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the liberal patronage... on hands early in... D. BRADLEY.

LING OFF, CHEAP!!

ing live imported FASHION... M. SUTTON, Water-Street.

RUM. JNCHEONS strong RUM, Proof 19.

Fish and Oil... J. W. S. FRET.

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Price 15s. in Town] SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1842. [17s. 6d. sent by Mail.

THE SCOUT. BY CHARLES P. HUSLEY. (Editor of the Portland Transcript.) [CONCLUDED.]

From where young Mayberry stood he had the Indian completely in his range and at his mercy, and he turned his head inquiringly toward the Scout and made a motion to that effect. The old man shook his head negatively, and he turned again to observe the further movements of the red man. In the meantime the savage, as if satisfied with his scrutiny, raised himself from his bent posture and crept silently away in the direction whence they had come.

CHAPTER VII. By the margin of a little stream, which flowed from a gradual descent and wound its noiseless way around the roots of old trees...

In this dreary state of forgetfulness her eye was following down the meanderings of the rivulet, which in the bright moonbeams appeared like a stream of molten silver, until its course was lost in a dark clump of bushes...

and soon after a young doe was seen to emerge hastily from the thicket, grazing around in a startled manner. For a moment it stood with its head half turned to its late covert, then slowly stalking towards the little stream, it lapped while the bright waters and shortly after plunged again into the bushes and the same deep solitude as before reigned over the scene.

CHAPTER VIII. It was very evident from the cautious movements of her friends that they were unaware of the number of her captors. Had they undoubtedly have taken bolder measures for her rescue—the advantages being altogether on their side.

Knowing that some plan had been matured for her release, Mabel waited the issue with trembling apprehension. Holding her breath, she might catch the first intimation of the approach of her deliverers, her patience was sorely tested. Minute after minute passed away—each one seeming an age in her state of suspense—and still all was silent as death.

he still slept on—breathing heavily, and occasionally muttering unintelligibly in his sleep. At one time she thought all was lost, for the Indian suddenly half-raised himself, uttering at the same time a slight exclamation as of surprise. The action and the utterance were probably occasioned by the flitting of some wild thought through his brain, for he soon settled away again in the same depth of unconsciousness as ever.

CHAPTER IX. "Is she hurt?" anxiously exclaimed the Scout, as he rushed to the spot where his daughter stood supported by the young man. "Mabel, Mabel—speak to me, child!"

As quick as a flash the panting maid turned short on her pursuer in the direction of her father. "The movement was so sudden that she gained considerably on the balloted

CHAPTER IX. "Is she hurt?" anxiously exclaimed the Scout, as he rushed to the spot where his daughter stood supported by the young man. "Mabel, Mabel—speak to me, child!"

CHAPTER X. "There lies the varmint—there where, if a merciful Providence spares my life, more of the accursed race will be before I'm done with them!"

CHAPTER XI. "There lies the varmint—there where, if a merciful Providence spares my life, more of the accursed race will be before I'm done with them!"

the maiden when she stood once more safely within her father's humble dwelling. The dreadful scenes in which she had been a partaker seemed more like a dream than the reality, although often as she thought of the night of the bloody massacre, a cold shudder evinced how indelibly was that shocking scene fixed upon her memory.

CHAPTER XII. "There lies the varmint—there where, if a merciful Providence spares my life, more of the accursed race will be before I'm done with them!"

CHAPTER XIII. "There lies the varmint—there where, if a merciful Providence spares my life, more of the accursed race will be before I'm done with them!"

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Colonial Gazette of November 24th, answers three prejudices against Emancipation thus:

"1. There is the dislike to 'sending people out of the country'—to 'banish those who have committed no crime.' This prejudice arises in part from an association of ideas, occasioned by the mischievous policy of the British Government in colonizing with convicts. Nearly akin to this source of prejudice, there is another. This measure is said to be designed as a means of relief from the actual general distress. It seems therefore, to have no other object than that of getting rid of a surplus population. It has the odious air of a scheme for enabling the rich and powerful to relieve themselves from the burden of maintaining the poor and helpless. If such a measure had been proposed at a time of general prosperity, it would scarcely have been opposed; it might have been approved by almost every body. For in that case, its objects would have appeared to be, not mere relief from a burden, but the increase of the wealth and prosperity of this country. However paradoxical, it is strictly true to say, that well-conducted emigration is a means not of diminishing but of increasing the home population. The more colonies we have and the faster we fill them with inhabitants, the more people shall we be able to maintain at home. History and the evidence of our own times agree in supporting this doctrine.

"2. The second prejudice, against emigration has its source in dislike to a measure which, by affording some relief to natural distress, may tend to diminish the pressure on the Government for a repeal of the Corn Law. The principle, so to speak, of this prejudice, is a wish to keep all the sufferers here, in order that their cry of distress may be loud enough to force Free Trade on the Government and the Parliament. This prejudice against emigration may be entertained without dishonesty, but not without a good deal of blindness and passion. Its unworthiness is shown by the fact, that although plainly traceable in many organs of the Free Trade party, not a single writer dares to avow the motive. They are ashamed of it.

"3. The third prejudice against emigration is dishonest. It is a prejudice not against emigration but against the Government. It appears in the form of a mere party outcry; the object being to deter the government from doing that which more than any other thing that it is in their power to do just now, would redound to their credit and add to their strength. But what a lesson for the Government! The advantages will be in proportion to the benefits conferred on the emigrants; on the Colonies, whose one grand want is the want of more people; on the shipping interest at home; on the manufactures of this country, and of every class, who, if the measure were really a comprehensive plan of colonization, would presently rejoice in the new demand for their goods created by giving activity to the mass of now inert capital that would accompany the emigrants for the purpose of investment in the highly profitable pursuits for which the Colonies—plenty of labour being supplied with constancy—present an inexhaustible field."

A few words may be said on these passages;—the mode of emigration hitherto pursued, gave only too much reason for the prejudice first mentioned. It was, in many instances, a mode of punishment, on ship board, and after landing, to which the term banishment was not inapplicable. This need not, and should not be, for the future. According to other views expressed, it would appear that the Gazette does not imagine any manufactures in the Colonies, however they increase in numbers. This is a strange error. If Colonists are to retain the ambition and enterprise of Britons, they will aim at the means of national prosperity which have been found efficacious at Home. Already the minds of Colonists are strongly turned to the subject, and to the drain which importation of many articles causes. For a long period, however, they must, to a great degree, be customers of the parent country.

New State. The project is seriously contemplated in Tennessee to divide that State so as to form a new Commonwealth, to be called the State of Frankland. Resolutions have been brought before the Legislature, requesting a correspondence with the State of Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, for the purpose of ascertaining their opinions in relation to ceding a portion of their territory, to be included in the State of Frankland when formed.

The Ice Railroad. The first ship has been loaded in two days, by the aid of the railroad to Fresh Pond. She took about 350 tons. On one trip, the cars left the wharf, went to the Pond (nearly six miles), and returned to the ship with twenty-five tons of ice, in fifty-five minutes! The formal opening of the railroad will be celebrated on Wednesday next.

Colton Floaters. A new and rather queer invention owes its origin to Mr. Griffith, of Alabama. This gentleman arrived in Mobile with ninety-three bales of cotton which he had floated down the Timbigebe river. The invention consists merely in enveloping the bale of cotton in an India-rubber bag. The subject is from the Mobile Chronicle. "The ninety-three bales came to our market in most beautiful order, perfectly dry and sound. The bales are large, weighing between five and six hundred pounds, and yet the raft, as it may be called, drew not more than three and a half inches of water."

Railroad in Cuba. A rail road forty five miles in length, connecting the city of Havana with Guines, on the south side of the island, is doing a profitable business. In seven months the receipts for travel and transportation were 225,101 dollars, yielding a clear

profit of 15 per cent. It was constructed by Mr. Croger, an American Engineer.

A private belonging to the 69th Regt. stationed in this garrison, has voluntarily confessed, that he was concerned in the murder of a clergyman in Ireland several years since; and has been committed to prison, until he can be sent home for trial.—*Fredericton Sentinel.*

The following extract from Dr. Robb's final lecture on the Atmosphere, delivered at the St. John Mechanics Institute, is copied from the *Morning News*:—

The Climate of Saint John is a coast climate: it is characterized by a comparatively limited range of the thermometer, and by frequent changes. These are the peculiar attributes of an internal climate. The extreme range at Fredericton is greater than at St. John. Last year there were seven months of winter at Fredericton. A river breaks up at a mean temperature of 39° or 40°. Hard wood trees push out their leaves and flowers at 51° and 52°. Wheat grows at about 49° or 50°. The best kind of seed for the New Brunswick farmer is that obtained from the north, rather than from the south. It is rather owing to the want of skill, capital, and drainage, than to the shortness of the season, that failures of crops in the Province are to be ascribed. There is great encouragement then for the New Brunswick farmer to persevere. It must be quite obvious that drainage—or the draining of cold water from the soil—should be the first thing to be attended to. The leaves of trees and plants require more water than the roots, which are in torpid state. Mure should be spread above and not below the roots, in order to draw the shoots upwards.

We copy the following extracts from an article in the last *Sentinel*, alluding to the Editor's winter visits to the County of Charlotte, he says:—

While the city (St. John) has been retrograding, St. Andrews having gone through the same ordeal about five or six years since, is evidently looking up. We have in our visits during that period witnessed its gradual revival and improvement; and a lucrative trade with the West Indies affords a more profitable return than formerly, for the investments of its merchants. Due attention has also been paid to agricultural pursuits; and the temperance cause having become well established, there is nothing to retard the growth and prosperity of the place.

While the other portions of the Province have been becoming annually more deeply involved in a large part of their population, instead of cultivating their farms, have been losing them through lumbering pursuits; those of Charlotte County have been gradually advancing, and have laid the foundation of future and permanent success.

When we were there, petitions were handed round, and were very generally signed, praying the Legislature to take steps to procure the removal of the present onerous tax upon flour.

In short, the tax on flour is chiefly paid by the inhabitants of cities and towns; while in remote places, and in the vicinity of the sea coast it is rarely ever collected. And we could mention a place in Nova Scotia, where a regular trade is carried on, in the transshipment of flour to New-Brunswick, which has been smuggled from the United States.

The Disputed Territory.—John Fairfield, having been again installed Governor of Maine, has, in his Message to the Legislature, renewed his blistering relative to the Disputed Territory. It is admitted on all hands, that it is now high time this vexed affair of the Boundary Line was set at rest, but we question whether the State of the finances of Maine, as detailed by Mr. Fairfield, are such as to warrant his vain proposition, in case the General Government should not meet his expectations in the matter.—*Courier.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR.—In your last paper, I observe an advertisement headed "History of New Brunswick," in which the author, Mr. Perley, wishes any person to furnish him with local or other information which they may possess, and as I happen to be one, who perhaps could give him some few facts, by taxing my memory; for the present I shall content myself by giving you the names of most of the heads of families which I recollect, grand-fathers and great-grand-fathers of some of the present generation.

A few years ago I was going up the Saint John River in one of the steamboats, in company with a number of gentlemen, when the conversation turned on the first settlement of this Province; one gentleman said "there were but 20 or 30 settlers on the River Saint John, when the Refugees came to the country";—and as he was a person of very high standing, belonging to the Bar, I did not think proper to dispute the point with him, as he was surrounded by so many gentlemen, but should this meet his eye, he will at once see that I could have mentioned no less than 127 heads of families, the names of which are:—Mr. Simmons, White, Hazen, Quinton, Godwin, Jadis, Beaubere, Price, West, Harbe, Carr, Masterson, Kendrick, Nox, Frost, Mitchell, Cross, McGrath, Jenkins, Hart, Crabtree, Coy, Clark, J. Whitney, S. Whitney, T. Essey, J. Essey, M. Essey, Is. Essey, J. Hart, S. Hart, A. Hart, Fox, El. Brooks, Eb Brooks, S. Ring, Newcomb, Hammond, Dunsmore, Wade, Simpson, Colbe, Marraton, Dr. Culler, Ares, Saxe, Upton, Coburn, S. Nevers, Dr. Nevers, J. Nevers, E. Nevers, O. Perley, Is. Perley, Baker, Howard, Harris, Sewell, J. Bubeby, B. Bubeby, Jos. Bubeby, Brown, Rideout, Howley, Tapley, Munroe,

Munroe, Kimble, Plummer, F. Wade, Arton, Anderson, Watson, Peabody, F. Peabody, Tibbedore, Jimmes, Churchill, Herrington, John Walton, Palmer, Burpe, Pickard, E. Clark, A. Clark, J. Clark, Jewett, Connaday, Barker, Briggs, Davidson, Craze, Kimball, Laskey, J. Lovett, D. Lovett, Jadis, Colbe, Dumphy, Fraser, Turnbull, Hoyt, Bartlett, Worson, Tracy, Roof, Noble, Jarson, Brown, Miller, Watson, Banks, Branch, Sours, Robinson, M'Kean, Tibbits, J. Tibbits, Jones, Moroney, Dexter, Gay, Bullock, Hays, Morson, Moses Perley, and a number more which I have forgotten. You will observe that the christian names of some only are mentioned, as I am old and my memory not very good, I cannot recollect them, but I recollect Mr. Perley's grand-father.

Yours, &c.,

An Old Settler.

St. Andrews, Jan'y 19, 1842.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1842.

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

Savings and Work Hours.
Commissioner next week—Thomas Berry.
Marine Assurance Association.
Director next week—Hon. J. Allanahue.
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.—Dec. 31 Montreal.—Jan. 12
Liverpool.—Dec. 4 Quebec.—Jan. 12
Edinburgh.—Nov. 30 Halifax.—Jan. 13
Paris.—Nov. 30 New York.—Jan. 15
Toronto.—Jan. 13 Boston.—Jan. 17

The English mail had not arrived when our paper went to press.

The Provincial Legislature was to meet on Wednesday last for the despatch of business. Measures of vital importance to the Province, are to be brought forward. The numerous petitions which are to be presented for the removal of the onerous tax on Flour, must be taken into consideration, and we shall have the pleasure of announcing the favourable action of the House upon this measure. As Mr. Ward and Mr. Fitzgerald are to report the debates of this Session, we shall be enabled to transfer to our pages such reports as will be of interest to our readers.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY DINNER.

We redeem our promise in the last number of this paper, and give as near as possible the Speeches of some of the gentlemen at the Agricultural Dinner which took place as announced at Coplands Hotel, on Tuesday the 11th inst.

The cloth having been removed, the President after congratulating the Society upon their future prospects, made some appropriate remarks on the great importance of Agriculture generally, and the many inducements held out to them to persevere in their laudable exertions, promoting by their zeal, the great and paramount interest of their country, and gave

The Day we celebrate, being the twenty-second anniversary of this Society, which was drunk with three times three.

Our beloved Queen, God bless her!—was drunk with all the usual demonstrations of loyalty and affection.

The Navy and Army.

The Patron of the Society—Sir Howard Douglas.

Our worthy Lieutenant Governor, Sir Wm. MacBean George Colebrooke, K. H.

Sir Charles Bagot, Governor General of British North America.

Lord Faulkland, and the Province of Nova Scotia.

The Duke of Cornwall.

The Duke of Wellington, followed in rapid succession.

The Hon. H. HATCH, Vice President, in proposing his toast, said, It is with very great pleasure and satisfaction, that I rise to propose a toast to the present company, which, I trust, will be responded to with all that kindly feeling, which it may deserve. Good feeling in every community is desirable, but good feeling existing between great and powerful nations is still more to be desired, inasmuch as a greater good is dispensed among a greater number of the human family: it is adding a strong link to that golden chain, which most ultimately bind together the whole habitable world in the bond of peace and love; with reference to the two nations speaking the same language, having the same habits, engaged promiscuously in great commercial pursuits, emulous of each other in arts and sciences, I trust, Mr. President, that no untoward circumstances will interrupt this happy state of things, but that they, by unity of mind and unity of action, may progressively go on in accomplishing that great and good work, civilization; with these few

preliminary remarks, I beg leave to propose. The health of the President of the United States.

J. R. Chadbourne Esq. of Eastport (a guest of the Society) responded to the toast in a very neat speech, which was repeatedly cheered. He commenced by observing that the toast embraced a much wider field than he anticipated, expecting only to respond to a call confined to our agricultural relations severally. The learned gentleman then made some remarks as to the rights of man, alluding in a happy manner to the lines of the Poet,

Rank is but the guinea stamp
A man's the gold for a' that.

After alluding to the similarity of the laws and institutions of Great Britain and the United States in a full and lucid manner; he then alluded to the feelings and interests of both countries respecting the unsettled questions at issue, and put the emphatic question—do the respectable people of either country desire War? (no, no, no, was the universal reply all round the table.) Who are they then that desire war? it are those who have nothing to lose, and every thing to gain—the hangers on to the camp, the robbers of the slain on the field of battle (great cheering). The learned gentleman after deprecating in the strongest manner anything like a war feeling concluded by observing, that if ever the two countries were plunged into what would be a most unnatural war, it would be a war of policy by one Government or the other, and not a war of principle by the people. The learned gentleman sat down amidst great cheering. We regret our inability to do anything like justice to his speech, and hereby give a few of the outlines with a view of gratifying our readers.

The Hon. Col. WYER gave Lady Colebrooke and the fair of New Brunswick.

The President gave, as a volunteer, the Agricultural Societies of the County of Charlotte and the County of Washington, may no strife exist between them except which can raise the greatest quantity from an acre of land.

Mr. CHADBOURNE again arose, and after some preliminary remarks observed, that those who thought that Agriculture had not made rapid progress in the County of Washington, were much mistaken; twenty-five years ago, (said Mr. C.) the lettuce that was brought on to our tables in Eastport, and the cabbages which were put into our cellars, were brought from Boston; to see a turkey brought from the country at that period, was something very remarkable. The case is totally different at this time, our Town is now, not only well supplied with country produce of every description, but we actually export several thousand bushels of the very best potatoes. It has been said that this was not a bread country; Gentlemen, I deny it, the potatoe is not only a good substitute for bread, but it is bread itself: since my recollection no time has occurred when a man could not exchange two bushels of potatoes for one of corn brought all the way from Illinois to this very door; and I have some times seen it exchanged bushel for bushel; when we consider the distance, and that we can in this country raise three bushels of potatoes for every bushel of corn that they can raise on an acre of ground in that country, who can say that this is not a bread country? but this (continued Mr. C.) is not all, we can, with proper management, raise the best of wheat in abundance, if we only turn our attention that way; we inhabit a climate not surpassed for health (the greatest blessing bestowed on man) in the known world, capable of affording every necessary—and many of the luxuries of life; we all live in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and nothing but laziness, can prevent our being prosperous and happy. The learned gentleman sat down amidst great cheering, and we again express our regret that we can only furnish a few of the leading points of this excellent speech.

The Rev. Mr. QUINN proposed the Legislature of the Province, which he prefaced in a very neat and appropriate speech, during which he was repeatedly cheered.

JAMES BROWN, jr. Esq., M. P. P., replied nearly as follows:

"That although he had been several times returned by favour of the freeholders of Charlotte to serve in General Assembly, and had served in that capacity a long time, he had the misfortune in common with a majority of the House to lie under a vote of censure, made and hidden in the County during the recess. True, these meetings were by no means numerous, but their proceedings had been published, and had gone forth to the world as the general voice of the Country; under these circumstances it afforded him great satisfaction to find that the House of Assembly had not lost the confidence of the gentlemen there assembled, to whom, for himself and his associates, he would beg to return his most sincere thanks. With regard to the encouragement of Emigration, so warmly and earnestly urged by the Rev. gentleman who had thus spoken, he, Mr. Brown, would appeal to his late Hon. colleague for his previous exertions, and would point to the settlement of borderers on the Fredericton road as a most successful experiment made by the House of Assembly in the settlement of Emigrants. The contemplated Rail Road from Quebec to the open waters of the Atlantic had been suspended by order of the Home Government until the settling of the lines connected with the disputed territory, and although the millions of industrious and enterprising inhabitants which our Canadian possessions would soon contain, would not suffer their commerce to be locked up by the ice of the Saint Lawrence for 6 months in the year, but would sooner or later force their way by a Rail Road to the shores of the Atlantic, yet the prospect of such an undertaking was then too distant for the employment and encouragement of emigrants, and that therefore for

the present their settlement in the country must be effected in the way of locating them on good wilderness land; among the various matters that claimed the consideration of the Legislature, Mr. B. said that none were of more importance than the measures adopted for the regulation of commerce and the raising and expending of the Revenue. The antiquated system of fettering commerce and driving it out of its natural channel by enormous duties, was still rigidly maintained by many of the members of the present House, and to this unfortunate system of political economy the merchants of the County might attribute the loss of a valuable and natural branch of their commerce, while the gain, if gain there was, was limited to very few persons. He did, however, sincerely hope, that the Petition unanimously signed in this County, would be followed up by similar applications from Saint John, Fredericton, and other parts of the Province, and that before the expiration of the present year the bread eaters of Canada and New Brunswick would be placed upon the same footing. With regard to the annual Revenue, it was impossible that it could be managed to the satisfaction of all persons, for as long as political and local prejudices and peculiarities existed, just so long would men differ in matters of Revenue; there were, however, some plain financial principles generally admitted, and among them the prudent maxim of keeping clear of debt. In ordinary circumstances he held it disgraceful for any Legislative body to plunge the country over which it presided, into an overwhelming debt. This was the sin with which the Legislators of New Brunswick had been so seriously charged, and for which they had been so unmercifully castigated. To this charge he, for himself and his fellow members had invariably pleaded not guilty. He hoped he would not be accused of boasting, when he maintained that he knew as much about the money matters of the Province as those persons who had raised such an uproar about debt. He had attended both the meetings and from printed documents shown that not only was the Country clear of debt, but the finances were really in a healthy condition. They however maintained that the Province then owed £50,000, and at the years' end would owe £100,000, and nothing but an empty purse to meet the enormous demand; now, at the close of the last year the Province had £10,000 belonging to the Savings Bank, deposited by law for safe keeping, £20,000 unpaid appropriations of the previous session, and £36,000 balance of account due the Bank of New Brunswick—in all £66,000; to meet this there was good money in England; partly invested in the funds and partly in the hands of the Land Company £30,000; in the Treasury department and in the hands of the Attorney General 49,000; due from individuals for land and timber £59,000; making in all £138,000—a large portion of this sum was then available, and for the rest the most ample security, leaving a balance of more than £73,000 in favour of the Province. It had been the boast and pride of the Country, for the last seven years, that every public servant had been paid in money as soon as it was certified that his service was duly performed. Now if this sum of £100,000 was really due and nothing to meet it, there must be (said Mr. B.) a great number of the public servants at this moment unpaid—will any one tell me who these unpaid persons are? My friend here had a demand against Government which he never could get adjusted until last session,—the first time I saw him after my return he told me he had received his money. Other persons similarly situated all received their money early in the season. I have myself, during the present recess, employed men on the public Roads to the amount of \$6000; very man was paid when his work was done; there was no waiting, no giving of notes, on the plea that there was an empty Treasury. No, sir, this was the practice in former years, but happily for the laborious Road maker, and the poor Schoolmaster, and fortunately for every branch of the public service that shameful practice was not resumed. He would attach no blame to individuals or public assemblages of men for finding fault with particular items of expenditure. In all such cases they had an undoubted right to the exercise of their own judgement and the free expression of their opinions, but no man had a right to libel the House of Assembly by false statements, or to mislead the public mind by conjuring up financial difficulties which never existed. In conclusion, he, Mr. Brown, would remark, that by the Will of Providence, he expected soon to enter upon the duties of a new Legislative Session,—that from what he could gather among his constituents, there was a prevailing desire to limit the duration of Assemblies to four years,—that he was therefore prepared to vote for such a measure, and that the approaching session would probably be the last of the present House. He would beg pardon for the length of time he had occupied their attention, and repeat his sincere thanks for the flattering testimony of respect paid to the Legislature.

Many other toasts were proposed and drunk with great good feeling, we can only find space for the following:

Agricultural Societies throughout the Province. The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. The gallant Col. Maxwell's inimitable sentiment, "The Province of New Brunswick, just bonds to its territory, no bounds to its prosperity," was given by Mr. Hunt of Yorkshire, England, and drank standing, with three times three and one cheer more. Lord Seaton and the Canadian loyalists. Departed members of the Society, &c.

The health of the stewards was proposed by the Hon. T. WYER. The company separated a little before 12 o'clock, after singing "Auld lang syne" standing, much pleased with the excellent entertainment, and each other, and determined to meet at some future day.

their settlement in the country... their settlement in the country... their settlement in the country...

More Craving.—One of the most extensive houses in Montreal, another in St. Andrews, have several large ones at St. John's, have within a few days failed for heavy amounts—Yarmouth Herald.

As far as these remarks relate to St. Andrews, they are erroneous, no failure having taken place here within twelve months, and none for a heavy amount, for some years. It is impolitic in the editor of the Herald to publish a report such as the above, calculated as it is to affect the credit of a community, unless from the best authority. We beg to inform Mr. Lawson that the false report which he has circulated, and which has been copied into other papers, may affect the interest of Yarmouth more than it has injured the credit of St. Andrews; and assure him that there is not a seaport in the Provinces where business is conducted on a safer foundation than this town. Where we enquire, would the Yarmouth vessels have found cargoes for the last few years, if St. Andrews and St. Stephen had not furnished them? We may borrow the remark of our respected contemporary of the Sentinel, and assert that "St. Andrews is evidently looking up."

HIGHLAND SOCIETY.—On Monday last at 2 o'clock, a respectable meeting of the inhabitants of this Town was held at Paul's Hall, for the purpose of forming a Highland Society.

The Rev. Alex. MacLean was called to the Chair, and a Secretary to the meeting appointed.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting to be, the formation of a Highland Society, for the purpose of sending home correct information to persons intending to emigrate from the Highlands of Scotland to this Province, and affording them such assistance and advice, upon their arrival, as may be required. He then pointed out the actual ignorance of even the well informed in North Britain as to the location of this Province, adding, that we were thought to be a sort of appendage to Canada, that there existed a prejudice against New Brunswick, and that numbers of emigrants arrived at Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Canada, during the last year. The Rev. Gentleman then read a letter from Mr. E. Ward, Emigrant Agent, Fredericton, informing him that the land lying between the north-west branch of the Digdeguash and the Canoose Stream, would be laid out preparatory to the arrival of a number of emigrants who are expected out in the spring. A subscription having been opened, a number of persons enrolled themselves members of the Society and paid their annual subscriptions.

The following gentlemen were then chosen officers of the Society for the ensuing year. Rev. A. MacLean, A. M. President. C. V. Forster, Esq. Vice President. Wm. MacLean, Esq. Treasurer. Mr. Wellington Cameron, Secretary. A list of the officers in full will be given hereafter.

THE AMBASSADOR FOR JANUARY.—This Magazine has reached us, and continues to maintain the reputation which it so deservedly merits. The literary articles and selections are very creditable and display much taste. Mr. Shires Amaranth deserves to be extensively patronized it is the only Magazine of the kind published in the Provinces.—Subscribers names received at this Office.

GEOLOGICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. Mr. C. Brisson read his second lecture on Pneumatics, in continuation, on Monday evening last.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Agricola's letter on Lime as Manure, continued, and several other articles are omitted this week, but will be inserted in our next.

WALRIE.—The Legislature of Maine assembled at Augusta on the 7th inst. The following remarks relative to the Boundary Question, breathe a determination to get possession of the whole of the territory claimed by Maine; but we think that it is high time for our Government to adopt the let talionis, and take formal possession of the whole of the territory until definitely settled. Governor Fairfield has reckoned without his host, when recommending warlike proceedings.—It is with pain and mortification that I find the Boundary Question still among the standing topics of the annual executive message. The President in his late communication to Congress, after referring to the progress that had been made by one of the predecessors towards "negotiating a convention with a view to the final settlement of the question," adds, "that he regrets to say that little advancement of the object has been accomplished since last year." That is to say, as if we had good grounds to believe, a fair and reasonable proposition on the part of our Government with a view to an amicable and final settlement of the question, has remained, another year, unanswered if not unnoticed.—If from this circumstance, as well as from the whole history of the case, you can discover any indication on the part of Great Britain, other than a settled determination never to peacefully yield a large portion of the territory in controversy you will be more fortunate than I have been. The course which, under this view, the general government should pursue, to my mind, admits neither of doubt or hesitancy. National honour, as well as justice to Maine, clearly indicate it—and that is—to purge the soil of this State, effectually and without delay, of every vestige of British encroachment. And then, if there is to be further negotiation upon the subject, let it be on the part of Great Britain to shew, what for more than a quarter of a century she has refused to yield. When a reasonable expectation can no longer be entertained, that the general government will adopt this, or some equally efficacious course, if Maine is true to herself, she will take possession of the whole

territory, and if need be, use all the means which God and nature have placed in her hands to maintain it. The consideration of the whole subject is with you, who, I have no doubt, will prove yourselves faithful guardians of the honour and interests of the State.

The exploration and survey, under the general government, which has been in progress for the last two years, is understood to have nearly reached its close, and it is believed, will add another confirmation of our title, which no ingenuity can avoid nor effrontery deny.

This survey, however long its completion may be delayed, Great Britain in no way participating in it, and being instituted for the satisfaction of our own government, cannot justify a single day's delay on the part of Great Britain to agree upon a joint commission to run the line according to the treaty of 1783, and thus put this long vexed question forever at rest.

The extension of the military road to some point on the St. John has become indispensable, and it is to be hoped that an early appropriation will be made by Congress for that object. It is gratifying to perceive, that on this point, the opinion of the Secretary of War is coincident with that entertained here.

OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

We received His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Legislature on Wednesday last, by Mr. Vail, yesterday afternoon; but its great length precludes its insertion in this day's impression. We have only space to extract the following passages from this important document:—

"Aware of the importance you attach to a settlement of the Boundary, I may be permitted to hope that a sense of the great benefits that would be derived to the Inhabitants of the contiguous States, as well as of the British Provinces, from the termination of the dispute, will lead to an early and satisfactory issue of the negotiations between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States. To facilitate intercourse and to promote the occupation of the vast tracts of fertile and unclaimed Territory in the Province, you have appreciated the importance of opening Roads. These works and others will require the aid of science for their survey and due execution.

"To encourage attention to Agriculture, several tracts of land have been selected and laid out, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, various Associations have been formed for the occupation of them. The success of these spirited undertakings will hold out encouragement to Emigrants from the United Kingdom to form settlements in the Province on the same principle.

"The state of Education in the Province has engaged my anxious attention, and from the reports which I have received of the condition of the common Schools, a more efficient system of instruction in them is urgently required.

"Having appointed a Commission to enquire into the Laws relating to insolvency, I have received a Report in which the enactment of a Bankruptcy Act has been strongly recommended with a view to sustain commercial credit.

"Some provision for the protection and encouragement of the valuable Coast and River Fisheries of the Province will be necessary."

Yarmouth, (N. S.) Jan. 7.—A brigantine, in a disabled state, and with her sails clud up, was seen on Wednesday afternoon, about a mile outside of our Light House, drifting with the tide.—The brig Sterling, Captain Clements, standing in from St. Andrews, went to her assistance; but up to the hour of going to press no further information had reached town from either vessel.—Herald.

Farther of the Mutineers of the Creole.—We have been favoured with the letter which follows, giving some farther details respecting the negroes on board the Creole, recently liberated by the British authorities at Nassau. The letter is dated New Orleans, 21st ult. —

"A passenger in the brig Susan, which arrived here on the 19th December, from Kingston, Jamaica, left on the 30th November, says that three or four days before he left, a small schooner arrived from Nassau with about sixty or seventy negroes, and he understood that they were a portion of those taken into Nassau by the brig Creole; the inhabitants or authorities would not allow them to land; the schooner was anchored off the town; they were looked upon as a gang of murderers, and the inhabitants did not appear disposed to have any thing to do with them. The schooner was still lying at anchor with the negroes on board when he left."—Charleston Courier.

WEEKLY ALMANAC & TIDE TABLE. Table with columns for JANUARY, 1842, showing Moon phases and tide heights.

CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE DURING THE WEEK. Table with columns for Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, showing temperature in moon even.

The St. John papers contain a letter from Sir John Harvey, conveying the expression of His Excellency's regret on hearing of the late conflagration in St. John, and enclosing a draft for £25, in aid of the sufferers by that calamity.

MARRIED. On the 28th Dec. last, by the Rev. Samuel Thomson, A. M., Rector of Saint George, Mr. John Wilkinson, to Miss Louisa Stephens, both of the same Parish.

On the 11th inst. in Christ Church, Fredericton, by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, M. A. the Rev. J. M. Stirling, M. A. Curate of Christ Church and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, to Rosetta Louisa, eldest daughter of Commander George Cheyne, R. N.

DIED. In Baring, on Wednesday the 5th inst. Mrs. Eliza McKenzie, wife of Mr. Abner McKenzie, aged 24 years and 9 months. She died perfectly resigned to the will of her creator praising him in her last moments, manifesting a full and sure hope of a blessing immortality,—she has left a husband and three children, and a large circle of connections to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and a tender mother and a kind friend.

At Woodstock, on the 3d instant, Mr. Michael Smith, at the advanced age of nearly 85 years.

At Cornwallis, on the 20th ult., the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Storrs. Her remains were interred at Windsor on Sunday week.

At the Ursuline Convent, Quebec, on the 5th instant, the Reverend Mother St. Joseph, (Miss Julia Berthelot,) aged 76, after fifty years' profession in the Monastery.

SHIPPING JOURNAL. PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS. No arrivals nor clearances since our last.

POST OFFICE. ST. ANDREWS, 15TH JAN. 1842. The Mail to meet the sailing of Her Majesty's Steam Packet BARRANTRIA, from Halifax on 3d proximo, will close at this Office on Thursday the 27th inst. at 6 P. M.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION. At a meeting of the Board of Education of the County of Charlotte, held at the EXCOFFICE on the 15th inst., 1842.

At a meeting of the Board of Education of the County of Charlotte, held at the EXCOFFICE on the 15th inst., 1842. In conformity with the desire of His Excellency the Governor, it was Ordered, That in all cases of application for license to teach School, the minister of the congregation to which the applicant has belonged for the last 12 months, is to certify as to his or her religious and moral conduct and character, and that in future applications to this Board from or on the behalf of candidates for School licenses, or otherwise, as above required, so as addressed to the Board generally through their Secretary, H. H. HATCH, Esq.

It was further ordered that no candidate be in future recommended for license by this Board under the age of 15 years.

NOTICE. The monthly meetings of the Charlotte County Emigrant Society, will be held at FORD'S HALL on the first Wednesday of each month.

CAUTION. All Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the half Lot No. 45, the one acre, Saw Mill, and Buildings in this Parish, advertised to be sold at Sheriff's Sale the 12th day of February next, to satisfy an Execution in favour of Daniel Ansley, Esq. The said property being mine, and without any legal claim against them.

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

AUCTION. A RARE CHANCE. TO be sold by public auction at GARRETT'S CLOTHING STORE, on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst. at 11 o'clock, 30 Pilot and Beaver cloth hunting Coats, 100 Vests of all description, 75 Pairs of Broad & Pilot cloth Trowsers, Patterns of Cloth for Coats and Pantalons not made up, all of which will be sold for whatever price they will bring.

THE STORE, WHARF & PREMISES lately occupied by JAMES RAIT, Esq. Enquire of S. WATT, All Souls Thomas Wall Saint Andrews, November 22, 1841.

Franklin Stoves! ON CONSIGNMENT. 2 FRANKLIN STOVES 36 x 36 inches, 2 Ditto 34 x 34 inches. The above Franklins have no aprons, which is considered a great improvement; and will be sold very low.

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

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

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

CAUTION. I HEREBY forbid any person or persons from purchasing a Lot of LAND granted to JOHN CURRIE, 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 Pe; on the North by Lands granted to James A. Lindsay, Esq.; and on the South by lands granted to the subscriber, as said Lot was purchased by him from said Currie, in June, 1836.

DISSOLUTION. THE Co partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of HILL & ABBOT, expired on the 14th inst. by limitation, and is dissolved. The name of the Firm will be used hereafter in liquidation only. Persons indebted to the Firm are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers.

Notice. The Subscriber will make advances on cargo consigned to his friends in Barbados, to amount of \$8 per M on Lumber and \$2 per M on Long Pine and Cedar Shingles by drafts on Messrs. Cavan Brothers & Co., London a 90 days sight, or Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, New York, on receiving Bill of Lading to insure the cargo in London.

Notice. The Bill of Exchange for the advance to be endorsed on the Bill of Lading in Sterling money. The Premium to be settled in the West Indies, where the Shipper of the Cargo will have the advantage of receiving a higher premium than here.

Notice. The Vessels after touching at Barbados will be allowed to proceed to the following Islands provided the markets are better to leeward than at Barbados on their arrival—namely:—TOBAGO, GRENADA, St. VINCENT, TRINIDAD, St. LUCIA, ANTIGUA, DOMINIQUE, St. KITTS, TORTOLA, NEVIS, &c. WM. KER, Saint Andrew 7th March, 1841.

WHITE OAK AND LOCUST TIMBER—FOR SALE. THE CARGO of the schr. EAGLES, from Maryland, lying at ROBINSON'S, consisting of WHITE OAK & LOCUST TIMBER, which will be sold on application to J. N. M. BREWER, Robinson, 28d Dec. 1841.

JUST RECEIVED 100 CASKS NEW LIME, viz:—60 Casks "Marble Rock L'Etiang" LIME. The low price at which the latter article is offered, will, in connexion with the bounty given by the Agricultural Society for its application as a manure, bring its cost to about 1s 6d per barrel including the package.

THE Subscriber also offers for Sale an assortment of Hardware, including Hollow Ware, spare Bake-kettle Covers; trace O. Chains, &c. &c.; which with a supply of Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, and Groceries, will be sold low for Cash. THOMAS SIMS, 15th December 1841. Executed at this office on the most liberal terms.

JUST RECEIVED. 2 CASES best FLORENCE OIL, 1 Case LIQUORICE—For Sale by S. T. GOVE, 13th January 1842.

Tea! Ex "MARY CAROLINE," from Liverpool, via Saint-John.

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

JOHN PARKINSON, AUCTIONEER. THE above named being appointed an Auctioneer for the County of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage in that capacity 12th January 1842.

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

Fine and superior BROADCLOTHS, in various shades and colours, do do BEAVER CLOTHS do do PILOI CLOTHS do do Tweeds, Buckings, and Diagonal Cassimeres. Red, white, plain and twilled Flannels. Rose and Whitty single and double mill BLANKETS. SAXONYS and ORLEANS CLOTHS. ALI PASHA CLOTHS, a new article for ladies Dresses. Roslyn Plain SILK. Lbs. Wool, and Saxony Plaids for Ladies Cloaks. Printed Calicoes, grey and white Shirtings. Twilled and plain REGATTA'S. Large and small Rob Roy Plaid Shawls and Handkerchiefs. HOSIERY & GLOVES in great variety. Genoa Silk and Beaver HATS. Fur and Waxed CAPS. Ladies and Gents, BOOTS and SHOES. Fur MUFFS and BOAS. CARPETING and Hearth Rugs. A large assortment of Ready made CLOTHING and London SLOPS. Also. A stock of FLOUR and GROCERIES. All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. J. IRWIN, St. Andrews, Nov. 11 1841—45d

NOTICE. AL Persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of the late ROBERT KENNEDY, Master Mariner, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within THREE MONTHS from this date; and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to JANE KENNEDY, Administratrix CHARLES KENNEDY, Administrator. St. Andrews, Nov. 24, 1841—46d

Notice. THE subscriber will make advances on consignments to his friends in Kingston, Jamaica, to the amount of \$8 Per M on Boards and Plank, and \$2 Per M on Long Pine and Cedar Shingles, by drafts on AVYAN & Co., New York, upon receiving Bills of Lading and order for Insurance.

Notice. The Shippers will be allowed the advantage of selling at "Out-Port" when the prices are better than at Kingston, and will be instructed to call at Morant Bay for orders. WILLIAM KER, Saint Andrews 15th July 1841—xviiiijd

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 8th 1841

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Original issues in Poor Condition. Best copy available

