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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, the more 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 perverseness 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 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 manufacturers 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 manufacturing 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.

Cotton 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 subjoined 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. Cruger, an American Engineer.

A private belonging to the 60th 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.—*Frederickton 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 if 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, Beaubien, Price, West, Harbo, Carr, Masterson, Kendrick, Nox, Frost, Mitchell, Cross, McGrath, Jenkins, Hart, Crabtree, Coy, Clark, J. Whitney, S. Whitney, T. Eskey, J. Eskey, M. Eskey, Is. Eskey, J. Hart, S. Hart, A. Hart, Fox, El. Brooks, Eb. Brooks, S. Ring, Newcomb, Hammond, Dunsmore, Wade, Simpson, Colbe, Marraton, Dr. Culley, Ares, Saye, Opton, Coburn, S. Nevers, Dr. Nevers, J. Nevers, E. Nevers, O. Perley, Is. Perley, Baker, Howard, Harris, Sewel, J. Bube, B. Bube, Jos. Bube, Brown, den, Rideout, Howlen, 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, Roaf, Noble, Jarson, Brown, Miller, Watson, Banks, Branch, Sours, Robinson, M'Kean, Tibbits, J. Tibbits, Jones, Moroney, Dexter, Gay, Bullock, Hays, Morison, 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. Wyr.
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.

Alms and Work House.
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 met with attention, and no doubt 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 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 Falkland, and the Province of Nova Scotia.

The Duke of Cornwall.

The Duke of Wellington, followed in rapid succession.

The Hon. H. Hays, 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 must 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 good 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? they 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 on 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. Wyr 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 pride of the County, 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 label 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 drank 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 bounds 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. Wyr.

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.

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 plead 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 £40,000; 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 favor 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; every 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 label 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.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

THAT piece or parcel of Land situated on GRAND MANAN and containing about TWO ACRES, and lying at or near Sprague's Cove, being a part of Lot No. 15, conveyed by one John Sprague to John Cunningham, the present occupier, with the House, Store, Wharf, and other improvements thereon. The same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy Wm. Dougan, in a debt of £25 9^d recovered by him against John Cunningham et al. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, Dec. 20, 1840.

The above SALE is Postponed until SATURDAY the 22d day of January, 1842, then to take place between the hours and place aforesaid.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, Sept. 15, 1841.

THE ACADIAN COMPANY'S Property at the Lower Falls, Magaguadavic, consisting of LAND, MILL, STORES, WHARVES, &c. which has been advertised for the last 8 months, is further postponed until SATURDAY the 21st day of APRIL 1842, to satisfy an Execution at the suit of Louis A. CAZENOVE, Esq.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, Dec. 20, 1841.

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

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

To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the Eighth day of JANUARY next, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, between the hours of One and Four o'clock in the afternoon.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN, of and to the following Tracts or Lots of Land situate in the Parish of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, viz—

LOT No. 1, in Block letter E, in Westworth's Division.

LOT number 1, in Block letter F, in the same Division.

LOT number 5, in Block letter P, in the same Division.

And all that part of Lot number 3 in Block letter L, in the same division, which lies on the western side of Gallo's track, (so called) between the said Lake and Lot number 6 in Block K.

The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of JOHN SMITH, against the said JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, 26th June, 1841.

The above SALE is Postponed until SATURDAY, the 29th day of January then to take place, between the hours aforesaid, at the Court House.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, 31st August, 1841.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Claim of ELIZABETH FARLEY, and ISAAC KETCHUM, in and to the following Properties in the Parish of Grand Manan, viz—One half of the Lot No. 45, in the first division of Grand Manan, with the Saw Mill and Buildings thereon. Also, One Acre of Land adjoining the said Mill, and Mill race, beginning at the South-east corner of said Mill, and running to the road from Seal Cove to Grand Harbour.

The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of DANIEL ANSLY, Esq. commanded to levy £5005 11 6^d, &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 27th July, 1841.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of SAMUEL WALLACE, and TYLER P. SHAW, to that Property or certain tract or parcel of LAND, with the Buildings thereon, in the Parish of Saint George, known by the name of the Baldwin Farm, bounded as follows, viz—On the North by Land owned and occupied by PERCY DEWEY, towards the South, by Land owned and occupied by HUGH McALLEM; towards the West, by the River Magaguadavic; and extending back, towards the East, 110 chains, or thereabouts, to Lands occupied by THOMAS FARNSWORTH, containing 125 Acres, more or less; seized by virtue of two executions

issued out of the Supreme Court; the first against Samuel Wallace, endorsed to levy £166 8s, and the second against Tyler P. Shaw, and Samuel Wallace, endorsed to levy £57 12 2, both with interest, and Sheriff's fees.

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

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of ELLIOTT FARLEY and Isaac Ketchum, in and to the following property, in the Parish of Grand Manan, viz, A Lot or Parcel of Land, bounded on the Southwest side, by land owned by James Drake, and on the other sides, by the Salt water, containing half an acre, more or less, together with the Stone, Fish-house, and Cooper's Shop thereon. The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of DANIEL ANSLY, Esq. commanded to levy £5005 11 6^d, &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
15th December, 1841.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand of Prince Baker, in and to that Grist Mill, situated at the Second Falls of the Magaguadavic River, with the Land it stands on, together with the right of conveying water thereto from the river, &c. which Mill and privileges were conveyed by William Curry, in the said Prince Baker, by Deed bearing date 5th January, 1834. The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to satisfy ROBERT TROTTER in a debt of £217 1d, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
15th December, 1841.

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

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

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

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

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

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given directions 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. Spon, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor.
COYSTOCK & CO.,
71 Maiden Lane, New York.

From the New York Herald:

MYSTERIOUS.
A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1815 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural 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 G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the fact of his cure. Such are liberalization, and contracted cords & sinews, How has this been done?

Answer—By the Indian Vegetable Elzer internally, and Herbs Nerve and Bone Liniment externally. Sold only by COYSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

\$100 REWARD.
ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of Hays' Liniment for the Piles without being cured.

ed. Of thousands sold, in no one instance, has it failed of its 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, Stomach by cancers or ulcers, Croup, Whooping cough, Scald Head, &c. &c.

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

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

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASES.

DR. LIN'S TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS.

AND CHINESE BLOOD-PILLS.

The greatest Secret discovered!

PURGE—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effectually tried, and yet sufferers have multiplied—and died; and why? Not because purging was not necessary, but too much has been done—without the tonic to follow, and sustain the system. The Temperance Life-Bitters, will strengthen the system, and prevent the accumulation of the bad humors which infest the blood, and which only increase by purging the blood is taken away. Buy, then, these pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills and daily the bitters, and if you are or have been morbid for days, weeks, months, or years, you will find the sickly humors driven off, and prevented from returning, and the salutary system of health & youth fully buoyant.

There are cases as numerous of these brilliant effects, that time and space forbid us to detail, but 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 has 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 Comstock, in the Clerk's Office of the District of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.

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

DOCTOR O. C. LIN.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS & GREY!

PREPARED BY O. C. LIN, M. D.,

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the Hair, and will not stain the Skin!

THIS dye is in form of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red in 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 as dark shade or a perfect black, with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the scalp, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair! Dyeing is done 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, Comstock, author of "Comstock's Chemistry," Philadelphia, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public.

This dye is sold only by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

OLD DRUGS' BALM OF COLUMBIA.

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

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,

FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

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

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

BANK STOCK.

ONE SHARE Charlotte County Bank Stock for sale at the STANDARD OFFICE, November 16, 1841.

CHEAP STORE. FASHIONABLE FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received a large (and well selected) assortment of Fancy and STAPLE GOODS,

suitable for the Season, comprising as follows:

SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES of various shades, Diamond Beaver Cloth (wool dyed) a new and fashionable article, FINE FLANNELS—white twilled KEESE'S and TWEED, SATINETT, RATINETT, VESTING, & SWANSDOWN VESTINGS—3 Bales Whitener, Rose and Point BLANKETS, from 8-4 to 15-4 in size;—4 Bales containing Red, Blue, White and Yellow Plain FLANNELS—white twilled KEESE'S and SERGES, Red, Blue and Green Salesbury's dots, 1 Bale Worsted Woolen and Camelot FLANNELS.

1 Bale Worsted and Woolen YARNS, assorted colours, Scotch and Venetian CARPETINGS, Crumpled Cloth, Hearth Rugs, and sets FIRE IRONS, Received Ex "British Queen", via St. John.

2 Bales containing 150 pieces Figured and plain Orleans, Saxones and Orleans de Floras.

ALSO. 1 Case containing Grey Squirrel MUFFS and BOAS, German, Fitch and Saule ditto—Gents and Youths FUR CAPS, Marcellines, Quilts, white and coloured COUNTERPANES, Woolen and Cotton Bags and Coverlets.

120 Pieces Dark Printed CALICOES, of the newest style of Patterns, 2 Bales Unbleached COTTON, 1 Bale Bleached and Grass bleached COTTON Shirtings and Sheetings.

1 Bale Furniture COTTONS, 2 Bales Blue and white Cotton WARPS, Cotton Batting, black and white WADSWORTH, brown and black HOLLAND, Linens, Ducks, Osnaburghs, Canvas from No. 1 to 6, Red and Grey PADDOES, Apron CHECKS, Scotch Hosiery, Cambrics, Silk and Cotton VELVETS of all colours.

Printed and Plain MULE-KINS, Twilled cotton Flannels and Gingham, Ladies and Gents Combed and Snow Stockings, 150lbs. Linen black and brown Thread.

2 Bales Persian Handkerchiefs and Handkerchiefs, Ladies Lamb Wool Neck Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Checked and Figured Woolen and Cotton Victoria Cloths patterns.

Gents and Ladies Fur topped KID GLOVES, Gents Latexon Buckskin and Doekskin lined Gloves, lined Berlin and Fleece ditto with Green and Red.

2 Large trunks Ladies Cloth and Prunella Cheviots lined EQUELS.

Checked and Figured Woolen and Cotton Victoria Cloths patterns.

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PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

WM. GARNETT, OF SAINT ANDREWS.

AGENT OF THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, offers to insure Houses, Stores, Mills, Factories, Barns, and their contents and all other descriptions of insurable property, **AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.**

The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often, in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, is in the adjusting and payment of losses, is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent who is authorized to issue Policies to applicants without reference to the Hartford office.

LAND FOR SALE.

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

Should this Property not be disposed of previous to the 1st day of APRIL, 1842, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction at KELLY & TAYLOR, SAINT STEPHEN.

For particulars apply to Wm. McLEARN, Esq. St. Andrews, or to JOHN HERRINGTON, Esq. St. John, N.B.

October 25, 1841—
Terms made known at Sale.

AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Parish
Mr. John Cottrell
W. Campbell Esq
J. M. Brown Esq
St. John, Parish
Mr. J. G. Geddery
Mr. Clarke Hanson
St. John, Parish
Mr. Wm. Brown Esq
Mr. D. G. Geddery
Mr. James Hunter
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