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[From our Fredericton Correspondent.] COMMUNICATIONS.

FREDERICTON, 26th Feb, 1842.

MR. EDITOR, The business of the Session is now proceeding at such a rate, that my weekly letter cannot keep pace with it. Every day is now a field day in the House, and every proposition is discussed with unusual energy and ability.

In my last I mentioned something of the financial difficulties; since that time four of the members of the Finance Committee met, in order to draw up a report. After discussing the subject they reported to the House, that they could not agree.

The House, after much debate, formed itself into a Committee of Supply, and voted various sums of money, including £300 for the Province Agent in England, and £105 for the contingencies of the Secretary's office; these two items were violently opposed on the ground, that £100 was ample remuneration for the services of the Agent, and that the Secretary, having an enormous salary, could well afford to pay for the contingencies of his office out of it.

The Finance Committee at length brought in a report, setting forth the debts due to and from the Province, and showing about £55,000 for appropriations in supply this present Session, making all due allowances for had debts, and hard times.

The report of the Committee of Trade was discussed, and the subject of the duty on flour, as usual, gave rise to an animated debate, in which all our Charlotte members heartily joined.

Mr. Boyd, in particular, handled the subject remarkably well. They succeeded in getting the House to agree to apply for a repeal of the duties, and in lieu thereof to lay a Provincial duty of half a dollar a barrel.

Then came the appointed Committee of the whole House on the state of the Province. The debate was opened by the Speaker, who pointed out the causes and described the embarrassments and distresses existing, especially at Saint John.

He made a very pathetic appeal on behalf of the sufferers. He was followed by Mr. Partlow, who, in a very forcible manner, pointed out the existing distress—examined and reviewed the Finance report, and maintained that the state and condition of the country required the borrowing of £100,000, and the circulation of the same for present relief.

Mr. Brown alleged that the facilities for obtaining credit had caused overtrading, and that much of the present distress had been brought on by folly and extravagance. He proposed, as a remedy, to abolish imprisonment for debt, to collect what could be got of the £110,000 now due to the Province, and to confine the votes in supply to the estimated revenue of the current year.

Mr. Gilbert would borrow none, but retrench as much as possible. Mr. Weldon reviewed the Finance and Commercial relations of the Province—would set one claim against another—borrow no money, and use a little economy. Mr. Johnston maintained, that unless a sum of money were borrowed for present relief, the business of the country must come to a stand. Mr. Jordan expressed the same opinion. Mr. Hannington ascribed the distress to overtrading, and thought the evil would ultimately work its own cure.

The Bill was taken up for vacating the seats of those who might, during the time of their being members of the House, accept any place of honor or emolument under the Government. This Bill was ably discussed and supported by a large majority, as I understood, for there was no division on its main principles. It was opposed by Messrs. Johnston, Partlow, Wilson and Barberie, as unnecessary, and tending to injure rather than advance the public good.

The most animated discussion of all arose upon the Government Bill for the establishment of Municipal Authorities. The case of this Bill was assumed in Committee by the Speaker, as the only member of the Executive Government remaining in the House. This Bill takes from the Justices of the Peace every authority but their judicial powers alone;—abolishes the General Sessions of the Peace, and puts all the powers hitherto vested in the General and Special Sessions, into the hands of a Council, to be elected by the people.

This Council to have the power of making rules for the management of the County Roads, Bridges, and public Buildings. The selling and buying of property for public uses—the management of the schools, and in fact the whole superintendance of County matters. The opponents of this Bill regarded it as a free-brand thrown into the midst of a hitherto quiet and well-ordered community, by a reckless experimentalist. They predicted from its operation the most direful consequences, and aethro unheard of calamities; but as I have not room left for even a bare skeleton of the speeches, I must refer you to the Mirror and Sentinel, where, I expect, they will appear at full length. It was ably supported by Messrs. Speaker, Johnston, Fisher, Brown, Beardley, Owen, Whiton, Hill and Woodward; and as ably opposed by Messrs. Weldon, End, Partlow, Gilbert, Barberie, Allen, Hannington and Wilson. These were the principal speakers: On a division there appeared a majority of one in its favour, and there is just one section of it passed after a most animated debate of two long days. The Bill contains sixty odd sections.

There is to be a great day in the Legislative Council on Monday. They are mustering their forces from all parts of the Province. I am ignorant of the subject to be discussed, and of the cause of the muster. I am in hopes to obtain a ticket of admission from Col. Weyer—if I do, I shall try, in my next, to give you some account of the proceedings.

Your's &c. JACK ROBINSON.

"ROTATION" OR "ALTERNATE" HUSBANDRY.

MR. EDITOR,—

The "rotation" or "alternate" system of husbandry was first introduced from Belgium and practiced in various parts of Ireland with much success, particularly at the National Model Farm near Dublin. The object of it, as of all good husbandry ought to be, to make the land produce good crops, and keep it in the best possible order. Long experience has proved that the growth of annual plants is rendered imperfect by cultivating them in succession on the same soil; certain plants, as peas, clover and flax, thrive on the same soil after a number of years; other plants, such as hemp, rye, and oats, may be cultivated in close succession when proper manures are used.

The renovating or green crop shift are, fallow, turnips, cabbage, beets, barley, rye, and oats. The exhausting are the grain crops, such as wheat, hops, hemp, flax. The produce from the grain crops will, in a great measure, be assisted by proper ploughing and harrowing; the vertex of the angle of the sod must be an angle of 45° or a right angle, isosceles triangle; it can be mathematically proved that by having the angle in this form, the greatest quantity of soil is exposed to the atmosphere. The following propositions are laid down in Reed's practical chemistry, for the direction of the husbandman in the rotation of crops—1st, that all plants have a tendency to exhaust the soil,—2d, that some plants exhaust it more than others,—3d, that all plants restore to the soil an excrementitious principle,—4th, that all plants do not restore to the soil its vegetable excrement,—5th, that two plants of different sorts may grow together and mutually benefit each other.

Now let us draw some useful corollaries from these 5 propositions,—1st, that a continued succession of the same crop must exhaust the soil,—2d, that crops injure the soil in proportion to the quantity of nutritious matter they extract from the soil,—3d, that crops of the same kind should not return too frequently in succession,—4th, that plants which direct their roots perpendicularly, and horizontally, should succeed each other,—5th, that two plants equally favorable for the growth of weeds, should not succeed one another. The rotation can be varied to any extent, provided the 5th corollary be attended to. The most profitable rotation is the 4th crop shift, which will answer best on a pretty heavy clay soil, suppose, for instance, I have a farm of 10 acres, which will be divided into four crop shifts of 2 1/2 acres each, we will have, 1st, potatoes and turnips, both in drills—2d, barley or oats, sown with grasses—3d, grass for

cutting—4th, oats; then if you think proper operation of No. 1 may be sown with clover. If you want to graze one or two years after the rotation with your barley or oats in No. 2 the "perennial ryegrass," which will be followed by oats. In the 5th crop shift you will have, 1st, potatoes or turnips, 2d, barley or oats, sown with grasses, 3d, grass for cutting, 4th, grass for cutting or grazing, and 5th, oats. In the 6th crop shift, 1st, potatoes or turnips, 2d, barley or oats, sown with grasses, 3d, grass for cutting, 4th and 5th, grass for cutting or grazing, and 6th, oats.—I have not mentioned any crops of wheat or beans, for I have some reason for thinking it will take some time before we can, in this part of the Province, produce any such crops, which might remunerate the farmer for his trouble and expence. Any farmer can, with as much ease, follow any of the above rotations as he can his old system, and by much more considerable gain, both in the number of stock he can well support, and the quantity of manure he will make, by horse feeding his cattle the most of the year round; and when his cow is run short in milk, if he thinks proper he can sell her with advantage to the butcher. The great object in all rotations—except for man, food for animals, and food for the soils; and every farmer who would wish to succeed, in his rotations, must observe economy, management, and system, in the collection, composition and preservation of his manures, and ever bear in mind the sayings of Poor Richard.

"He who by the plough would thrive, Himself must either bull or drive." Yours, &c. AGRICOLA.

March 7, 1842. Extracts from Dr. Gesner's Fourth Report on the Geology of New Brunswick.

SCHOODIC AND CHEPUTNECTICOOK RIVERS. Having examined all the country situated between Fredericton and the Bay of Fundy, and that part of the Coal Field discovered south of the Saint John, it was deemed necessary to explore the whole line of country from the entrance of the Schoodic, in the County of Charlotte, to the monument; and from thence to Woodstock, along the line which has been supposed to separate the Province from the State of Maine. The strata between the monument and Woodstock are intersected by the Saint John, and therefore a better opportunity is afforded for their examination along the sides of the river, than can be found by pursuing a line through the forest.

As the shores of the Schoodic above Saint Stephens, the Cheputnecticook River and Lakes—with Eel River, and its Lakes, are uninhabited, the only facilities for geological operations are offered along their margins; and as the tributaries entering into them, are numerous and extensive, I was enabled to examine the general features of a large tract of country. An accurate survey of the boundaries of each formation, and the examination of the minerals contained in them, cannot be made in the present wilderness state of the country, and unaccompanied by a geographical survey. The limits of the different divisions of rocks, notwithstanding, have been ascertained in many places, and laid down on the geological map of the Province. But there are situations where the rocks are covered with a dense growth of trees, or submerged beneath the lakes, bays and meadows of the wilderness, so as to render a knowledge of the lines where they meet uncertain. It is only on the sides of the lakes, rivers and ravines, where the strata are exposed; and even in such situations, they are frequently concealed to great distances. Remote from the streams, a rock *in situ* can scarcely be found over an area of many miles in extent. Under all these disadvantageous circumstances, I have laid down each formation as correctly as the opportunities afforded would allow; leaving it for future explorers, to correct any errors that may exist, when the country becomes cleared, and greater facilities are offered for geological inquiries.

Having procured three expert Indians with canoes, and being accompanied by my son and Mr. Charles Ketchum, a volunteer—with a sufficient quantity of provisions and the requisites for encampment, a portage of 12 miles was made from Saint Stephens to the Upper Schoodic, or Grand Falls. These Falls are situated directly below the bifurcation of the river, where one branch, called the Schoodic; or Saint Croix, comes in from the westward, and another called the Cheputnecticook descends from the northward. The rocks along this portage are chiefly varieties of the grey-wacke and slate, already described. The strata vary in their courses from N. E. to N. W. E. being highly inclined. About five miles from Saint Stephens, we crossed a narrow ridge of sienite, which extends some distance in an east and west direction, and crosses the Saint Croix between the "Upper Mills" and the Falls. This rock is composed of hornblende and felspar, and frequently

resembles granite. At the above places, and in the neighbourhood of Saint Stephen, it is remarkably ferruginous, being impregnated with the oxides of iron. These oxides appear to have been produced by the decomposition of pyrites contained in the rock, where it is exposed to the operations of the atmosphere and moisture. The surface of this sienite is almost sterile, and it produces only a few stunted alders and white birch. The slate, from being more readily acted upon by meteoric agents, affords a fine argillaceous soil, well adapted for potatoes and different kinds of grain.

(To be continued.) A NIGHT AMONG THE WOLVES. The early settlers of New England were not unfrequently incommoded by the numbers and ferocity of the wolves which prowled around their rude settlements. The hunter easily overpowered them, and with one discharge of his musket scattered them from about his dwelling. They fled even from the timid child in the day—but in the night, far away from the dwelling of men, they were terrible, from their fiendish and ferocious appetite for blood.

The following fearful story is from the lips of one of the oldest settlers of Vermont.—'Twas a night of January, in the year '27. We had been to a quilting party about two miles from a settlement of four or five log houses—'twas rather late. There was no moon—and a dull, grey shadowy haze hung all around the horizon, while over head a few pale and sickly looking stars gave us their dull light. There were six of us in company, Harry Mason and myself, and four as pretty girls as ever grew up this side of the Green Mountains. They were my two sisters, Harry's sister, and his sweetheart, the daughter of our neighbour, named Caroline Allen—she was pleasant and kind hearted, gentle and sweet spoken, and so intelligent that every body loved her. No wonder that Harry Mason loved her, boy though he was, for we had neither of us seen our seventeenth summer.

Our path lay through a thick forest of oak, with here and there a tall pine raising its dark shadow against the sky, with an outline rendered indistinct by the darkness. The snow was deep; but the surface was frozen strong enough to bear our weight, and we hurried on over the white pathway with rapid steps.

We had not proceeded far, before a long howl came on our ears. We all knew in a moment, and I could feel a shuddering thrilling the arms that were folded close to my own, as a sudden cry burst from the lips of all of us, "the wolves, the wolves!" Did you ever see a wild wolf?—not one of the caged, broken down show animals which are exhibited for sissipence a sight—but a fierce, half starved ranger of the forest, hurrying and howling over the barren snow, actually mad with hunger? There is no one of God's creatures which has such a frightful, fiendish look as this animal.

Another, and another howl—and then we could hear distinctly the quick patter of feet behind us. We turned right about, and looked in the direction of the sound. "They are after us," says Mason, pointing to a line of dark glistening bodies—and so in fact they were a whole troop of them, howling like so many Indians in a bow-wow. We had no weapons of any kind; and we knew enough of the nature of the wild creatures who followed us, to feel that it would be useless to contend with them. There was not a moment to lose—the savage beasts were close upon us. To attempt a flight would have been a hopeless affair, and we instantly seized upon it.—"To the tree!—let us climb this tree!"—I cried, springing forward toward a low boughed and gnarled oak, which I saw at a glance, might be easily climbed into. Harry sprang lightly into the tree, and aided in placing the terrified girls in a place of comparative security among the thick boughs—I was the last on the ground, and the whole troop were yelling at my heels before I reached the rest of the company. There was one moment of hard breathing and low exclamations among us, and then a feeling of calm thankfulness for escape. The night was cold—and we soon began to shiver and shake—but there was no murmur—no complaining among us, for we could see distinctly the attenuated bodies of the wolves beneath us, and every now and then we could see great glowing eyes staring up in the tree where we were seated. And their yells were long and terrible.

I know not how long we remained in this situation, for we had no means of ascertaining the time when I heard a limb of the tree cracking, as if breaking down beneath the weight of us; and a moment after a shriek went through my ears, like the peering of a knife. A light form went through the branches, and fell with a dull and heavy sound on the stiff snow.

"O my God, I am gone!" It was the voice of Caroline Allen. The poor girl never spoke again! There was a horrid dizziness and confusion in my brain, and I spoke not—and I stirred not, for the whole was at that time like an ugly, unreal dream. I only remember that there were cries and shuddering around me, perhaps I joined with them—and that there were another groans and dreadful howls underneath! It was all over in a moment. Poor Caroline—she was actually eaten up alive.—The wolves had a frightful feast, and then they became raving mad with the taste of blood.

When I came fully to myself—when the horrible dream went off—and it lasted but a moment—I struggled to shake off the arms of my sisters, which were clinging around me, and could I have cleared myself, I should have jumped down among the raging animals. But when a second thought came over me, I knew that any attempt to rescue would be useless. As for poor Mason, he was wild with horror. He had tried to follow poor Caroline when she fell, but he could not shake off the grasp of his terrified sister. His youth and weak constitution and frame were unable to withstand the dreadful trial; and he stood close by my side; with his hands firmly clenched, and teeth set closely, gazing down upon the dark wrangling creatures below, with a fixed stare, of the maniac.—"Around us was the thick cold night, and below, the ravenous, wild beasts were lapping their bloody jaws, and howling for another victim. The morning broke at last, and our frightful enemies fled at the first advance of day light, like so many cowardly murderers. We waited until the sun had risen before we ventured to crawl down from our resting place. We were chilled through; every limb was numbed with cold and terror; and poor Mason was delirious, raving wildly about the things he had witnessed.—There were bloody stains all around the tree; and two or three long locks of dark hair were trampled in the snow.

We had gone but a little distance when we were met by our friends from the settlement, who had become alarmed at our absence. They were shocked at our wild and frightful appearance—and my brothers have often times told me that at first view we all seemed like so many crazed and brain-stricken creatures. They assisted us to reach our homes; but Henry Mason never recovered fully from the dreadful trial.

A Louisville Belle.—A few nights ago, one of the most accomplished belles of this city, whilst sleeping in the same apartment with Mrs. Charles W. Thurston, who is in feeble health, was suddenly roused by a slight noise. Looking round her, she saw a ruffian, evidently a robber, at a window in the act of raising it. Leaping up, she had him by the two belated were alone in the room, the he proceeded with a terrific frown in affecting his entrance. Thereupon the young lady instantly seized a large pistol that chanced to be in the apartment, cocked it, presented it to him, and declared her determination to blow his brains out if he did not instantly fly. He knew from her countenance that she would be as good as her word, and, snatching some small article of dress from a chair within arm's length of the window, he fled with precipitation. We are told that the young heroine would have fired if she had known that the pistol was certainly loaded; but she feared that it was empty, and a robber would betray her defencelessness.—Louisville Journal.

An Honest Report.—A Duch member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, having returned home from a session, was asked by 5 neighbors what had been done by the Legislature? "I don't know what others have done," replied he, "but I have cleared one hundred dollars for mine self."

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, February 21. The Bill to establish the line of Road from Oak Bay, to the mouth of Eel River, as one of the Great Roads, passed the Council.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. February 22. Mr. Miller, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the Bill to establish the Line of Road from Oak Bay, in the County of Charlotte, to the mouth of Eel River, in the County of York, as one of the Great Roads of Communication in this Province.

A Bill relating to the appointment of Firewards, and the better extinguishment of Fires in a part of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, therein mentioned, passed the House.

A Bill to amend an Act, intitled An Act to repeal all the Acts regulating Tavern Keepers and Retainers, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, after expunging 23 section passed the House.

February 23. A Bill to authorize Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay off the County Debt, passed the House.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

By the Indian Mail arrived by Express, we have accounts of importance from China. Chusan has been re-taken, Amoy and Ningpo taken, and the great Canal blockaded.

Cotton Market very firm—about 4500 bales sold to-day, with a healthy market. Trade in Manchester is somewhat better. The general opinion now is, that we have got over the worst of the dull times. We hope it may prove so.

We have learned just now, that three of the largest houses engaged in the China trade, have chartered a large ship to load immediately an assorted cargo for Amoy. This is quick work, and will doubtless strengthen the Cotton market and tend to give renewed animation to the spinners, and to the trade generally among our manufacturing districts, which have been suffering so long and so severely.

Bread stuffs again cheaper, and the quantity required for our wants will be much unless what was anticipated.

All this augurs well for business during the spring; and we trust you may sympathize with us on your side the Atlantic, in the speedy return to a more satisfactory and steady state of business.

Lord Ashburton, the Ambassador Extraordinary to the United States, was expected to embark at Portsmouth about the 24th of January, in a Government Steamer, for New York. If this statement be correct, or even if he embarked in a frigate, as was previously announced, his arrival may be daily expected.

Mr. Everett, the American Minister, left London on the 5th, on a short visit to Lord Ashburton, at his seat at the Grange, in Hampshire. The question of search, as embraced in the correspondence with Mr. Stevenson, is a good deal discussed in the London papers and appears to be regarded as presenting the main point of difficulty between the two countries.

The overland India mail had brought news of some importance from India and China, though the latter was not of so late a date as our latest advices from Canton, by way of the United States. Particulars will be found in the extracts below. Official accounts were received of the capture of Amoy, and an unofficial account of the loss of the Madagascar, in consequence of which one of her boats, with about fifty of her officers and crew, had fallen into the hands of the Chinese. Among the officers were Captain Dacey, of the Madagascar, and Captain Grattan, of the 18th Royal Irish.

The latest news from China by the overland mail, appears to have been brought to Bombay by the ship Mor, which left Macao October 9, and brought information from the head quarters of the China expedition to September 11, when the squadron was seen in lat. 27, proceeding to Ningpo and Chusan—September 1st, five days after the capture of Amoy, that place was abandoned, a garrison of 500 men being left on the Island in the immediate vicinity, and on the 4th the expedition sailed for Ningpo.

From Burmah, the news is, that the extraordinary activity of the Calcutta Government had surprised Tharawaddie; for within almost to him an incredibly short space of time, a considerable force appeared ready to resist his contemplated attacks on the British possessions. Eight hundred men, several vessels of war, and some steamers, have proved that the British were not to be taken unawares. The chances of his beginning a war are, therefore, not great, particularly as he is now aware of the British success in China. The peaceful return of Tharawaddie to his capital will place at the disposal of the Indian Government several vessels of war, which in case of necessity may be sent to reinforce the expedition to China.—There are, it appears, two American frigates now near China, in order to protect the interests of the United States there.

There has been some hard fighting with the Ghilziees, a tribe of hardy mountaineers, who hold the mastery over the passes leading from Cabul to Jellalabad and Peshawar. It appears that a tribute, or black mail, paid to them for liberty to pass through their defiles, having been reduced or not paid by Shah Soojah, they stopped the mails coming from Calcutta, and through the Sikh country. These were orders issued to clear the passes, and a force under Sir Robert Sale proceeded from Cabul for that purpose. The force encountered considerable obstacles; the mountaineers, being fully acquainted with the ground, chose such positions as enabled them, with their long matchlocks, to do great execution among the British. Of the officers, there were killed, viz.: Captain Wyndham, 85th Bengal Native Infantry; Lieutenant Jenkins ditto; and Lieutenant Edward King, of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry. Among the ten officers wounded is Sir Robert Sale. This fighting in the defiles, with an enemy almost unseen, is much commented on. The utility of forming an effective rifle corps is also encouraged.

The number of British rank and file killed or wounded in this engagement was 250. The Bombay Times says—"It is a sad satire on our whole Afghan arrangements, that after having spent thirteen millions sterling to get there, we cannot get away again without paying a tribute of 40,000 rupees a year to the chiefs, who have just shown us how severely they can make us smart for refusing to comply with their demands for letting us pass out into our own territories."

LONDON, Jan. 6.—We learn that the Queen has been pleased to grant to the forces employed at the capture of the outworks of Canton, out of the sum received under the Convention, a donation equal to one year's amount of the Indian allowance known by the name of the "Batta." The shares of Colonels will be £200 each; of Lieutenant Colonels £120; of Majors, £540; of Captains, £216; of Lieutenants, 144; etc.—the officers of the Navy sharing according to their relative rank

with those of the Army. Those who were not present at the operations against Canton, but who were engaged in other operations of the war, such as the taking of Chusan, are to receive six months' Batta.

Lord Ashburton is expected to arrive at Bath House, Piccadilly, on Monday next, from his seat, the Grange, Ham, to make his final arrangements for departing on his important mission to the Government of the United States. His Lordship, we understand, will embark at Portsmouth, on board a Government steam frigate, for New York, about Monday the 24th instant, and that he will be attended by only a limited suite, as his Lordship's stay at Washington, where the personnel of our embassy already consists of Mr. Fox, cousin to Lord Holland, and Mr. James Hudson, ci devant gentleman usher to the Queen Dowager, is expected to be brief. The noble Lord's Lady, before her marriage, was Miss Bingham, of Philadelphia, and his Lordship was at one time proprietor of immense tracts of land in Pennsylvania.

Lady Ashburton and the Hon. Misses Barry do not accompany the noble envoy to America.

The decrease in the Excise for the quarter, is £277,086, against which we have to set an increase in the Customs for the same period, of £114,368; in the Stamps, of £21,571; in Taxes, of £123,239; and in the Post Office, of £29,000. The net increase on the quarter amounts to the very considerable sum of £338,548.

The net increase in the last year is £506,084.

The agreement for the protection of the iron trade went into effect in Scotland, Jan. 1, by the extinction of a large number of the furnaces. The Glasgow Chronicle says that a number of furnaces in that iron district look black and cold. The price of iron had advanced in London.

A frightful accident happened at Greenock, January 3, in the launching of a ship for the East India trade, by which it was apprehended a large number of lives were lost. As the vessel glided off the stocks, the deck was thronged by 150 to 200 boys—suddenly the ballast shifted, and the vessel fell on her side, till the water was within two feet of the hatch. Boats went immediately to the relief of the sufferers, but it was apprehended that in the confusion a considerable number were lost.

It is said that the British Government has interposed to adjust the question of etiquette between the French Government and the Regent of Spain. A Paris correspondent of the Times, says, that the new instructions sent to the British and French Ministers, were of a nature calculated to effect an arrangement, unless the Spanish Government should manifest obstinacy, in which latter case, M. de Salvandy would positively withdraw.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, January 7.—At our market this morning the attendance of dealers was exceedingly slender, and but few transactions occurred in any article of the trade. Foreign Wheat and Flour were held at the late currency. Irish Wheat and Flour being nearly quite neglected. Flour is dull at 29s to 30s.

London Money Market, January 7.—The advance which the satisfactory intelligence from China was calculated to produce, met with obstruction, however, from the state of the market, which occasioned a considerable demand for money. Consols for the Account improved 1/2 per cent.

Colt's Case.—No sentence will be pronounced on Colt, until the decision of the Supreme Court is known in regard to the bill of exceptions. The bill was not ready yesterday morning, but will be settled in open court to-morrow morning.

New York, Feb. 16. Yankee Beef for H. M. Navy.—The brig Tremont and New Orleans, bound to Bermuda, take out deck loads of oxen, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c. to supply the British North American fleet stationed at that place, during the winter months.

The Wiscousin for Campeachy takes out guns, gun carriages, shot, &c. for what purpose we are not informed.

Disasters at Sea.—The Sailor's Magazine for February—published in the United States—gives the number of vessels known to be lost during the 14 months ending with December, 1841. Many wrecks have been at sea, the fate of whose crews, it is feared, will never be known. Nearly all have been wrecked on the coast of the United States, and are as follows:—Ships 68 barks 47, brigs 130, schooners 246, sloops 21, steamboats 5, unknown 49. Of this number 94 were English vessels. In addition to this list 28 missing vessels have been reported, which, it is feared, have gone down with all on board. The number of lives ascertained to have been lost is 650. It has been ascertained, from an average of many years, that the number of merchantmen wrecked annually on the coast of England, amounts to upwards of five hundred, and the value of property lost, is three millions sterling.

Montreal, Feb. 21. CANADA.—Since Thursday last, our streets have been, owing to the heavy fall of snow, nearly impassable. In some places, where it has been thrown from the side-paths on both sides of the street, passengers on the opposite sides cannot see more of each other than the crowns of their chapeaux. Sleighs and such like luxuries, when they do venture into the open day, are obliged to usurp the side-paths, as to travel on the portion of the street allotted to them is impossible.

Montreal, 19th February.—Last night, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the house occupied by the officers of the 23d Regiment, situated in Great St. James' St., and very speedily it raged with so much fury, that, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of a strong body of firemen, the whole of the building, as well as that next to it, inhabited by Mrs. Perry, was enveloped in flames. A-

bout one o'clock this morning, the roofs of both houses fell in, and nothing is now left standing, save the blackened brick walls. We are sorry to learn that the furniture in neither house, was insured.

Halifax March 2. The Unicorn proceeded to Boston on Friday to bring her the Mails which would be made up yesterday afternoon for England. She is expected back to-morrow, and will take the Mails to Liverpool, unless the Calcutta arrives before she is ready for the voyage, which we hope will be the case.—Royal Gazette.

Curiolity of the Season.—A bird's nest was found about 20 miles from this City, in the Parish of St. Martins, on the 22d ult. by Mr. Henry Shanklen; the nest contained three young birds, about the size of sparrows; they had red heads and necks, and were almost able to fly. This is certainly as great a curiolity as a butterfly in winter; and serves to show those at a distance, the almost unprecedented mildness which our climate has been blessed with this season.—Morning News.

Melancholy.—Serjeant Beveridge, a young man of great promise, belonging to the 30th Regt. stationed here, shot himself on Wednesday morning last. We have been informed that he was at a Serjeant's Ball the evening previously, in company with his sweetheart, a girl of doubtful character who had followed him from Fredericton. Some objections being made to her, they withdrew from the ball room, the girl to her lodgings, and he to his room in the barrack. So greatly was he excited by the proceedings of the previous evening that he took his musket with him to bed, when he placed the muzzle of the piece under his chin and discharged it with his toe, the ball passing through his head nearly blew off the top of his skull.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. March 3.

Copy of a Communication from Joseph Howe, Esquire, Deputy Postmaster General, at Halifax, in reference to the establishment of a direct Line of Post-Communication between Fredericton and St. Andrews. General Post Office, Halifax, 24d February 1842. Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, accompanied by a communication addressed to His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, by the Honorable Thos. Wier and Hatch, of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, and Messrs. Owen, Hill, Boyd and Brown, Members of the House of Assembly, recommending the establishment of a direct Line of Post-Communication between Fredericton and Saint Andrews; and in answer, have to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency, that I have given directions to the Postmaster at Fredericton to advertise for tenders for the conveyance of the Mails between those places, the said service to commence on the 6th April next.

I have the honor, &c. J. HOWE, D. P. M. G. A. Reader, Esquire, &c. &c.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. February 23. The Bill for the better and more effectual auditing of the Public Accounts of this Province, was lost in the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Robertson from the Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed to prepare Addresses to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, on the subject of protective Duties upon Colonial Timber, reported a Draft, which being read were agreed to by the House, and are as follows:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. The Humble Address of Your Majesty's Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened. May it Please Your Majesty.

Your Majesty's most faithful subjects the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, having heard with great alarm that Your Majesty's Ministers contemplate such alteration in the Duties upon Wood imported into the United Kingdom, as will lessen the protection now afforded to Colonial over Foreign Wood—a measure involving consequences so ruinous to all Your Majesty's North American Colonies, and especially to New Brunswick, beg permission to lay at the foot of the Throne, this their humble representation.

By the protecting system originally adopted for the purpose of rendering the Mother Country independent of Foreign Nations for a supply of Wood, a trade of vast importance has been created, in which British capital and British enterprise alone are engaged, and British interests alone promoted.

That the Wood Trade is the staple of this Country, employing a numerous population of Emigrants and Lumberers, a large amount of capital invested in Saw Mills, Wharves, Warehouses, and other establishments, and that while it encourages the settlement of the country it affords to the Agriculturist a ready and convenient market for the produce of his labors.

That the Province of New Brunswick has always been distinguished for the sound Constitutional principles of its inhabitants and its unshaken loyalty to the British Crown.

That from the combined advantages of its Wood trade and the cultivation of its soil, this Province has in the course of a few years sprung from helpless infancy to vigorous manhood, and achieved for itself a high station among the Colonies of Great Britain, the real worth of which can scarcely be appreciated during a period of tranquillity.

That any alteration in the present scale of Duties already so nearly equalized as barely to afford such protection to Colonial over Foreign Wood as enables the Trade to be prosecuted, with the most rigid economy, would, in the opinion of Your Majesty's Petitioners be ruinous to this Province: because notwithstanding its rapid growth, it is yet too young to exist by its Agriculture alone, because its capital invested in Saw Mills, Wharves, Stores, Shipyards, and every other variety of fixed property necessary for prosecuting an extended Commerce and Ship building would under any change of duty, or even in the present mode of collecting the same, be not worth the ground they stand upon, and because its rapidly increasing Marine will be at once without employment.

The free Foreign Trade and the abrogation of all fiscal restraints propounded by speculative theorists as an equivalent for the destruction of the staple trade of the country, Your Petitioners look upon as chimerical and delusive.

The North American portion of the British Empire and particularly New Brunswick, is not yet in a position advantageously to avail itself of a Foreign Trade, nor of any commercial intercourse which is not based upon an exchange of its staple commodity.

It is to Great Britain alone that New Brunswick can look for the preservation and protection of its Commerce, and the upholding of its prosperity and importance.

That an amount of capital greater than the entire commercial wealth of its inhabitants is invested in that description of real estate which (in the event of the dreaded measure being carried) could find no purchasers in Ships and Lumber depreciated to one fourth of their costs, and in Stocks on hand of British Merchandise, which must become nearly valueless.

That the prosperity and improvement of this Colony is not the only consideration pressing upon the minds of Your Majesty's Petitioners,—Your Royal Navy would lose its best nursery for Seamen,—the British Manufacturer one of the most extensive and profitable markets,—Great Britain a most promising receptacle for her redundant population,—the outpost of all the North American Colonies demolished by the depopulation of New Brunswick, and the fairest portions of Your Majesty's Colonial Dominions exposed to the cupidity of a rival and most ambitious neighboring power. Nor is this all: the ability to raise the means of paying the recently established Civil List of this Province so cheerfully granted to Your Majesty depends entirely upon the demand for its staple export, and the settlement of its wilderness lands. That the debts due to the British Merchants by the people of New Brunswick, must be nearly if not wholly unredemmed.

That the property and capital created by the steady industry of an enterprising and loyal people will be wasted, and the Commerce of the Province become annihilated as no capitalist will be found so deficient in sagacity as to invest money in a country without Trade, Agriculture or any other channel from which a return might be expected.

That no amount of parliamentary compensation to the people thus stripped of what they deem to be their just and equitable rights, could alleviate the distresses assuredly to follow the adoption of the contemplated measure.

In conclusion, Your people of New Brunswick are essentially British,—they consume no other Manufactures,—they possess no other Trade,—they desire no other connection, and as they look to the Home of their Fathers for succour and support, so are they ever ready to shed their blood in defence of their Sovereign and of Her Dominions.

We therefore humbly and earnestly implore Your Majesty to take this our Petition into Your Majesty's most gracious consideration, assuring Your Majesty, that it is only by a rigid adherence to the present protective policy in favor of the North American Colonies, that Your Majesty's subjects resident therein will be preserved from ruin.

From Supplement of Fred. Sentinel, March 2. There has been a very animated debate going on in the Legislative Council during the present week, on the subject of initiating money votes. Resolutions having been introduced by the Hon. Solicitor General, to the effect that whenever the Assembly shall alter its present practice in that respect, that body will give up that of deciding upon those grants, which may be sent up separately, and the whole can come up by Bill. To this it was moved yesterday by the Hon. Mr. Cunard, that the further consideration of these Resolutions should be deferred till that day three months.

The question is an open one, the members of government voting as they please; but it was supported by the Hon. the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and Messrs. Kincair and Hatch; and it was opposed by the Hon. Messrs. Cunard, Botsford, Chandler and Robertson; the latter of whom made an excellent speech in favour of responsible government, and pointed out the necessity for a loan, if the Provincial Government intends to keep faith with the public creditor, or to prevent that depreciation in the current value of its liabilities, which would seriously affect the advancement and improvement of the country.

The House of Assembly has, during the last two days, proceeded with the Municipal Bill, which has been amended to suit the feelings of the country. It provides that the Warden shall be elected by the District Council from that body, subject to the approval of the Governor; the qualification for office, being property free from incumbrances, the value of £200.

On Wednesday evening at half past 3 o'clock, the Council divided, when the Government Resolutions were lost, by a majority

of ten to seven. The following is a list of the division.

For the Resolutions.—Hon. W. Black, Hon. Mr. Saunders, The Attorney General, The Solicitor General, Hon. Mr. Hatch, Hon. Mr. Kincair, Hon. Mr. Shore.

Against the Resolutions.—The Chief Justice, Hon. Mr. Chandler, Hon. Mr. Botsford, Hon. H. Peters, Hon. W. H. Robertson, Hon. Mr. Wier, Hon. Mr. Cunard, Hon. Mr. Lee, Hon. S. Robertson, Hon. Mr. Bailie.

THE STANDARD. SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1842.

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week—J. W. Street. 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—John Parkinson.

Marine Assurance Association, Director next week—Hon. H. Hatch. Office Hours from 10 till 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

Saint Stephens Bank. WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President. Director next week—G. D. King. DISCOUNT DAY.—SATURDAY. Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES. London, Jan. 12 Montreal, Mar. 3 Liverpool, Jan. 15 Quebec, Mar. 3 Edinburgh, Jan. 5 Halifax, Mar. 3 Paris, Jan. 8 New York—Mar. 5 Toronto, Mar. 3 Boston, Mar. 7

LATER FROM ENGLAND. By the Packet Ship Hibernia, from Liverpool at New York, we have received dates to the 13th January. The Money market remained easy. Great preparations were being made for the christening of the Prince.

Messrs. Buchanan & Co of Liverpool had issued their mercantile circular, reviewing the state of trade for the past year. Various causes are assigned for the derangement in money matters, and reference is strongly and pointedly made to the suspension by the American States, and the failure of houses in that trade, which, having a large amount of capital locked up on this side of the Atlantic, have been reduced to the necessity of winding up; while also the state of their foreign relations is indicated as having pressed heavily on business in all departments.

FRANCE.—Papers from Paris to the 18th have been received. The National of the 7th contains an account of a fight between two regiments of the garrison of Paris. The combatants were 2,000 in number and were armed mostly by sabres, but some with bludgeons. Several were severely wounded but not killed.

SPAIN.—Madrid papers to the 1st had been received. Nothing had been decided as to the quarrel between the French Minister and the Spanish Cabinet: Mr. Salvanzi insists on presenting his credentials to the Queen instead of the Prince Regent. It is expected that he will soon address his ultimatum to the Government and set out for Paris, leaving a Charge d'Affaires at Madrid.

Heavy falls of snow are not usual in the neighbourhood of London; but they had one there on the 12th of January, which lasted six or seven hours. Out of the metropolis the snow lay ten inches deep, and where there were drifts the travelling was much impeded.

The meeting of Parliament was fixed for the 3d of February. The usual notice to the supporters of the Ministry had been issued, requesting their punctual attendance. A serious riot had occurred at Carlou. A private letter from Vienna, dated the 2d of February, brought the following intelligence:—

On the 15th of December, the Porte forwarded a note to the representatives of the five great powers, apprising them that if within fourteen days the Greek Government did not comply with all their just demands, the Sultan was determined to have satisfaction by force of arms.

The Russians have been flogged again by the Circassians, having lost 3500 men in the action.

NINE DAYS LATER. H. B. M. steamer Clyde, of 1,842 tons, Lieut. Woodruff, R. N. Commander, formerly of the Britannia, arrived at Charleston, S. C. on the evening of the 22d ult., from Grenada. She was to proceed on the same day for Halifax, N. S., via New York—returning the same way to Charleston—thence to Savannah and Havana.

The Clyde brought no papers, and but few letters from England which she received from the steamer Dec, G. Ormond, commander, arrived at Grenada by a mercantile vessel, the Charleston Courier has received Liverpool accounts to the 15th ult.

the rate of No intent to Parliament. Sheath lately had new mate iron, and renders the strong Mr. Guppy with the likelihood did vessel. On the illness, C vicar-gen deceased had been reigning. STILL arrived a Liverpool January, No Es heard of certainties she was weather. V storm y worth n time this of Mar. Too panious of—epied; little di of them other, d—h her" h his frie ing the at the t tenance noway "laugh a good his int. GE On MacLa Lang trans We Mirro and th The Brown was a sweet tion. sun, a Muri the fit Hopo at issi the m Bill, i blind major ful. to be it sui ther. Tr Mar It in the t able. patri T have hour Her com Ch B —I Dic per Dic bus suti anc frie any bo inji kn Re Ch ens of per net Mr co de cu the ter He U. 're' ler S at 16. T

The following is a list of resolutions—Hon. W. Black, Hon. The Attorney General, The Hon. Mr. Hatch, Hon. Mr. Mr. Shore.

STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1842.
Charlotte County Bank.
ARRIS HATCH, President.

and Work House
next week—John Parkinson.

Insurance Association,
ext week—Hon H Hatch.

it Stephens Bank,
PORTER, Esq., President.

TEST DATES
Jan. 12 Montreal, Mar. 3
Jan. 15 Quebec, Mar. 3

FROM ENGLAND.
Ship Ibernia, from Liver-

Madrid papers to the 1st had been
Nothing had been decided as to

15th of December, the Porte
to the representatives of the

NINE DAYS LATER.
4. steamer Clyde, of 1,842 tons,

On Friday last, in the 62d year of her age,
Mrs E Baracot, relict of the late C. J. Briscoe,

POST-OFFICE,
FREDERICTON, FEB. 22 1842.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this
Office until Monday, the 21st March next,

JOB WORK
Executed at this office on the most liberal terms

the rate of postage on letters to three pence.
No intention of making any such proposition

STILL LATER.—The ship Terebinta, Smith
arrived at New York on the 4th inst. from

No ENGLISH MAIL YET. Nothing has been
heard of the Caledonia, but no fears are

storm yesterday, the only "fall of snow"
worth mentioning this winter.—It is almost

Two GOOD TO BE LOST.—Two gay compan-
ions driving towards the pretty little Town

GEOLOGICAL & PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
On Monday evening last, the Rev. Alex.

We copy the following from the St. John
Mirror of the 5th inst. It speaks for itself,

The arguments brought forward by Mr.
Brown in his speech, in favour of the Bill,

Madrid papers to the 1st had been
Nothing had been decided as to

15th of December, the Porte
to the representatives of the

NINE DAYS LATER.
4. steamer Clyde, of 1,842 tons,

On Friday last, in the 62d year of her age,
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FREDERICTON, FEB. 22 1842.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this
Office until Monday, the 21st March next,

JOB WORK
Executed at this office on the most liberal terms

PUBLIC MEETING.—We are requested to
state that a Meeting will be held at Phrasant's

WEEKLY ALMANACK & TIDE TABLE.
MARCH 1842. Sun MOON High Water

CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE DURING THE WEEK.
Morn. Even.

TO LET.
THE COTTAGE in St. Andrews,

ON SALE.
TWO sets of Granite Mill Stones, with Mill

STEAM NOTICE.
THE subscriber will start a Boat between

FOR SALE—BY AUCTION.
TO BE SOLD by public auction, on SA-

NOTICE.
WHEREAS my wife Ruth has left my bed

NOTICE.
IS hereby given, that the following persons

NOTICE.
ALL Collectors of Rates for the County of

CAUTION.
ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against

CAUTION.
WILLIAM BARCOCK & SON,

TO BE LEASED.
THE STORE, WHARF & PREMISES lately



Public Notice is hereby Given That
THE Court of COMMON PLEAS and

The Court of Oyer and TERMINER,
and General Jail Delivery, will be holden at

BOARDS & PLANK.
75 M. MERCHANTABLE BOARDS

Public Notice.
WHEREAS GEORGE MCKENZIE, Adminis-

WANTED
A PRACTICAL FARMER at Chamcook,

CONTRACT.
THE undersigned are desirous to contract

NOTICE.
IS hereby given, that the following persons

NOTICE.
ALL Collectors of Rates for the County of

CAUTION.
ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against

CAUTION.
WILLIAM BARCOCK & SON,

TO BE LEASED.
THE STORE, WHARF & PREMISES lately

SELLING OFF!
AT REDUCED PRICES!

The Subscriber is selling off his large and
well assorted Stock of FALL and WINTER

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Knives and forks, Scissors large and small,

GROCERIES.
10 Boxes of Belfast white Soap,

LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post Office, Saint Andrews,

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FRANKLIN STOVES!

ON CONSIGNMENT.
FRANKLIN STOVES 36 x 36 ins,

BANK STOCK.
ONE SHARE Charlotte County Bank Stock

TO BE LEASED.
THE STORE, WHARF & PREMISES lately

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
NEW BRUNSWICK,
CLOTH & FANCY
STORE.

The Subscriber
would respectfully inform
his friends and the Public generally,

CAUTION.
I HEREBY forbid any person or persons

TO LET.
From the First Day of May next.

RED STORE
ON the Market Wharf—the Building is 20

NOTICE.
THE Charlotte County Agricultural Society,

TO BE LEASED.
THAT well improved and advantageously

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FRANKLIN STOVES!

ON CONSIGNMENT.
FRANKLIN STOVES 36 x 36 ins,

BANK STOCK.
ONE SHARE Charlotte County Bank Stock

TO BE LEASED.
THE STORE, WHARF & PREMISES lately



SHERIFF'S SALES.

THE ACADIAN COMPANY'S PROPERTY at the Lower Falls, MAGAGUADAVIC, consisting of LANDS, MILLS, SLICES, WHARVES, &c. which has been advertised for the last 8 months, is further postponed until SATURDAY the 21st day of APRIL 1842, to enjoy an Execution at the suit of Louis A. CAZKOV, Esq.

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

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

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

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of 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 Baitheir Farm, bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Land owned and occupied by Peter Dewar, towards the South, by Land owned and occupied by Hugh McCallum; towards the West, by the River Magaguadavic; and extending back, towards the East, 110 chains, or thereabouts, to Lands occupied by Thomas Ferguson, containing 125 Acres, more or less; seized by virtue of two executions issued out of the Supreme Court; the first against Samuel Wallace, endorsed J to levy £1000, and the second against Tyler P. Shaw and Samuel Wallace, endorsed to levy £57 17 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 Elizabeth Farley and Isaac Ketchum, in and to the following properties, 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 Sloat, Fish-House, and Cooper's Shop thereon;—One half of the Lot No. 45, in the first division of Grand Manan, with the Saw Mill and Buildings thereon. Also,—One Acre of Land adjoining the said Mill, and Mill site, beginning at the South-eastern 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 6d. &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, 27th July, 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, to the said Prince Baker, by Deed bearing date 5th January, 1834. The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to satisfy ROBERT THOMSON in a debt of £17 1 1d. beside Sheriff's fees, &c.

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

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

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

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

Genuine Medicines.

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

HEADACHE.

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

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

E. Sphor, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor. COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most social and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double; and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect posture, and is permitted by exercise, to now walk with ease! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will enquire his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one doubting may know these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted cords & sinews. How has this been done?

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

\$100 REWARD.

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

(externally) in the following complaints: For the Piles, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Tendr Feet, Poul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing, Whooping cough, Fresh Wounds, Scald Head, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some scoundrels have counterfeited this article and put it up with various drosses. 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 year or thereabouts. This has been effectually used, and the 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 sickly humours of the blood must be carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent, then, the growth of such humours.

Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages, and still retain the powers of youth or middle age?—Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard remedy. These pills will do it, and the Temperance Bitters, when so directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of the base humours which taint the blood, and which only increase by purges unless the bitters are taken first. Buy, then, these pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills and daily the bitters, and if you are or have been invalid for days, weeks, months or years, you will find the sickly humours driven off, and prevented from returning, and the saline yellow hue of sickness change rapidly to the full blooming glow of health & youthful buoyancy.

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

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

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

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

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS & GREY!

PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!! THIS dye is in form of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or grey hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black,—with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made. By an occasional application a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair. Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as one can easily test.

These facts are vouched for by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist, Dr. Comstock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and many other works well known and widely published by the public.

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

OLDRIDG'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

This article was first introduced into New York in 1812, and has since that time, and from its superior virtues in reproducing hair when it had fallen out, keeping the head free from dandriff, (a most loathsome article on a gentleman's coat collar) and giving a softness and beautiful lustre unknown before to the hair, has induced some persons to set up and advertise many other articles for the same purpose, none of which stand the test of trial, professing as most of them do, to be Oils of various kinds, all of which are positively injurious to the human hair. Let none be deceived, no other article will make the hair grow rapidly and of a good quality but the Balm of Columbia, and no article purporting to be the Balm of Columbia, is genuine without the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the outside wrapper. Some have been deceived, and obtained a counterfeit article for the true and genuine Balm of Columbia. Remember to look for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the wrapper, before you purchase, and get none but the genuine. Don't be deceived with the assurance that any without that name is made in the same way, and is just as good, all such pretensions are false, and known to be so by the counterfeits.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,

FOR CONSUMPTION, AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

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

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

SELLING OFF, VERY CHEAP!!

ALL the remaining imported FASHIONABLE STOCK of the Subscriber, consisting of Orleans plain and figured, boxways do Merinos do, Plain Cashmere, Victoria, Cloakings, Shawls, Scarves, Shawls, Indian Fur-trimmed Shawls, handsome large and small bordered duff, Paid Worsted do, Delains do, Merino wool Collars, coloured Satins, Plain and Figured Black do, Black Gros, silk and Cotton Velvets, silk Flashes, Gypsy Trimmings, large assortment of Ribbons, German Wool and Patterns for Working; Laces, Nets, Muslins, Blooms, Cambric, ditto Handkerchiefs, ditto Silk and Gauze; a few pretty Winter Shawls, Printed Calicoes, and Worsted half Hose, Ladies' Worsted, Cotton, Cashmere and Cheviot Stockings; Ladies and Gents' German, Berlin, Worsted Cuffs and Gloves; Flannels, Nursery linen Diapers, Unders and Brown Holland, Cambrics. A few superfine Broad Cloths, very low. Large assortment of Toys, Fancy Goods, China Vases, Cream Cups, Paralle burners, Parlor-stoves, Boxes, Copalilla and Rosewood Toilet and Table Cloths, Work Boxes, Fancy Baskets, Purses, Scissors, Knives, Combs, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

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

M. SUTTON, Water-Street, October 21, 1841.

Selling Off!

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

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, At Reduced Prices,

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

July 5th 1841

WHITE OAK AND LOCUST TIMBER—FOR SALE

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

J. N. M. BREWER, Robinson, 28th Dec. 1841.

RUM.

6 PUNCHONS strong RUM, Proof 19,

4 Ditto Demerara Do.

19 Barrels Mess PORK,—for sale by J. W. STREET, Nov. 23, 1841.

CHEAP STORE.

FASHIONABLE FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

STAPLE GOODS,

suitable for the Season, comprising as follows:

French Kid, Prunella, Calskin and Morocco Ties and Shippers.

120 Pieces English, French and Indiana Monsoons, of almost all shades and colours.

An excellent assortment of Figured and Plain Silks and Satins, Serenets and Perisians.

ALSO, A choice lot of Rich dark Winter Ribbons.

4 Boxes well assorted Winter Artificial Flowers.

Hosiery of every description. Gents Lambwool double breasted SHIRTS and DRAWERS.

Thibet Mullers; Gents Italian Black Silk Handkerchiefs.

Rich Du Cape Black Neck Ties—an article as good (if not superior) to the aforesaid Italian Silk. Gents Plain and Embroidered waist and Silk STOCKS.

Silk, Worsted and Indiarubber double stitched BRACES.

Gents neat made up Beaver, Pilot and Superfine Broad cloth Coats, JACKETS, PASTORALS & Vests. Linen and Cotton SHIRTS.

Gents Mackintosh Coats and Caps. Ditto Beaver and Silk LIPS.

One case assorted CLOTH CAPS Travelling Bags, Umbrellas—silk and cotton. A lot well assorted CUTLERY.

Cloth, Hair and Shoe BRUSHES, 30 Boxes Crown WINDROW GLASS. 10 Boxes TOBACCO PIPES.

2 Bales well assorted London Winter SLOTH. 1 Cash Ground bottom TUMBLERS.

Liquid and Paste BLACKING. Brass CANDLESTICKS. Scrubbing and Hearth BRUSHES.

50 Reams Writing and Letter PAPER. 40 Ditto Wrapping do. different sizes, ON HAND ALSO.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT GROCERIES.

50 Boxes London, Liverpool, and Glenfield SOAP.

Hyson, Souchong and Congou TEAS. Rice, Mow and Tobacco SUGAR.

Loaf, Coffee, Cakes, Mustard, Ginger, Pepper, Starch, Indigo and Blue.

Fine Table SALT; Bloom RAISINS. A fresh supply of Superior FLOUR; Rye do. And Corn MEAL.

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

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

D. BRADLEY.

St. Andrews, October 29th, 1841 43th.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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

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

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

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

ces. PRESIDENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Williams, James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington, S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt, H. Huntington, E. B. Ward, and Albert Day.

James G. Bolles, Secy. Eliphalet Terry, President.

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

THOMAS SIMS, St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1842.

NEW FANCY STORE.

FALL SUPPLY.

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

Fashionable & Fancy Goods suitable for the Season, and at the Lowest Price. Also—A general selection of GROCERIES,

which she will dispose of on Reasonable Terms. November 4, 1841—44]

M. SHEKLOCK.

Rum, Brandy & Gin.

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

10 Pons. and 2 Hids. high proof Demerara RUM.

ALSO On hand a few Punchons St. Croix OLD RUM.

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

W. M'LEAN, 16th December 1841

LAND FOR SALE.

TWO Lots of LAND on PLEASANT RIDGE, one formerly occupied by JAMES HERRINGTON, with a LOG HOUSE & BARN, and 14 acres cleared and under cultivation; and the other by four HERRINGTONS, with about 4 acres under tillage. As the above Property lies on the Frederick 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 not be offered at Public Auction at KELLY'S TAV. ERN, SAINT STEPHENS.

For particulars apply to W. McLELLAN, Esq. St. Andrews, or to JOHN HERRINGTON, at Jous, N. B. October 23, 1841—rm

Terms made known at Sale.

Dry Fish and Oil.

NUMBER 8 MARKET WHARF. The Subscriber offers for Sale at his usual low prices,

100 Quintals Codfish, 150 Quintals Pollock Fish, 100 Barrels of No. 1, fat Herrings, 200 Boxes scaled No. 1 and 2, smoked Herrings.

10 Barrels Cod and Hake Oil, B. R. FITZGERALD, St. Andrews, Sept. 15, 1841

THE SAINT ANDREWS STANDARD

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At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B. TERMS.

15s. per annum, delivered in town or called for 17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Inserted according to written orders, or continued till forbid if no written directions. First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 3s. Each repetition of Do, 1s. First insertion of all over 12 lines 2d per line, Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line. Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

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