

25, 1840.

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The Standard.

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume 7.

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1840.

Number 51

AN ELIGIBLE MATCH. A Tale of a Country House.

BY MRS. ANDY.

(Continued.)

"Well," pursued Mr Burrows, "he is recently engaged to Julia, the third daughter, a very pretty girl, with auburn ringlets, and a most delightful voice; she has no money, but Captain Ormond's father has sufficient for both."

"And are you quite certain that there is no mistake about this engagement?" asked Penelope.

"I cannot tell what makes you fair ladies so incredulous," replied Mr. Burrows; "but I have a letter from the young lady's father in my pocket, informing me of the engagement, and I think you will allow I am entitled to speak confidently on the subject."

Mr. Burrows shortly took his leave, and the smothered tide of family indignation then burst forth.

"I could not have believed it possible!" exclaimed Penelope.

"He has quite insinuated himself into our house under false pretences," said Arabella.

"I suppose he must stay till the end of the week," said my mother; "but I shall be very distant and cool in my manner towards him."

"Let us view the subject dispassionately," said my father; "I am just as vexed as any of you; but, after all, I do not know that we have much cause to consider ourselves aggrieved; we have only been acquainted with Capt. Ormond one day, and it is not very surprising that he should not feel sufficiently intimate with us to confide in us as an engagement which has been so very recently formed."

"He ought to have made it known to us the very first hour of his arrival," interrupted my mother.

"I do not think so," said my father; "I remember I was once staying at a country-house, and a young man arrived who immediately entered the lady of the house to make known to her guests that he was engaged to be married, in order that no false hopes might be excited in the minds of the young ladies by any courteous attentions that he might pay them. She did so, and he was quite sent to Coventry; everybody said he must be an affected coxcomb, who entertained an overweening opinion of his own fascinations, and expected all the world to do the same. We have no one to blame for our wrong impression concerning Captain Ormond; I am sure he has paid no attentions to Eva that Julia Mapleton herself could have objected to, if she had been endowed with the property of becoming invisible at pleasure; no harm has been done, and engaged young men must be permitted to live, breathe, and receive civil treatment as well as disengaged ones."

"At all events," said my mother, "I suppose you do not expect Eva to curl her hair, and wear her best dresses, and fatigue herself with practising difficult songs while he stays?"

"Certainly not," replied my father; "I only expect Eva, and every other member of my family, to behave with good breeding, which has always characterised them. When Captain Ormond is married, we shall very likely find his wife a pleasant and desirable visiting acquaintance."

"And perhaps, after all," gently insinuated Penelope, "we may discover that the rumour of his engagement is unfounded."

"That is not at all likely," said my mother; "Mr. Burrows is far from having any addition to tattle and misrepresentation; besides, I have more than once heard him say that he was in habits of intimacy with the Mapletons of Hailbury, and you know he had the father's letter in his pocket."

We dispersed to our several occupations. When my brother returned he was informed of the news of the morning, which elicited from him the vehement prophecy that "Eva would be an old maid after all!" and a decided change took place in the manners of the family towards Captain Ormond. I do not mean to say that there was any coldness or rudeness attached to the change; good nature and good breeding still forbade such an evidence of disappointment; but he was allowed to go out and come in when he pleased, no one seemed to know or care whether he took notice of me or not, and so far from seeing me exalted on a pedestal as the idol of my family, he beheld me treated with the occasional unceremonious freedom to which the daughter of even an affectionate family is very liable to be exposed. My father on one occasion brought in an account which he had desired me to cast up for him, and told me that I was very careless, and had made the sum total quite wrong. My mother, when I kept the carriage waiting a few minutes, informed me that I was getting more and more unpunctual and thoughtless, and my brother advised me to ask Miss Shillburne for the name of her dressmaker, saying that her gowns seemed to fit the shape a great deal better than mine. Arabella was again the good humored, sometimes saucy younger sister, and Penelope, the useful, wonted-winding, pattern-taking cousin, and nothing more. Strange as it may seem, Captain Ormond appeared much hap-

pier than during the first day of his visit, and evidently liked me a great deal better; he walked with me, conversed with me, went out sketching with me, and even pleaded guilty to the accusation of a fine voice, and sang duets with me, occasionally diversifying the performance by single songs, which pleased my fancy much better than

"This is my eldest daughter, sir."

He hourly gained ground in my good opinion; he was certainly not only an "eligible match," but an accomplished and engaging young man. Captain Ormond had arrived on Thursday for a week's visit; it was Wednesday evening, tea was over, we all returned round the grounds, for since I had returned to white muslin dresses and braided hair, I had no finer to watch over, and was therefore permitted to enjoy the evening breezes, unchecked by my mother's admonitions.

Captain Ormond and myself had wandered to some distance from the rest of the family; we passed into a meadow, the gate of which stood invitingly open. He offered me his arm, I accepted it, and made an observation on the beauty of the wild roses in the hedges.

Captain Ormond did not reply to me.

"To-morrow," he said, at length, "I leave this delightful place. I am a most unhappy being. I have given both Mr. and Mrs. Warwick a dozen hints to be asked to stay, but they have not been taken; to-morrow my short visit must end."

"A week is indeed a short time," I rejoined, feeling that I returned a very common-place answer, and yet doubtful what answer I could have made that would have been much better.

"It is," he answered, "and yet in some respects it is a long time, because it enables us to rectify first-formed opinions, which would have been very unjust and uncharitable. Will you forgive me, Miss Warwick, if I tell you that the first day of my arrival I did not like you at all? I thought you artificial, over-dressed, full of display, and the spoiled child of a family who were all so devotedly wrapped up in you that they overrated your good qualities beyond all the bounds of reason, and demanded that the rest of the world should perform a similar homage to you: can you pardon me for this?"

"Yes," I said; and I mentally added, "I can very well pardon you, because your construction is a great deal more favorable to us than a real view of the case would have been."

"One circumstance even now perplexes me," said the captain; "after the first day you all seemed changed; your family became easy, natural, and unaffected, and you, Miss Warwick—how can I describe the delight that I have received from your accomplishments, your intellect, your excellence?"

I was on the point of disclaiming these compliments but I remembered a maxim of Rochefoucauld's: "Le refus des louanges est un desir d'être loué deux fois," and was silent.

Captain Ormond continued, "Were you in London, I might hope to enjoy your occasional society; but now, how dreary and sad a prospect is mine to live for several months away from you!"

"It is lucky," thought I, "that Julia Mapleton has not according to my father's idea, the power of rendering herself invisible at pleasure;" but strange to say, instead of smiling at the fancy I had conjured up, the tears began to flow down my cheeks.

"Dearest Eva!" exclaimed Captain Ormond, "I cannot bear the sight of those tears; I cannot leave you unless absolutely and irretrievably banished from your presence by yourself and your relations. Do not forbid me to speak to your father this evening; let me tell him how much I admire and love you."

My cheek crimsoned at the insult.

"Is it possible," said I, "that you forget that you are an engaged man?"

"You seem to be deeply versed in my concerns," said Captain Ormond with a smile, "considering that I am such a recent acquaintance; nay, you know more of me than I do of myself. I assure you that I am not aware that I am an engaged man."

"Are you acquainted with the Mapletons of Hailbury?" I asked, anxious to discover some misrepresentation in the statement of Mr. Burrows; "do you not admire Julia, the third daughter, who has auburn ringlets, and a very fine voice?"

"You bring circumstantial evidence closely to bear upon me," he replied, again smiling, "and I cannot pretend to dispute it. I know the Mapletons of Hailbury, and I not only admire Julia, the third daughter, (whose ringlets and voice are accurately described in the indictment,) but I have a very sincere regard for her."

I indignantly detached my arm from his.

"Stay," he said, gently replacing it, "I think as a countryman of mine once said, that I can satisfactorily refute the charge brought against me, by proving myself another person! I have a younger brother, who is in the army as well as myself; he holds the same rank, and consequently he is generally known as Captain Ormond; he is just engaged to Miss Julia Mapleton, and although I will not tell you that you will find her so charming a young lady as yourself, I can venture to say that you will like her very much as a sister-in-law,

should you ever decide on admitting her to that honour by accepting the offer of my hand."

I need not detail the rest of our conversation; in about an hour we returned home. My mother was in the hall.

"How can you stay out so late, Eva?" she said indignantly; "you will certainly take cold!"

Captain Ormond interrupted her by asking to speak in private with Mr. Warwick; she told him he would find him in the library, and then took her way to the drawing-room, followed by me, and saying angrily—

"I wonder what business engaged men have to want private interviews with fathers of families!"

I quickly reconciled her to the liberty Captain Ormond had taken, by informing her of his business; she eagerly embraced me.

"I congratulate you, dear Eva," she said, "on an alliance quite equal to my expectations for you, and I hope Arabella will profit by your good example; I must say, however, it is a wonder to me how the matter has been brought about!"

"So it is to me," said I; and I spoke with perfect sincerity.

"You certainly," continued my mother, "appeared to great advantage the first day, and part of the second; but, after the mistake into which we were led by that stupid Mr. Burrows, you were so inanimate, and indifferent, and careless, (not that I blame you for it, my dear, because I gave you permission to be so,) and we all made ourselves so dull and disagreeable, that I am sure we were enough to repulse any eligible match in the world!"

Captain Ormond and my father now entered, both looking highly satisfied with the result of their conference, and the latter hardly able to contain the effluence of his delight; he was at all times a good-natured man, but on the present occasion he was not contented to lavish his kindness on his wife, children, and future son-in-law, but actually went the length of caressing the lap-dog, and paying compliments to Penelope.

Captain Ormond was our guest during the remainder of the summer: his father gave a warm assent to his marriage, and we removed to London earlier in the winter than usual, for the purpose of buying wedding clothes.

I was at the Pantheon Bazaar, purchasing some "lady trifles," when I descried Mr. Burrows at a little distance, I ran to him, shook hands with him cordially, and stood, talking to him for some time, although he had never been a particular favorite of mine.

"What in the world, Eva," said my mother, when we were seated in the carriage, "could induce you to waste so much prying with that tiresome old man? I have hardly patience to look at him; he was very nearly the cause of depriving you of Captain Ormond's proposal!"

I merely said I did not wish to slight an old neighbor; but in my heart I felt assured that I owed a peculiar obligation to Mr. Burrows; and that his unintentional blunder had been the means of repairing those of my family, and that the disengagement of my person, mind, and manners from their gals-garb, and restoration to their easy every-day simplicity, had been the real cause of procuring for me all the happiness of an union of hearts, and all the advantages of an eligible match!

UNITED STATES.

Extracts from the President's Message.

A quorum of both Houses of Congress appearing in their place on Wednesday, the President transmitted to them the following Message:

Willow Citizens of the Senate,

and House of Representatives:

Our devout gratitude is due to our Supreme Being for having graciously continued to our beloved country, through the vicissitudes of another year, the invaluable blessings of health, plenty and peace. Scarcely has this favored land been so generally exempted from the ravages of disease, or the labor of the husbandman more amply rewarded; and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favorable basis than that which they so happily occupy at this critical juncture in the affairs of the world.

A series of questions of long standing, difficult in their adjustment, and important in their consequences, in which the rights of our citizens and the honour of the country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a few years, (the most of them during the successful administration of my immediate predecessor,) been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and the most important of those remaining are, I am happy to believe, in a fair way of being speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

With all the Powers of the world our relations are those of honorable peace. Since the adjustment, nothing serious has occurred to interrupt or threaten this desirable harmony. If clouds have lowered about the other hemisphere, they have not however cast their portentous shadows upon our happy shores. Bound by no entangling alliances, yet linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our aspirations are for the preservation of peace, in

whose solid and civilizing triumphs all may participate with a generous emulation. Yet it behooves us to be prepared for any event, and to be always ready to maintain those just and enlightened principles of national intercourse, for which this government has ever contended. In the shock of contending empires, it is only by assuming a resolute bearing, and clothing themselves with defensive armour, that neutral nations can maintain their independence intact.

The excitement which grew out of the territorial controversy between the United States and Great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is approaching for its final settlement. Both governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable.

In my last message you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey promised by Great Britain had been received, and that a counter project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute was then before the British government, for its consideration. The anxiety of that government, accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was received through the minister here, since your separation. These were promptly considered—such as were deemed correct in its principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States and of the state of Maine, occurred in; and the reasons for dissenting from the residue, with an additional suggestion on our part, communicated by the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox. That minister, not feeling himself sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in the discussion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his own government for its further decision. Having now been for some time under its advisement, a speedy answer may be confidently expected.

From the character of the points still in difference, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation. Three commissioners were appointed shortly after the adjournment of Congress, under the act of the last session providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the states of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces; they have been actively employed, their progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labors as soon as practicable in the ensuing year.

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any erroneous impressions which may have been made elsewhere prejudicial to the rights of the United States. It was, among others, with a view of preventing the embarrassments which, in our peculiar system impeded and complicated negotiations involving the territorial rights of a State, that I thought it my duty as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British Government through its Minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points at difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of a friendly Power, in conformity with the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been returned by the British Government to this proposition.

BRANCH OF THE ALBION AT LIVERPOOL.

The improvements in Steam Navigation, and the greatly increased number of Steam vessels running between the British Empire, and this Continent, cannot fail to enlarge exceedingly the relations between those countries, and to render intelligence interesting upon an increased number of subjects. Taking all this into consideration, and being anxiously desirous to contribute to the utmost towards the information of our readers, on these matters, we have made arrangements at very considerable expense, which we trust will answer the end effectually.

This Journal being published weekly, it must necessarily happen, occasionally, that we should be late in publishing the Foreign Intelligence brought by the Steam Vessels between our regular days of publication. To obviate this, we have fixed a BRANCH of this establishment at Liverpool, at which place a paper will be printed, on each day of sailing of the Steam Packets from that port, and at the latest possible moment, for forwarding by the Steam Packets from other ports; containing the very latest intelligence on all subjects that can be of interest to either the American or the British reader on this side of the Atlantic. In particular we would say that the contents will consist of all that regards the money market and monetary matters, the state of American and principal European Stocks and Securities, exchanges, and industry facilities; the Cotton, Tobacco, and other markets for American produce; the manufacturing and other trades of Great Britain; Parliamentary and political proceedings;

latest London Gazettes; Foreign transactions and events, public affairs; remarkable circumstances, &c. &c.; thus making the paper a compendium of all that is valuable and interesting as news, ready to be forwarded in every direction at the earliest moment after it is landed upon these shores.

We shall always avail ourselves of Mr. Canard's Steamers, and the Papers for the Lower Provinces will be landed at Halifax by those steamers, except we have more immediate means of communication. The Colonial Shipping Intelligence and Colonial markets will receive minute attention.

We trust our readers will perceive the importance of this arrangement, which is made entirely with a view to their accommodation. To render it such at the least possible expense the paper will be furnished to *Albion* Subscribers at the low rate of two dollars per annum and to non-subscribers to this Journal at four dollars per annum, payable in advance. The plan will be in operation early in the ensuing year.

Persons wishing to become subscribers to this work will have the goodness to notify such intention without delay, so that the necessary orders may be given, to commence with the beginning of the series.

If, in places where small bills do not circulate, it be in convenient to remit 2 dollars, orders for the paper from our present subscribers will be respected without such remittance. Non-subscribers to the *Albion* who may wish to order the new paper, separately or in conjunction with the *Albion*, may remit five dollars on account.

Subscribers in the West Indies and in S. America can have the new paper forwarded to them direct from Liverpool by signifying their wishes to that effect.

We cannot avoid again anticipating the approbation of our subscribers for this novel effort to put before them the latest and most authentic Intelligence from the old world at the earliest possible moment after its arrival in this country. The low price at which we charge the new paper is a sufficient indication that gain is not so much our object, as gratification to our readers. For the annual sum of eight dollars the *Albion* and its *Plates*, together with an *English paper* by every steamer, may be obtained, which in this era of cheap publications must be duly appreciated.

Uses of a Hat.—The hat often covers strange "matters and things," beside the head. Not long since, a gentleman within a thousand miles of Troy, in attempting to salute a lady with rare grace, raised his Leaver too high, when a shower of cigars came tumbling about his head and shoulders! A young friend whom we knew some years since, had an unconquerable fondness for whist. He always placed his cards in his hat, until, heedlessly entering church one Sabbath, the whole pack ran a race, like peas spilled upon a barn floor. This cured him of card-playing. After that he abandoned both "High, low, Jack and the Game." His last "hit" was "trumped" on Sabbath morning.

Washington once called upon an elderly lady, whose little grand-daughter, at the close of his call waited on him to the door, and opened it to let him out. "The general, with his customary urbanity, thanked her, and laying his hand upon her head, said, 'My dear, I wish you a highly office.' 'Yes, sir, to let you in?' was the prompt and beautiful reply."

There Goes First Tally!—A midshipman of the name of Dorcas, was at his own particular request, landed at Boston, from the Glasgow frigate, shortly after the breaking out of the American war, to serve as a volunteer with the British troops. In the battles of Lexington and Bunkerhill, he received no less than seventeen gun-shots and other wounds. Those earliest inflicted did not in any degree abate his ardour for the fight. In dealing out his blow, and making good his way through the throng of the American soldiery, the fifth wound was dealt out to him, and followed by his exclamation of "There goes five: Tally!" He was ever after known among the Americans, who were too brave themselves not to admire his trait of heroism and cool intrepidity, as Tally Dorcas.—U.S. Paper.

Storm in Boston.—A dreadful storm was experienced at Boston on the 5th inst. by which great damage was done to the shipping in port, and about the coast. We do not see the names of any New-Brunswick or Nova Scotia vessels, however.

Prisoners for Political Libel.—From the 1st of January, 1839, to the 1st January 1840, 305 prisoners were confined in the different jails of England and Wales for printing and publishing seditious or libellous books, or for attending seditious meetings, or for conspiring to cause such meetings, to be held, or for some offence of a political character.

The Stamp Act.—Prosecutions are not uncommon in England, of persons who give receipts on unstamped paper. The penalty in such case is £10 sterling.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Irish Manufactures.—A meeting was held on Wednesday by the Society for the Promotion of Irish Manufacture, in the Royal Exchange. Mr. Williams and several other manufacturers addressed the meeting, and resolutions were entered into to carry their purpose into effect. The following remarks were made by Mr. Wm. Andrews, proprietor of the Royal Exchange. He said—I never attended a meeting of this kind, and I should not have been asked to do so. I should not have been asked to do so. I should not have been asked to do so.

The President deprecates a war with Mexico, and states his reasons in full. The Commissioners to run the boundary line between the United States and Texas, had been compelled to suspend their operation for want of money.

The President recommends an increase on the duties on importations, the currency being at a discount which reduces the nominal duty of 15 per cent. to actually less than 3 per cent.

Upon the whole, we gather that the young republic is rapidly growing in all the elements of power, though she is crippled, for the time in her pecuniary resources and embarrassed in her foreign and mercantile relations.

The present population is estimated at near 200,000 including some 3 or 4000 Mexicans. There are a large number of English, Irish, and German settlers, and some French; but the United States is the parent of almost the whole population of Texas. Slaves are few in number, not sufficiently numerous to perform even a small fraction of the labour of the country, which is chiefly done by the farmers themselves.

The land produces abundantly without much labour, and the cattle graze the year round without care and cost. Much complaint is made of the prevalent practice of rum drinking and profane swearing, but it is said there is less stealing than in the United States.

Presbyterian and Methodist churches, well supplied with preaching, have been formed in various points, and Sabbath and elementary schools exist all the towns. Two literary institutions have been incorporated by Congress at Rutersville, and a College at De Kalb. Upwards of thirty towns have been founded and are progressing with promise.

The Navy of Texas consists of 1 sloop of war, 3 brigs, 4 schooners, and 1 steamship.

The number of vessels arriving at the port of Galveston the last year was about 1000. The quantity of cotton grown last year is supposed to be about 100,000 bales.

Quebec, Dec. 9. We are sorry to hear that the differences between the ship-builders and their workmen are not yet terminated. We hear of agreements come to by the employers and employed, to persist in certain terms. These agreements set them up as contending bodies, who are very apt to carry their opposition too far to the prejudice of the common interest, and when existing differences are terminated, leave ill feeling and a disposition on other occasions to combinations, instead of trusting to competition, which alone can permanently and beneficially regulate wages. —Gazette.

Montreal, Dec. 5. Though nothing certain is yet known regarding the future seat of the Colonial Government, it may safely be predicted that it will not be at Quebec, as others have been given by His Excellency the Governor General to intimate to the proprietor of the Government Offices, were that they will not be required after the 31st April, and all the Government books and papers are to be sent to Montreal without delay. This would indicate that the proclamation declaring the Union of the Provinces will be made without delay, probably on the 1st proximo, and that warrants for the election of members to serve in the United House of Assembly will be issued at an early date thereafter. Montreal is not to be the seat of Government, at least during the first Parliament, owing to a certain extent, to the want of sufficient accommodation for the legislature, and as the same reason applies to every other portion of the Provinces with the exception of Toronto, it is but natural to conclude that there the Parliament will meet. —Herald.

We understand that a workman in the country, in repairing the sleigh of the Police Commissioner, neglected to make it come off fast according to the Ordinance, and Mr. Coffin's servant while on his way to town with it, experienced the vigilance of a magistrate, before whom the complaint was brought. The Police Commissioner, in conformity to his own special instructions, found himself obliged to pay a fine for an offence against the Sleigh Ordinance. —Herald.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated 1st December. The expedition of Officers belonging to the Guards and other corps in this Province, which started some time ago to enjoy the chase in the Prairies of the far West, has returned after a very successful hunt, having killed 120 buffaloes. They reached as far as the head of the River Platte, about 800 miles west of the Mississippi. They enjoyed very good health, with the exception of Colonel Greenwood, who had been ill, but who has completely recovered. From the Indians they met with friendly treatment, but on their way to Philadelphia they were deprived by some hungry loafers of the salted buffaloes' tongues, and other precious morsels with which they intended to regale their Quebec friends, who in consequence will have to satisfy themselves with the intention, and suppose when carving the ox tongues that they are those of the buffalo. One officer also lost his valuable wardrobe at the same time, but had luckily before starting, in the morning, taken out his pocket book with a considerable sum of money in it. —Mercury.

Kingston, Dec. 4. Price of Tea.—Common Twaukey Tea, sold at John H. Greer's Sale, last Thursday

it was said, had demanded the dismissal of the Minister, and had threatened a blockade. The Thetis frigate was the only French man-of-war at the port.

TEXAS.—The President's Message is long and well written. It gives a flattering account of the growth of this young Republic, its resources and population. The government and people have experienced great embarrassments from the derangement of the currency. The loan-commissioners had not been able to effect a sale of bonds.

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The number of vessels arriving at the port of Galveston the last year was about 1000. The quantity of cotton grown last year is supposed to be about 100,000 bales.

Quebec, Dec. 9. We are sorry to hear that the differences between the ship-builders and their workmen are not yet terminated. We hear of agreements come to by the employers and employed, to persist in certain terms. These agreements set them up as contending bodies, who are very apt to carry their opposition too far to the prejudice of the common interest, and when existing differences are terminated, leave ill feeling and a disposition on other occasions to combinations, instead of trusting to competition, which alone can permanently and beneficially regulate wages. —Gazette.

Montreal, Dec. 5. Though nothing certain is yet known regarding the future seat of the Colonial Government, it may safely be predicted that it will not be at Quebec, as others have been given by His Excellency the Governor General to intimate to the proprietor of the Government Offices, were that they will not be required after the 31st April, and all the Government books and papers are to be sent to Montreal without delay. This would indicate that the proclamation declaring the Union of the Provinces will be made without delay, probably on the 1st proximo, and that warrants for the election of members to serve in the United House of Assembly will be issued at an early date thereafter. Montreal is not to be the seat of Government, at least during the first Parliament, owing to a certain extent, to the want of sufficient accommodation for the legislature, and as the same reason applies to every other portion of the Provinces with the exception of Toronto, it is but natural to conclude that there the Parliament will meet. —Herald.

We understand that a workman in the country, in repairing the sleigh of the Police Commissioner, neglected to make it come off fast according to the Ordinance, and Mr. Coffin's servant while on his way to town with it, experienced the vigilance of a magistrate, before whom the complaint was brought. The Police Commissioner, in conformity to his own special instructions, found himself obliged to pay a fine for an offence against the Sleigh Ordinance. —Herald.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated 1st December. The expedition of Officers belonging to the Guards and other corps in this Province, which started some time ago to enjoy the chase in the Prairies of the far West, has returned after a very successful hunt, having killed 120 buffaloes. They reached as far as the head of the River Platte, about 800 miles west of the Mississippi. They enjoyed very good health, with the exception of Colonel Greenwood, who had been ill, but who has completely recovered. From the Indians they met with friendly treatment, but on their way to Philadelphia they were deprived by some hungry loafers of the salted buffaloes' tongues, and other precious morsels with which they intended to regale their Quebec friends, who in consequence will have to satisfy themselves with the intention, and suppose when carving the ox tongues that they are those of the buffalo. One officer also lost his valuable wardrobe at the same time, but had luckily before starting, in the morning, taken out his pocket book with a considerable sum of money in it. —Mercury.

Kingston, Dec. 4. Price of Tea.—Common Twaukey Tea, sold at John H. Greer's Sale, last Thursday

at 4s 6d per lb., and was withdrawn when a smaller price was offered. The sales were bona fide, and from that fact, our country readers may judge of the scarcity of the article.

Newfoundland papers to the 1st December have come to hand. They contain nothing of interest except the announcement that the packet boat St. Patrick, having ten persons on board, was totally lost on the evening of Thursday the 26th ult., on Maiden Island off Carbonear, and four of the passengers, 3 men and a woman, and one of the crew unhappily lost their lives. The five survivors were taken off the wreck on the following day, in an insensible state, from exposure to the inclemency of the weather. —Halifax Morning Post.

CUNARD'S STEAM SHIPS.—Winter Arrangement.—It is stated that during the winter months, the commercial mails for the Canadas will be conveyed over land from Halifax to Quebec, and thence distributed—and that the government despatches will be sent to Toronto and Quebec by the way of Boston, New York, and Albany. —Herald.

Three U.S. fishing schooners, the Ocean, Director and Alms, which were seized by the Provincial Revenue Cutters, in the summer of the present year, for encroaching upon our fishery, have been condemned by the Court of Vice-Admiralty, under the Treaty of 1818. —Halifax Recorder.

Captain Walter Douglas, has declined the command of the Columbiad, preferring to remain in the Unicorn. —Herald.

Read this, and let us follow such an excellent example in this County.

Reform.—Last Herald informs us that on the first day of January next, the whole County of Guysborough is to be organized into a Temperance Society, under the patronage of the Right Rev. Bishop Fraser. New Year's day could scarcely be better occupied, than in laying the foundation of what may be the means of preventing great evil, and doing good to the present and succeeding generations. That a population must prosper where temperance and general morality go hand in hand, is as sure as that there must be light when the sun is above the horizon. We understand that Temperance societies, under the Patronage of Doctor Fraser, are to be formed in Halifax, by the Clergy of the R. C. Church. The fact is cause of sincere rejoicing to all who really desire the prosperity of the country, the happiness of their fellow-men and the furtherance of morals and religion, generally. —Nova Scotia.

Ordination.—The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia held an Ordination in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on Sunday last, when Mr. William Elder was ordained a Deacon, and the Rev. William Minns Godfrey, A. B. of King's College, Windsor, Deacon, was admitted to the Order of Priesthood. Mr. Elder was formerly a Minister of the Baptist denomination, at Annapolis.

St. John, Dec. 15. Last evening, J. H. Gray, Esq., gave a very pleasing Lecture on the Life and Writings of Sir Walter Scott, a Lecture of great interest, which was well attended. The lecture was given in a very concise manner, interspersed throughout with notices of the various writings of the "Wizard of the North," and the extraordinary and in some instances, painful circumstances, under which several of those wonderful productions of genius were composed. The subject will be concluded next Monday evening. —Observer.

Mr. Russell, the vocalist, is now giving Concerts in Halifax. His musical powers are highly spoken of in the Morning Post of that town.

The Amaranth.—A portion of the first number of this Magazine has this week been shewn us. So far, it quite equals our expectations, being enriched with an original Tale, and bearing a fine typographical appearance. —Courier.

Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, a fireman by the name of M'Cashe, while in the act of oiling the Paddle Wheels of the Steam Ferry Boat Victoria, was crushed in such a manner as to cause his death in a few hours after. The machinery was set in motion without knowing the man was performing that duty. —Herald.

Alarm of Fire.—An alarm of fire was given on Thursday evening about 9 o'clock, in consequence of a chimney belonging to Mr. J. Netherly, having caught fire. It was soon extinguished, however—although at one time it threatened serious consequences, as the sparks fell between the houses, and it was difficult to get at them; they had ignited and were blazing in several places before it was discovered. —News.

The Great Western, left New York for Bristol on Tuesday last. She also, it is stated is to be laid up till Spring, and undergo repairs.

The U.S. frigate Constellation, Capt. Storck, has sailed for the China seas, to watch over American commerce in that quarter.

To the Subscribers to the New York Albion.

In our last we announced our intention of issuing to our Subscribers two plates in the course of the ensuing year, the subject being the Duke of Wellington, and Windsor Castle.

It has occurred to us that it might be acceptable to our readers, if we were to select an American subject for one of our prints. This would seem to be but fair to our numerous American Subscribers, as most of our previous plates have consisted of English subjects; we have accordingly determined upon adopting this course.

Consistently with this determination, and with our most careful endeavour to present that which shall be equally acceptable to all,

we propose to offer the portrait of WASHINGTON.

The events of the revolution have now become matters of history, and are too far removed from the present time to allow of the continuance of hostile feelings on either side. The one great nation has become two—the independence of the offspring has been acknowledged by the parent, and they meet upon the great theatre of the world on terms of equality and friendship. Situated as they are, they have a mutual interest in promoting each other's prosperity—by peace they gain every thing, by war they lose all. The interest of no two nations upon the globe are so intimately blended, and it is impossible to injure one without inflicting a blow upon the other. In blood, in language, in laws and institutions, the two people are still one, and the only difference that the philosophical philanthropist can discover between them is, that the government of one is at London and the other at Washington.

Such being the relative position of the two countries it behoves every virtuous citizen of both to promote and inculcate to the best of his abilities, peace, harmony, and reciprocal good will.

In our humble labors, which have now continued upwards of eighteen years, it has ever been our aim to cherish and promote these sentiments, and we think that the offering we now design to present to our American friends will be conducive to the same end. The plate will be produced as soon as practicable, and will be superior in execution to any that we have yet offered to our readers.

To Correspondents. W. is received, and is under consideration.

THE STANDARD.

SAINT ANDREWS, FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1840.

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week—E. Wilson, Esquire. 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—J. W. Chandler.

Marine Assurance Association. Director next week—Wm. Garnett. 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, Nov. 6. Montreal, Dec. 20. Liverpool, Nov. 4. Quebec, Dec. 20. Edinburgh, Nov. 1. Halifax, Dec. 20. Paris, Nov. 1. New-York, Dec. 20. Toronto, Dec. 13. Boston, Dec. 21.

The latest Halifax Papers bring no intelligence of the arrival of the Mail Steamer, which must have arrived before this.

The first of January falling on Friday next, we will issue our paper on Thursday the 31st inst., in order to conclude the SEVENTH Volume this year.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Drawing as we are now to the close of another year, and about to witness its exit into the immeasurable abyss of eternity, leaving to us nothing but the record of those incidents which in its transit, it has unobserved to our observation; we deem it our duty to offer our thanks to our Subscribers for the liberal patronage they have given us, not only for the past year, but since we became connected with this paper. As far as regards self, and it is a subject on which we desire to say but little, we have endeavoured to conduct our journal on principles if not in complete unison with the sentiments of our respective readers, at least on principles which could give no general, nor even much cause of offence; and if we take the good feelings evinced towards us on all occasions, by our Subscribers, as a criterion to judge of the propriety of the course we have pursued, we have every reason to be well pleased with the principles which governed our conduct. Local journals being the fittest medium to convey to every individual within the sphere of its circulation, the knowledge of all those local matters which more immediately regard their interests, whether, to give them an opportunity to pursue that course of conduct necessary to effect any desired object, or to acquaint them with any or all these incidental particulars which may affect their interests. We have endeavoured to the best of our ability to convert ours to the discharge of this important and indispensable obligation. We willingly laid hold on, and gave to the Public all such information as we considered had a tendency to effect those objects—we invited communications from our Subscribers, and other individuals whom we judged capable of sending us useful information on all matters connected with the interests of this County, where our paper is principally circulated. Communications on our Agricultural interests, the regulation and advancement of Education, the opening and

improvement of Roads, the recommendation of wise and impartial Legislation on these measures, which is the basis upon which in a great measure must be laid the improvement and advancement of Society, were at all times most welcome, and with satisfaction given to the public. We have made it a strict duty to give to every communication we have received, the most marked attention, to bestow on its substance and subject a minute examination, and we trust that in this department of our business we have given satisfaction. Whatever we found in such communications calculated in any way to effect good, whether to serve the advancement of the great measures to which we have alluded, or to throw light on any other matters circulated to promote local or public improvements, we willingly gave to the public; but when these had a tendency to inflict injury, by attacking private character, to awaken prejudice, to establish the ascendancy of sect or party, and thereby sever that bond of christian union, which should unite all christians, and which being the source of reciprocal kindness and munificence, is the foundation upon which Society can securely rest, when such was the substance of any communication, we confined it, as we ever shall confine such matters to oblivion, without meaning any disparagement to its author.

Such is the line of conduct that we have hitherto pursued, and such we will make it our duty to persevere in, as long as we have the management of a paper. But whilst we endeavored to discharge our duty to our Patrons as regards the publication of local matters, we have not lost sight of another most important branch of duty incumbent on the conductors of public journals, namely, to lay before our readers the news of those important changes, which have taken place, and which in the lapse of time must take place in all the institutions of every civilized country. Of these important events, we have endeavored to give as detailed and succinct an account as space would admit. The year which is almost past, has left for the pages of historians, the record of many interesting events—the principles of impartial and popular legislation, and of responsible government either in parent countries or their Colonies, have forced themselves through every barrier, almost to complete recognition—and when we consider the impetus which must be necessarily given to public opinion by the rapidity of steam communication, and the felicitous improvements lately made in the management of the Press, we must expect to hear much more frequently than usual of changes and revolutions in those institutions created or organized by the limited minds of men; the seeds of these changes are already sown in many countries in Europe, their plants are in some, making their appearance, and want but a little time to bring them to full grown maturity. France would appear to be on the eve of revolutionizing for another organic change in her institutions—England is looking for a more extensive charter—Ireland is struggling for a repeal of the Union. We might allude to other important questions involving the interests of large portions of the people, both of Europe and America, which have assumed a prominent feature within the last year, and engrossing as they do, so much of public attention, and there being no likelihood of a speedy adjustment, must in future furnish public journals with abundant and interesting matter for publication, had we not already respassed too far, and certainly much further than we intended on the patience of our readers. We shall now conclude by again thanking our numerous and respectable readers for their kind patronage, and trust that we shall continue to merit a continuance of their support and kindness both by continuing to promote their local and individual interests, and furnishing them with such foreign news as may be interesting and subjects of useful entertainment.

Extracts from the President's Message will be found on our first page.

We have been handed the following notice for insertion by Geo. S. Hill, Esq., Member for this County.

A Petition will be presented at the ensuing Session of General Assembly, by the inhabitants of Saint Stephen, Saint David, and St. James, for the erection of the Northern part of Charlotte into a separate County, which Petition will be in substance a renewal of previous Petitions for the same purpose.

Commercial Society.—The Montreal Transcript of the 3d inst. notices a meeting which had been held in that city for the purpose of forming a Society, for the promotion and diffusion of Commercial Knowledge. John Young, Esq., was appointed chairman, and James Douglass, Esq., Sec'y. A Committee of six was then appointed to choose an appropriate name for the association, and to draw up a Constitution for the same.

Literary and Scientific Club. We would intimate, that the Rev. A. McLean will Lecture before the Literary Club, on Monday evening next, being the continuation from last Season of a course on Organic Nature, we trust that he will have such an audience as the talents of the author merit.

The British Queen, on her return to England, is to lay up for repairs till the 10th of March.—The 10th of each month is to be her regular sailing days next season, going and coming.

An Express from Head Quarters (Mr. Maclean), we understand, passed through Woodstock on Thursday last, en route to Quebec, with despatches for the Gov. General. We did not see Mr. M., nor have we been able to ascertain the purport of his mission, but only surmise it to be relating to the sudden and important movements that have taken

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Public Landing in Saint Stephen, on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of Andrew Robinson, of in & to a certain Lot of Land in the Bailey Settlement, Parish of Saint James, on which he now resides; the same containing 200 acres with about 15 acres under good grass and well fenced, and adjoining Land owned by Thomas Robinson on one side and by John Robinson on the other, with good barn &c. thereon.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim & Demand of DANIEL McLACHLAN, of & to a certain Lot of Land in the Bailey Settlement, St. James, purchased by him from John McCurdy by deed dated 15th October 1834—the said Lot contains 103 acres, with about 12 acres cultivated and well fenced, with a good frame house &c. thereon, bounded by Lands owned on the N. by A. McLachlan S. by land owned lately by A. McCurdy on the E. by land owned by J. McCurdy & on the W. by land owned by J. McCurdy.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim & Demand of Exorors S. McLACHLAN, to a certain piece of Land containing 50 acres on which he now resides, in rear of the Bailey Settlement and adjoining Geo. Thurlston's land, with about 6 acres under grass, well fenced, with a good barn &c. thereon.

The said several lots having been taken on Executions in favor of John Grimmer, against Andrew Robinson, D. McLachlan, and Edmund S. McLachlan issued out of the Supreme Court of 23rd 14: 51, also in favor of James Allanish against Andrew Robinson for £25 16-6 against Daniel McLachlan for £32 14-8 and against Edward S. McLachlan for £39 15-5 besides Sheriff's fees and expenses.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Saint Andrews May 20, 1840.

On MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY, 1841, between the hours of 12 in the forenoon, and 4 in the afternoon, at the County Court House in Saint Andrews, will be sold at Public Auction, to satisfy several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

ALL the Right and Title of WILLIAM DOUGLAS, of Minister's Island, to the following properties, viz:—The Farm and Land on the said Island, now in the occupation of the said William Douglas.

ALSO, Lot No. 6, in Block lettered D, in Morris Division of the Town plot of Saint Andrews with the house, out-houses, and buildings thereon, lately in the occupation of William Ker-Entr.

ALSO, Lot No. 6 in Block lettered F in Fanning's division of the Cape Ann Grant and part of Lot number 4 in Block lettered X in Wentworth's Division of the same grant in the Parish of St. David containing 185 acres more or less.

ALSO, Lots numbered 8 and 1 in the 4th tract of the military location on the western side of the old Provincial road leading from Saint Andrews to Fredericton, containing 190 acres more or less.

ALSO, Lot No. 8 in the third tract of the said military location containing 100 acres more or less.

AND ALSO, The South Western moiety or half-part of Lot No. 13 on the said third tract on the south east side of the said road containing 50 acres more or less. **ALSO** Lot No. 2 and the south west moiety or half-part of Lot No. 4, both in the first tract of the said location, and on the south east side of the said road, containing 190 acres, more or less.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, June 17, 1840.

On SATURDAY, the 30th day of January, 1841, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, will be sold at the Court House, in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of JAMES CAMPBELL, late Deputy Provincial Treasurer, to a certain Tract of Land, with Appurtenances, situate in the Parish of St. Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, and described in the Grant from the Crown to him, nearly as follows:—viz

Beginning at a Stake at the North East-ern angle of Lot No. Two, granted to David Goswilling in the fifth tier of William Macdonald's survey, in Clarence Hill Settlement, between the Digdigash and Maguadavic Rivers, made in the year 1837, crossing the old Fredericton Road, to the eastern side of a reserved road, and containing 400 Acres more or less. The same being seized under a Writ of Extent.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, July 27, 1840.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 6th day of FEBRUARY next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest of THOMAS DAVIS, of in & to a certain Lot or parcel of Land, situate in the Parish of Saint George, being part of the Mill Lands heretofore granted to Samuel Dine, Esq. and Samuel McDougall, marked number four, in a certain plan of a division after said land declared to be annexed to a certain Bend or Instrument bearing date the 17th day of September, 1835, and made between Josiah Davis and Phoebe his wife, of the one part, and one Thomas Milledge the other part, and also of in and to eight rods of lot number five in the said plan.

The property above described having been taken under several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, August 6, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House in Saint Andrews on SATURDAY, the 8th day of May next, between the hours of noon and four o'clock.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim & Demand of DAVID LEIGHTON, of in and to all that certain LOT or PARCEL of LAND, in the Parish of Saint David, on which he now resides, containing 100 acres more or less, and lying between Daniel Hill's and James Stevenson's Farms, on the War-wig point. The same having been taken by Virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favor of Harris Heth, against said James Leighton, endorsed to levy £18 5-2 and interest from 8th April 1839. Also £8 4-10 besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Oct. 12, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of January, 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.

SO much of the Real Estate of DAVID BASSETT, situate, lying and being on Pleasant Ridge, Lot No. 11, in the County of Charlotte, bounded on the North by a lot occupied by William Smart, and on the South by a lot granted to James Steen, as will pay the non resident Tax assessed thereon, for the year of our Lord 1840, due notice thereof having been previously given by the Collector of Rates in the above Parish as by Law required.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Saint Andrews, Dec. 8, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Wednesday the sixteenth day of JUNE next, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the New Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand, of the ACADIAN COMPANY, in and to all the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and appurtenances of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, Sluices, Wharves, Buildings, Erections, and Improvements thereon, being and standing; and also the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, and appertaining. Which said Lands, Premises, and Tenements are particularly mentioned and described, or intended to be in a conveyance thereof heretofore made by Timothy Williams, David Dudley, and Neal D. Shaw the former owners thereof, to the said Acadian Company, and bearing date the fourth day of September, 1837. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under an execution of Fieri facias, at the suit of Louis A. Cazenove, against the said Acadian Company, endorsed to levy £25-6-3 with interest on the sum of £277 9s 4d from the 18th June 1840, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. St. Andrews, 8th Dec. 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the New Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of JULY 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of FRANCIS THIBAUD, of in and to a certain Lot of LAND, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, on the Eastern side of the River Maguadavic, containing 100 acres more or less, devised to the late FRANCIS THIBAUD, by Paul B. B. B. in his last will, adjoining the southern boundary of Lands owned by Dr. DeWolfe.

AND ALSO, ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of the said FRANCIS THIBAUD, of in and to a certain other Lot of LAND situate in the said Parish on the Eastern side of the said River Maguadavic, containing 100 acres more or less.

AND ALSO of in and to two other certain Lots of LAND situate in the said Parish on the Eastern side of the River Maguadavic conveyed by Lachlan Cameron, Esq. to the said Francis Thibaud by Deed executed 1st Sept. 1834. Seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of James Fraser, junr. to satisfy a debt of £72 18-3d and Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Dec. 16, 1840.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the New Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY the 24th day of JULY, 1841, between the hours of noon and 5 p. m.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of WILLIAM STINSON, of in and to a certain Lot or parcel of Land, with the buildings thereon, situated on Saint Andrews Island, bounded on the East by Land owned by Joseph Stinson, senr. and on the west by land owned by Eliza Lloyd, containing 40 acres more or less. Seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Alexander Kennedy, to satisfy a debt of £221 6d with interest, £2 11s, costs and Sheriff's fees.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, Dec. 16, 1840.

DOCTOR SPHON'S SICK HEADACHE REMEDY. FOR the permanent cure of this distressing complaint, never fails. When resorted to, it frequently restores the system, and does away the causes of the SICK & NERVOUS HEADACHE. Thousands have tried it, and found precisely the relief which the article promises to bestow. Certificates of the strongest kind, and from the most respectable persons, as to the possession of the property, some of which have been published, testifying to the permanent cure, and attesting to the immediate relief given by this remedy. It affords relief to the afflicted in 10 or 20 minutes from the

first dose. Trial when the symptoms of an attack are felt, it prevents the further progress of the complaint, and can produce no danger of any kind by its excessive dose; as in such a case it would only throw off the contents of the stomach, leaving it sweet and healthy with an excellent appetite. All afflicted with headache should not fail to procure the article and relieve themselves from so distressing a complaint.

Physicians have in many instances given it to their patients, and in every instance, to our knowledge, with great satisfaction. It is a complaint with which physicians do not wish to have anything to do, and generally prescribe only for temporary relief; consequently Dr. Sphon's Sick Headache Remedy creates the opposition which some other proprietary articles meet from that source.

Try it once and you never will regret it. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and does not require any change of diet or exercise.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher street N. Y., and by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

From the Boston Chronicle, Jan. 10. By Y. sec by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co. the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputed to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so much gone as to expose entirely her pinning development, which, considering that they took care to make a suitable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks that she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to medical remedies, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now single in rich profusion, glossy, and of a fine blackness. We are not puffing—none of the commodity has been sent to us, and indeed we do not want any, for though we were obliged to test a wig a year ago, we have now, through the same, hair enough, and of a passable quality, as our own.

DARING FRAUD. The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Address: COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

TO THE BALD HEADED. This is to certify that I have been bald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head is now covered with hair. I have to certify any one of the fact that will call and see me at 21th Union. The above article I bought at Griswold, Case & Co's store, who had it from Comstock & Co. JOHN J. AQUILL, Jr. Delhi, July 17, 1840. Sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

JUDGE PATTERSON. Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives. Middlesex, N. J., March 12, 1840. Messrs. Comstock & Co. Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purposes for which it is intended. I have to certify that I have been afflicted with a very distressing complaint, which has been cured by the use of the Balm of Columbia, sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

I hereby certify that my daughter has been afflicted with a headache for the space of about 20 years, the attacks occurring once in about two weeks, frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the prostrations have been so severe, as to render her unable to perform any one of the duties of daily life. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try Sphon's Headache Remedy as sold by you, and to the great relief and appointment and joy of myself and all her friends. I have to certify that the first dose of the medicine. She has followed by the directions with the article, and it every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, and she is now permanently cured. The attacks are now very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefited by the use of this truly invaluable medicine, I enclose hereto to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant. J. PATTERSON, Judge of the Court of C. P. Sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

HEWES' NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT. THIS article is offered to the public as a never failing cure for the Rheumatism, and in fact for a number of years sustained its reputation, and accompanied cures which had defied the power of every other article. In acute and recent cases, relief is instantly afforded, and in chronic cases, the relief is more gradual, but the cure is permanent. The Liniment and its chronic Rheumatism, the relief is more gradual, but the cure is permanent. The Liniment and its chronic Rheumatism, the relief is more gradual, but the cure is permanent.

For the relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, I beg you to ask—ask of those who know—ask MATTHEW J. MYERS, Esq. Athens, N. Y., ask Gen. DUFF GREEN, late of Washington city, each of these gentlemen know of easier and more reliable remedies of physicians, though tried for many years; that have been cured by the use of the genuine HAYS' LINIMENT. Thousands of other persons know similar cures. We appeal to their sense of justice—their human feelings.

It is but a duty you owe to your suffering fellow beings to let this great remedy be known. Speak of it then to all your friends. This will save much pain where the newspapers are not read, or where readers are prejudiced, because so many worthless articles are advertised for the same purpose. To buyers we say, if all who have used it do not say it is beyond all praise, these articles are not to be trusted. Will any one suffering refuse now to try it? If he does he ought to be pitied more for his obstinacy than his suffering.

Mr. Hays would never consent to offer this article, were he not compelled by his sense of moral and religious duty—to do all in his power, for the victims of distress and misery. For this purpose he would sooner devote a fortune, than secure a dollar for any newspaper article.

LOOK OUT! Some scoundrels have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you, and that is the name of COMSTOCK & CO., that name may be altered on the wrapper, or you are deceived. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine.

SOLEMAN HAYS, 2 Fletcher street, New York, and Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

CAUTION! The Parent of Safety. A NATURAL "PILE" may be positively cured by using (when the preliminary symptoms are felt) the celebrated HAYS' LINIMENT. There is no more than our hundred proof of this, and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond endurance by this dreadful complaint, who keep themselves whole from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel the first approach of its approach, or this Liniment is the most perfect proof.

NOTE: None Genuine without the name of COMSTOCK & CO. written on the wrapper.

Sold at No. 2 Fletcher street, N. Y., and by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen. The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. T. Edridge, and have found it highly efficacious, and as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain hair dye.

W. M. HATCHER, Senator, Methodist Minister in Saint George's Church, No. 20 North 11th street.

John P. Inglis, 311 Arch street, John D. Thomas, N. B. 13th and 14th streets, John E. Ferry, 101 Spruce street, Hugh A. Curry, 213 South 7th street, John G. J. Junior, 123 Arch street.

The aged and those who prefer not using any oil, may be always assured that the Balm of Columbia, sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews, is the most perfect proof of this, and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond endurance by this dreadful complaint, who keep themselves whole from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel the first approach of its approach, or this Liniment is the most perfect proof.

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Have you a cough?—Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason—That in no case of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. 2 Fletcher street near Pearl, and at nearly all respectable Drug Stores.—and Dr. McSTAY, St. Andrews.

ASK, INQUIRE—A K T H O E WHO KNOW THOSE ONLY WHO KNOW BY TRIAL and immediate observation, can form any idea of

the effects of the perfect relief of the almost insupportable throes, in cases of the PILES, RHEUMATISM, ALL SWELLINGS, and ALL INTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the use of Hays' Liniment. Find one who has used it that will outlast it above all things ever used, and you will find—what cannot be faked.

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New-Brunswick, CLOTH & FANCY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received part of his FALL STOCK of British Goods, among which are,

Superfine, black, blue, brown, and invisible green BROAD CLOTHS; Pilot, Beaver, Flushing Cassimere, Buckskins, Tweeds, Sattinets, and Homespuns. Plain and figured Merinos, and Saxony Cloths, Shawls in variety. Flannels of all colours, Blankets all sizes; Grey and white Cottons, Calicoes of all patterns, with a general assortment of Woolen, Silk, and Cotton Goods, and Groceries, too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at unusually low prices for CASH.

JOHN IRWIN, Saint Andrews, August 29th, 1840—34—17

TO FISHERMEN. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received on Consignment direct from the Manufacturers in England, which he offers for SALE.

—For Cash— Herring Nets, 30 Rans 2-1-2, 2-5-8, 2-3-4, in 150 Mesh.

St. Peter Cod Lines, 12, 15, & 18 thread Salmon Trawl in 216 Slips, Two thread Herring Twine, Shoe Thread.

If the above is suitable to the Market, a full supply will be imported, promptly, and at low rates.

JOHN WILSON, Saint Andrews, August 11, 1840-182

Iron, & Stoves. On Consignment.

11 Tons Bar IRON, assorted, 10 Canada STOVES, from 20 to 22 inch.

JAMES W. STREET, Oct. 27, 1840.

ARRIV & DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Arrive from United States daily at 12 a. m. Saint