hus-
band had previously attacked Corlies and was
under bonds to keep the peace.

The Count de Montfort, son of Jerome Bo-
naparte, has left Marseilles by sea for the
purpose of successively visiting Spain, En-
gland and the U. States.

Enormous quantities of champagne are
prepared in England from rhubarb stalks.

The Great Western was spoken on the

18th inst. in lat. 40 33, long 71 39, scudding

under close reefed topsails and steking.

FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, a fire
broke out in a building on the Marsh road
near the aboudeau, and which reduced it to
ashes. The house was occupied by Messrs.
Doherty and Elliott, and owned by Henry
Gilbert, Esq.—Herald.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED.

April 1, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, East-

port, sundries to sundry.

—3, schr. Margaret Jane, McDermid,

Westport, Potatoes, Wood.

—CLEARED.

March 31, Bge. Joseph McCullough, Liver-

pool, Timber and Deals, Wm.

Babcock & Son.

April 3, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, East-

port, Bullast.

HULL AND MATERIALS

OF THE

SHIP "VERE," 466 TONS.

Coppered, and Copper Fastened.

TO be Sold by Public Auction the Hull

and Materials of the Ship "VERE,"

now lying on Sandy Island, opposite Head

Harbour. The Materials will be brought to

St. Andrews and sold—and the HULL will

be sold where it now lies.

Cash-goes will be distributed and due

notice given of the day of Sale.

JAMES W. STREET

April 5, 1843.

Charlotte County Bank.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A

HALF PER CENT, on the Capital

Stock of the Charlotte County Bank, has been de-

clared, for the last half year, and will be paid on

the 1st proximo.

J. RODGER, Cashier.

April 4th, 1843.

Charlotte County Bank.

A MEETING of the Stockholders

of the Charlotte County Bank,

will be held at the Banking Office, on Mon-

day the 1st day of May next, at noon, to

elect Directors for the ensuing year, and to

take into consideration important matters

connected with the Institution.

HARRIS HATCH, President.

April 4th, 1843.

MARCH 31st 1843.

RUM, SUGAR, TEA, &c.

In Store, and for sale, by the Undersigned

8 PUNCHONS Jamaica Rum,

3 Hbls. 1 Porto Rico Sugar.

4 Hbls. 1 Hind. Refined Sugar

9 Chests Congo & Scotch Tea.

Boxes London Spice Candies.

Do. 3 Hbls. 1 Moulds & dipa do.

Do. Soap and Starch.

Best Old Port Do. Sherry.

50 doz. best Old L. P. Madeira.

Bottled Wine &c.

Claret Sparkling Hock &c.

Arrack—Sir John Hope's Old Rum.

100 Doz. London D. B. Stout Porter, & Qts. and

Do. Pale Ale

5 Bags Beer Casks 7 Gross each.

60 Gross Best Wine Casks

Window Glass Assorted Sizes.

London White Lead.

Black, Yellow and Red Paints &c. &c.

St. Andrews, April 5, 1843.—14d.

BOARDS.

150 M. MERCHANTABLE Pine

Boards and Plank.

150 M. Long Shingles, For Sale by

J. W. STREET.

St. Andrews, April 5, 1843.—14

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, That

THE Court of COMMON PLEAS and

General Sessions of the Peace for the

County of Charlotte, will be holden at St.

Andrews, in said County, on Tuesday, the

11th April, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and

The Court of OYER and TERMINER,

and General Jail Delivery, will be holden at

same place, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of

APRIL next, at 11 o'clock A. M.; when all

Coroners, deputy Sheriffs, and Constables,

are required to give their attendance; as al-

so, all persons bound to appear to prosecute

delinquents in said Court.

By Order of the Justices

THOS. JONES,

SHERIFF OF CHARLOTTE.

March 9, 1843.

To Let.

And possession given on the 1st of May:—

THE HOUSE and premises,

at present in the occupa-

tion of Thomas Hudson Esq.

Please Apply to

March 23, 1843. JOHN DUNN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts with the

County will render the same in or

before Monday the 4th April next, Dated

22nd March 1843.

By order of the Court.

W. HATCH,

Clerk of the Peace.

SCHOOL MASTER WANTED.

TO teach a School in the Commons Dis-

trict in the Parish of St. Andrews

Apply to

C. R. HATHEWAY,

Trustee.

St. Andrews, March 29, 1843.—13.

FARM

FOR SALE

At Public Auction.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale at Pub-

lic Auction, (if not previously disposed of)

at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Sat-

urday, the 7th day of January next;—All that

certain FARM situate in the Parish of St.

James being Lot No. 8, originally granted to

the late Niel Morrison, senior, containing

Two hundred Acres more or less,—together

with all improvements, Houses, Barns &c.

The above Farm is at present under high

Cultivation, and is one of the most desirable

situations in the County of Charlotte, as a

farming Establishment being in the heart of

the Scotch Settlement.

Apply to

JOHN WILSON

W. McLEAN,

Auctioneer.

The above Sale is Postponed, until

further notice.

W. McLEAN.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any claims against

the St. Andrews and St. John Stage

Company from May 1840 to March 1843

are hereby required to present the same for

adjustment to the subscriber on or before the

1st of April next, and all those indebted to

said Company, will please liquidate their re-

spective accounts on or before the above

date.

L. L. COPELAND.

St. Andrews, March 1, 1843.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLOTTE, SS.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte

or any Constable within the said County:

Greeting:

WHEREAS JEAN KENNEDY and CHAR-

LES KENNEDY of Saint Andrews, in the

said County of Charlotte, Administrators

of all and singular the Goods and Chattels



SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 22d day of APRIL 1843, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of SAMUEL WALLACE, to that Property or certain tract or parcel of LAND, with the Buildings thereon, in the Parish of Saint George, known by the name of the Baldwin Farm bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Land owned and occupied by PETER DEWEY; towards the South, by Land owned and occupied by HUGH M'CALLUM; towards the West, by the River Maguadavic; and extending back, towards the East, 110 chains, or thereabouts, to Lands occupied by THOMAS FERGUSON, containing 125 Acres, more or less; seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against Samuel Wallace, endorsed to levy £166 8s, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and demand of GEORGE McCULLOCH, of in and to that certain Lot, piece or parcel of ground, marked as Lot No. 2, in the division of Water Lots, in Block letter D, Morris' division, in the Town Plat of St. Andrews, fronting on Water Street, being 41 feet 4 inches in breadth, and 159 feet in length, together with the House, and out buildings &c. The said Land and Premises having been taken under an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court in favor of James W. Street, Esq. endorsed to levy £250, with interest &c. and also, under another Execution in favor of Samuel Wheeler Esq. endorsed to levy £50, with interest, &c.

THOMAS JONES,
SHERIFF OF CHARLOTTE.

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

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

ALL the Right, Title, estate and interest of JOSIAH TRUE, of in and to the following described, Two Lots of Land, and Premises, situate in the Parish of St. George, on the old Fredericton Road, being Nos 10 and 11, according to the original survey and plan, containing one hundred Acres each;

Also, of in and to, Three hundred Acres of Land, Situate at the same place, with the House &c. being the Farm and Premises in the occupation of the said Josiah True, and originally granted to him by the Crown, by letters patent. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favor of James W. Chandler, Esq. endorsed to levy £73 6s. 9d. with interest. Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

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

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

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 8th day of JULY next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

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

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

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Claim of James Lockwood and George Lockwood, to the following tracts to land viz:—

200 Acres on the Western side of the river Digdegash, between lands granted to the Hon. James Allan Shaw and Capt. Angus D. McMaster, being the same conveyed by John Campbell to John Acheson.

Also, 50 acres in the Parish of Saint Patrick, being the same which was conveyed by John Carson to John Acheson.

The same having been seized to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Thomas Crowthers against James Lockwood and George Lockwood—endorsed to levy £1605 15s 1d, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY the 23d day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the same day.

ALL the Right Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of ALEXANDER WATSON, of in and to that House, or building formerly occupied by E. McIver, and now in the possession of Charles Kennedy, and George Gunnison, with the land and privileges thereunto belonging situated in King Street, in the Town Plat of St. Andrews.—The said land and premises having been taken under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court in favour of Richard Haslock Esq. endorsed to levy £39 3s 2d, with Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
1st March 1843.

To be sold at public auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY the 7th day of OCTOBER next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of David Woodcock jun. to an undivided moiety, or half part of the land, buildings, and privileges, thereto belonging, situated at St. David, in the County of Charlotte, and conveyed to him by David Woodcock senr. known and distinguished as part of lot No. 103 in the Penobscot Grant, containing in the whole 30 acres more or less. The said lands and premises, having been taken under an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of the Rev. John Duan, endorsed to levy £98 6s. 10d. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, March 23, 1843.

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR,
JOHN MCKEAN,
THOMAS TURNER, Trustees.

January 26, 1843.—414.

TO LET.

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

Apply to

THOMAS WYER.

January 30, 1843.—511.

Jamaica Rum.

Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber. Pouchons superior flavored Jamaica RUM.

JAMES W. STREET.

February 7, 1843.

Genuine Medicines.

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

HEADACHE.

CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE

which has been used in families, every member of which has had sick headache from infancy, as a constitutional family complaint, and has cured

effectually in every instance yet known, amounting to many hundreds. It is not unpleasant to the taste, and does not prevent the daily avocations of one using it; it must be 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. Ephson's celebrated remedy. One decided preference is its pleasantness, having none of the nauseating effect of common drugs.

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

E. Ephson, 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 bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquiries his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty, so that any one doubting may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James H. Reynolds, 141 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted cords & sinews. How has this been done? By the use of the *Indian Vegetable Elixer* internally, and *Hemes Nerve and Bone Liniment* externally. Sold only by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

\$100 REWARD.

ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered of *Hays Liniment* for the Pile without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly every case.

Externally in the following complaints: For the Piles, For all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Swell throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup, Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Fevers of the legs, or other fevers, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh Wounds, Chills, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article and put it up with various names. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name 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—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried, and yet sufferers have multiplied—and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done without the tonic to follow, and sustain the system. Purge, you must! The sickly humors of the blood must be carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Then, the growth of such humors.

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

There are cases so numerous of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use these medicines, and use no other, and health and strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

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

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

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

BO! YE RED HEADS & GREY!

PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!! THIS dye is in form of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and 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 used. 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.

Told this only this day: COMSTOCK & CO
71 Maiden Lane, New York.

OLDRIDG'S

BALM OF COLUMBIA.

THIS article was first introduced into New York market about twenty years since, and from its superior virtues in reproducing hair when it had fallen out keeping the head free from dandruff, (a most loathsome article on a gentleman's coat collar) and giving a softness and beautiful lustre unknown before to the hair, has induced some persons to set up and advertise many other articles for the same purpose, none of which stand the test of trial, professing as 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 is 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 and without that name is made in the same way, any is just as good, all such pretensions are false, and known to be so by the counterfeits.

DR. TAYLOR'S

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT

FOR CONSUMPTION.

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

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

HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Connecticut, United States

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

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

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

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

Agents: Samuel Williams, James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington, S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt, H. Huntington, E. B. Ward, and Albert Day.

James G. Dolley, Secretary.

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

THOMAS SIME.

St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1842.

WILLMER AND SMITH'S

EUROPEAN TIMES,

AND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liverpool.

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

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

January 27.

THE

LIFE AND EXPLOITS

OF

HIS GRACE, THE

DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

EMBRACING, AT ONE VIEW, THE

WHOLE MILITARY CAREER OF

THAT ILLUSTRIOUS WARRIOR,

INCLUDING A COMPLETE

HISTORY OF THE

PENINSULAR WAR.

WITH ALL THE SPIRIT-STIRRING

Incidents and Anecdotes of that memorable

CONTEST.

With over Forty Handsome Engravings.

So large is the demand becoming for this

admirable work, that we have determined to

re-issue it, in order that we may supply copies

in all coming time. In consequence of which, the

publication has been postponed to

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

TERMS.—Single copies 25 cents; Five

copies \$1; Eleven copies \$2; Thirty copies

\$5, or \$16 a hundred. Orders from Agents,

Booksellers, Postmasters, &c. should be forwarded

immediately, in order to secure copies

of the first edition.

Address J. WINCHESTER,

30 Ann-Street, N. Y.

ROWLAND'S

MACASSAR OIL,

A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

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