

# ROCERY ISHMENT.

K. BOYD,  
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# The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Volume VIII

No. XLVI

Price 15s.]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1841.

[17s. 6d. by Mail

## From the Knickerbocker. THE POOR LAWYER. BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

I had taken my breakfast, and was waiting for my horse, when passing up and down the piazza, I saw a young girl seated near the window, evidently a visitor. She was very pretty, with auburn hair, and blue eyes, and was dressed in white. I had seen nothing of the kind since I had left Richmond, and at that time I was too much of a boy to be struck with female beauty. She was so delicate and dainty looking, so different from the hale, buxom, brown girls of the woods—and then her white dress! It was dazzling! Never was a poor youth so taken by surprise, and suddenly bewitched. My heart yearned to know her, but how was I to accost her? I had grown wild in the woods, and had none of the habits of polite life. Had she been like Peggy Pugh or Sally Pigham, or any of my leather dressed belles of the pigeon roost, I should have approached her without dread; nay, had she been as fair as Shurt's daughters, with their looking glass lockets, I should not have hesitated; but that white dress, and those auburn ringlets and blue eyes, and delicate looks, quite daunted, while they fascinated, I don't know what put it into my head, but I thought all at once I would kiss her! It would take a long acquaintance to arrive at such a boon, but I might seize it by sheer robbery.—Nobody knew me here, I would just step in and snatch a kiss, mount my horse and ride off. She would not be the worse for it; and the kiss—oh, I should die if I did not get it.

I gave no time for the thought to cool, but entered the house and stepped lightly into the room—She was seated with her back to the door, looking out of the window, and did not hear my approach. I tapped her chair, and she turned her head and looked up. I smothered as sweet a kiss as ever was stolen, and vanished in a twinkling. The next moment I was on horseback galloping homeward, my heart tingling at what I had done.

After a variety of amusing adventures, Ringwood attends the study of the law, in an obscure settlement in Kentucky, where he devoted night and day. Ralph pursues his studies, occasionally argues at a debating society, and at length becomes quite a genius in the eyes of the married ladies of the village.

I called to take tea one evening with one of these ladies, when to my surprise, and somewhat to my confusion, I found here the identical blue-eyed little beauty whom I had so audaciously kissed. I was formally introduced to her, but neither of us betrayed any signs of previous acquaintance, except by blushing to the eyes. While tea was getting ready, the lady of the house went out of the room to give some directions, and left us alone. Heaven and earth! what a situation! I would have given all the pittance I was worth, to have been in the deepest dell of the forest. I felt the necessity of saying something in excuse for my former rudeness. I could not conjure up an idea, nor utter a word.—Every moment matters were growing worse. I felt at once tempted to do as I had done when I robbed her of the kiss—to bolt from the room and take to flight; but I was chained to the spot, for I really longed to gain her good will.

At length I plucked up courage, on seeing her equally confused with myself, and walking desperately up to her, I exclaimed,

"I have been trying to muster up something to say to you, but I cannot. I feel that I am in a horrible scrape! Do have pity on me, and help me out of it."

A smile dimpled upon her mouth, and played among the blushes of her cheek. She looked up with a shy, but arch glance of the eye, that expressed a volume of comic recollections; we both broke into a laugh, and from that moment all went well.

Passing the delightful description that succeeded, we proceeded to the denouement of Ringwood's love affair—the marriage and settlement.

That very Autumn I was admitted to the bar, and a month afterwards was married.—We were a young couple, she not above sixteen, I not above twenty, and both almost without a dollar in the world.—The establishment which we set up was suited to our circumstances,—a low house with two small rooms, a bed, a table, a half dozen knives and forks, a half dozen spoons,—every thing by half dozens,—a little delph ware, every thing in a small way; we were so poor but then so happy.

We had not been married many days, when a court was held in a country town, about twenty-five miles off. It was necessary for me to go there, and put myself in the business, but how was I to go?—I had expended all my means in our establishment, and then it was hard parting with my wife so soon after marriage. However, go I must. Money must be made, or we should have the wolf at the door. I accordingly borrowed a horse, and borrowed a little cash, and rode off from my door, leaving my wife standing at it, and waving her hand after me. Her last look, so sweet and becoming, went to my heart. I felt as if I could go through fire and water, for

her. I arrived at the country town on a cool October evening. The inn was crowded, for the court was to commence on the following day.

I knew no one, and wondered how I, a stranger and mere youngster, was to make my way in such a crowd, and get business. The public room was thronged with all the idlers of the country, who gathered together on such occasions. There was some drinking going forward, with a great noise and a little altercation. Just as I entered the room, I saw a rough bully of a fellow, who was partly intoxicated, strike an old man. He came swaggering by me, and elbowed me as I passed. I immediately knocked him down, and kicked him into the street. I needed no better introduction. I had half a dozen rough shakes of the hand, and invitations to drink, and found myself quite a personage in this rough assemblage.

The next morning court opened—I took my seat among the lawyers, but I felt as a mere spectator, not having any idea where business was to come from. In the course of the morning a man was put to the bar, charged with passing counterfeit money, and was asked if he was ready for trial. He answered in the negative. He had been confined in a place where there were no lawyers, and had not had an opportunity of consulting any.—He was told to choose a counsel from the lawyers present, and he ready for trial the following day. He looked around the court and selected me. I was thunderstruck! I could not tell why he should make such a choice. I, a heedless youngster, unpractised at the bar, perfectly unknown. I felt diffident, yet delighted, and could have hugged the rascal.

Before leaving the court he gave me one hundred dollars in a bag, as a retainer fee. I could scarcely believe my senses—it seemed like a dream. The heaviness of the fee spoke but lightly of the man's innocence—but that was no affair of mine. I followed him to the jail, and learned of him all the particulars of the case; and from thence I went to the clerk's office, and took minutes of the indictment. I then examined the law on the subject, and prepared my brief in my room. All this occupied me until midnight, when I went to bed and tried to sleep. It was all in vain. Never in my life was I more wide awake. A host of thoughts and fancies kept rushing into my mind;—the shower of gold that had so unexpectedly fallen into my lap, the idea of my poor little wife at home, that I was to astonish her with my good fortune. But the awful responsibility I had undertaken to speak for the first time in a strange court, the expectations the culprit had formed of my talents; all these, and a crowd of similar notions, kept whirling through my mind.—I had tossed about all night, fearing morning would find me exhausted and incompetent; in a word, the day dawned on me a miserable fellow.

I got up feverish and nervous. I walked out before breakfast, striving to collect my thoughts and tranquilize my feelings. It was a bright morning—the air was pure and frosty; I bathed my forehead and my hands in a beautiful running stream, but I could not allay the fever that raged within. I returned to breakfast, but could not eat. A single cup of coffee formed my repast. It was time to go to court, and I went there with a throbbing heart. I believe if it had not been for the thoughts of my dear little wife in her lonely house, I should have given back to the man his dollars, and relinquished the cause. I took my seat, looking, I am convinced, more like a culprit than the rogue I was to defend.

When the time came for me to speak, my heart died within me. I rose embarrassed and dismayed, and stammered in opening my cause. I went on from bad to worse, and felt as if I was going down. Just then, the public prosecutor, a man of talents, but somewhat rough in his practice, made a sarcastic remark on something I had said. It was like an electric spark, and ran tingling through every vein in my body. In an instant my diffidence was gone. My whole spirit was in arms. I answered with promptness, for I felt the cruelty of such an attack upon a novice in my situation. The public prosecutor made a kind of apology. This, for a man of his redoubtable powers, was a vast concession. I renewed my argument with a fearful growl, carried the case triumphantly, and the man was acquitted.

This was the making of me. Every body was curious to know who this new lawyer was that had suddenly risen among them, and heaped the Attorney-General in the very outset. The story of my debut at the inn on the preceding evening, when I knocked down a bully, and kicked him out of doors, for striking an old man, was circulated with favorable exaggeration. Even my heedless chin and juvenile countenance was in my favor, for the people gave me far more credit than I deserved. The chance business which occurs at our courts came thronging in upon me. I was repeatedly employed in other causes, and by Saturday night, when the court closed, I found myself with a hundred and fifty dollars in silver, three hundred dollars in notes, and a horse that I afterwards sold for two hundred dollars more.

Never did a miser gloat more on his money, and with more delight. I locked the door of my room, piled the money in a heap on the table, walked around it with my elbow on the table, and my chin upon my hands, and gazed upon it. Was I thinking of the money? No—I was thinking of my little wife and home.

Another sleepless night ensued, but what a night of golden fancies and splendid air.

As soon as the morning dawned, I was up, mounted the borrowed horse on which I had come to court, and led the other, which I received as a lee. All the way I was delighting myself with the thoughts of the surprise I had in store for my wife; for both of us expected I should spend all the money I had borrowed, and return in debt.

Our meeting was joyous, as you may suppose; but I played the part of the Indian hunter, who, when he returns from the chase, never for a time speaks of his success. She had prepared a rustic meal for me, and while it was getting ready, I seated myself at an old-fashioned desk in one corner, and began to count over my money and put it away. She came to me before I had finished, and asked me who I had collected the money for? "For myself, to be sure," replied I, with affected coolness, "I made it at court."

She looked at me for a moment incredulously. I tried to keep my countenance and play the Indian, but it would not do. My muscles began to twitch, my feelings all at once gave way, I caught her in my arms, laughed, cried, and danced about the room like a crazy man. From that time forward, we never wanted money.

## AN ACT

To appoint Inspectors of Flour and Meal in the Towns of Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen, and Saint George, in the County of Charlotte.

WHEREAS great frauds are practiced in the adulteration and "packing of Flour and Meal previous to its being imported into this Country, it is deemed expedient and necessary that Inspectors of Flour and Meal should be appointed for the purpose of detecting and putting an end to such frauds.

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, that from and after the passing of this Act, all Flour and Meal imported or brought into the Towns of Saint Andrews, Saint Stephen, and Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, shall be inspected and weighed, by persons to be appointed to that office by the Justices of said County.

II. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace, at the first General Sessions annually to appoint fit and proper persons to be inspectors of Flour and Meal in the respective Towns in said County; and such persons, before they enter on the duties of their office, shall respectively give bonds with two sufficient sureties to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, in sums not less than — Pounds, nor over One — Pounds as the said Justices in the said County may direct.

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of such Inspectors to inspect and weigh all Flour and Meal imported or brought into the aforesaid Towns of Saint Andrews, St. Stephen and Saint George; and the said Inspectors shall brand in plain and legible characters on the bilge of each and every barrel, across the staves, the initials of his christian name, and his surname at length, with the letters "INSPE." and also the letters "C. C." for "Charlotte County," the brands to occupy — lines, thus, or as the case may be:

"A. B. Inspector,  
Saint Andrews, C. C.  
Super, Fine,  
Middlings,  
Bad."

IV. And be it further enacted, That if the Master of any Vessel or Boat shall put, or receive on board any Vessel or Boat, or other carriage or conveyance, to transport the same from one part of the County to another part of the said County, any Flour or Meal in Barrels or half Barrels, which has not been inspected and branded in manner by this Act prescribed, he, she, or they, on conviction, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding — shillings, nor less than — shillings for each and every barrel or half barrel of such uninspected Flour or Meal.

V. And be it further enacted, That the said Inspectors shall respectively be paid for inspecting and Branding each and every Barrel or half Barrel of Flour or Meal at the following rate, viz:—for each Barrel when the quantity inspected for one individual at any one time does not exceed One Hundred Barrels, the sum of — pence; and when the quantity inspected for one individual at any one time shall exceed One Hundred Barrels, — pence for each Barrel, and half Barrel in proportion.

VI. And be it further enacted, That if any Inspector shall Brand any Flour or Meal without first having inspected it, or if he shall permit any other person or persons to use his Brand in violation or evasion thereof, such Inspector, and the person or persons so offending, shall each severally, forfeit and pay for every Cask so branded, not less than — shillings, nor more than — shillings; and such Inspector shall further be liable to be removed from office, and if any Inspector when called upon to

perform the duties of his office, shall neglect or refuse so to do, without good and sufficient reason, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence the sum of — shillings, and further, be liable to be removed from office.

VII. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall sell or offer for sale any Flour or Meal before being inspected, contrary to the provisions of this Act, he, she, or they shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for every Barrel or half Barrel of Flour or Meal so offered for sale, the sum of — shillings; provided always that no person shall be liable as aforesaid unless information be given and prosecution commenced within Thirty Days from the date of the offence.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That any penalties and forfeitures imposed and arising by virtue of this Act, when the same shall not exceed Five Pounds, shall be recovered before any Justice of the Peace, or when the same shall be more than Five Pounds, and shall not exceed Fifteen Pounds, before any two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace together with the clerk of the Court, on the oath of one or more credible witnesses or witnesses, and to be levied by warrant of distress under the Hand and Seal of such Justice or Justices, and sale of the offender's goods and chattels; and if want of sufficient distress such offender shall suffer not less than — days nor more than — days imprisonment; and in case such Fine shall exceed Fifteen Pounds, the same may be recovered in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record in this Province by action of debt, together with costs of suit; one half of such penalties and forfeitures to be paid to the person or persons who shall sue for the same and the other half to be paid to the Commissioners or Overseers of the Poor of the Town or Parish where such offence shall be committed, for the benefit of the Poor of such Town or Parish.

IX. And be it further enacted, That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to extend to a re-inspection of Flour or Meal that has already been inspected in any other Town in this County, nor to any Meal or Flour brought in by water or inland communication, when such Flour or Meal is intended solely for the consumption of the party bringing in the same.

X. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the First Day of December which will be in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and

## SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

[Morning Post.]

The Speech by the Royal Commissioners on the prorogation of parliament is adapted to the peculiarity of the present position of affairs. It is more concise than usual—less general in its review of topics. Instead of using words about various important matters which are usually framed so as to mean nothing, it spares the words and avoids the topics altogether. We do not know that we should decy all at once upon this being an improvement, if we supposed that it was to be taken as the commencement of an innovation upon established usage as regards Royal speeches to Parliament. But we do not suppose any such thing. The framers of the Royal Speech evidently regard the late session as a kind of extra session, having a special purpose, namely, to decide whether the late Ministers of her Majesty did, or did not, possess the confidence of the country so as to enable them to continue to carry on the Government. The point having been decided in the negative, and a new Ministry constituted, the circumstances of the time commanded that the session should cease as soon as the indispensable routine business was disposed of.

For it was no ordinary change from one set of Ministers to another. Exceedingly important measures relating to the finance of the country had become necessary by the depletion of the revenue as compared with the expenditure, and other important measures relating to the commerce of the country had become expedient, through the conduct of the late Government leading to a strong public expectation of some such thing. Measures affecting both these points, namely, public finance and private commerce, were proposed by the late Government to Parliament, and rejected. The party rejecting have now come into the Government, admitting that measures relating to public finance and private commerce are necessary, but denying that those which had been proposed were wise or expedient. This is the position of affairs. The session has done its work in disapproving of one Government, and recommending another to power. The new Government avows that it requires time for consideration of the measures it will propose, and nothing can be done until that time for consideration is afforded.

With regard to the general distress there is a paragraph eminently worthy of the benevolent Sovereign of a free people:—

"Her Majesty has commanded us to repeat the expression of her deep concern at the distress which has prevailed for a considerable period in some of the manufacturing districts; and to assure you that you may rely upon the cordial concurrence of Her Majesty in all such measures as shall appear, after mature consideration, best calculated to prevent the recurrence of that distress, and to promote the great object of all Her Majesty's wishes—the happiness and contentment of her people."

This must be looked upon not only as a declaration of Royal good feeling and benevolence, but a manifesto of the principles of the Government which advised the Royal Address. Whatever then may be said by the emissaries of revolution—whatever may be prompted by the malice and disappointment of certain hangers-on of the defeated party, of this country may be certain, that the main object of the present Conservative Government is to promote the happiness and contentment of the whole body of her Majesty's subjects.

## [Morning Chronicle.]

Parliament is prorogued to the 11th of November, but it is understood that further prorogations will prevent its re-assembling till February next. The Government has obtained money for its various purposes, and the intervening period will be employed in sound-ing the Tory arispracy throughout the country as to the degree in which they may be disposed to relax the corn-law. We have heard it observed that some misunderstanding on the subject of the corn-law must have preceded the formation of the present Cabinet.

To some extent, no doubt, the members of the Cabinet must have come to an understanding on the subject. Indeed, this is implied in the previous rejection of the budget. But as the country gentlemen are fully as much distinguished for their obstinacy as their sense, and as their opinions must, in a great measure, determine the course of the Government, any understanding of the Government on the subject of the corn-law must have had reference, not so much to the views of the individual members of the Cabinet, as the views of the landed aristocracy. What the Duke of Richmond blurted out at the opening of the session, however ungracious, must have been felt to be true. The landed aristocracy gave the ministers their majority, on an understanding that they would maintain the principle of the corn-law, and as they had brought them in, they would turn them out if they had abandoned that principle.

Much must depend upon the events of the period of the recess. The opinion of the people, conveyed in the memorials agreed to at the various meetings held throughout the country, has been disregarded. Ministers had no power to comply with the wishes of the people. Sir Robert Peel, no doubt, received the fee; but more than a knowledge of the case of the patient was necessary to enable him to prescribe. He is but the servant of the landed aristocracy, and he feels the necessity of taking no step which has not previously received their sanction. But though the opinion of the people has not extorted from Ministers a compliance with their wishes, and the suffering millions are left to bear their privations and distress as they best can, till it is convenient for Ministers to attend to their condition, the demonstrations have not been useless. We have abundant evidence of the inclinations of the landed aristocracy; but if the people follow up with spirit the course on which they have entered, an impression may be made both on Ministers and those who influence Ministers. The history of the last twenty years is exceedingly instructive in this respect. We have the declarations of Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington to guide us as to the means by which statesmen may be moved. We have also the history of the Reform Bill for our instruction. No one supposes that, when the determination was adopted of memorializing the Queen to obtain the prevention of the prorogation of Parliament, any expectation was entertained that Ministers would alter their determination to prorogue. But the meetings served to shew that the sense of the country was strongly against the prorogation. It seemed, moreover, to make the people acquainted with their own strength. They who suggested the measure of memorializing must have occupied their thoughts with the steps to be taken should the measure be followed by prorogation. The prorogation having taken place, we enter on the second act of the drama. Upon the manner in which this act shall be performed everything will depend.

It appears that of the first 500 pupils at the military school at Fontenelle, 202 died on the field of battle, five rose to the rank of lieutenant-generals; 28 to that of major-generals, and fifty seven to those of colonels and lieutenant-colonels. The major part of the remainder rose to eminence of servants of the crown, or in civil professions.

A pamphlet, by Lord Alvanley, upon the present state of Ireland and the measures that have been proposed for restoring to that unhappy country the tranquillity from the want of which she has for ages been suffering, has just been published.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. David Balfour, to be Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session in Scotland, and the Hon. Charles Hope, to be one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the Uni-



ted Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland under Henry Dunlop, Esq., commander in her majesty's navy.

Such has been the demand ever since August for the works to be executed for the numerous ships then put into commission at Chatham, that the workmen have been entirely withdrawn from all ships on the slips.

**Death of Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse.**—It is with deep and sincere sorrow we have to announce to our readers the death of Sir Humphrey Le Fleming Senhouse, K. C. H., Senior Naval Officer of Her Majesty in China. This much lamented event took place on board of Her Majesty's Ship *Blenheim*, on Monday the 14th May, at half-past 8 o'clock in the morning, and the immediate cause of the veteran commander's death, was a violent fever, brought on by great physical and mental exertions, and by exposure to the sun during the late expedition to Canton. There is very little doubt that the illness of Sir Fleming was aggravated by disappointment on the attack on Canton not being persevered in, and by all the advantages not being reaped, which the dauntless and masterly exertions of the army and navy had led most people to expect. It was, we understand, Sir Fleming Senhouse's wish to be buried in Macao, in preference to the British settlement of Hong Kong, by which the late gallant officer seemed to call in question the probability of the permanent settlement of that island. The mortal remains of Sir Fleming were consequently carried to that city in the steamer *Nemesis*.

**Memoir of Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, K. C. H., Senior Naval Officer of Her Majesty in China.**—This gallant officer was first employed in a naval capacity as the bearer of despatches from Lord Hugh Seymour to the Admiralty, announcing the capture of Saruman, in 1839, and in the month of January, 1843, he acted as an able assistant to Captain Philip Beaver, at the debarkation of the British army in Bay Roberts, Martinique. His promotion to the rank of Commander took place in June 2, in the latter year.

But it was in the year 1843, that our officer most signally himself. In the month of July, Capt. Senhouse, along with Capt. Jas. Sanders, of the Junon, was stationed with the ship *Sloop Martin*, of 16 carrouses, 34 pounds, and 2 long-nines, in Delaware Bay. On the 20th, about 8 a. m. she had the misfortune to run aground in the shallow water of Crow's Shoal, while the Junon was away. The flotilla of American gun-boats and black vessels, seeing this to the amount of ten attacked her close on the Shoals. Although Captain Senhouse despatched of saving his ship from so formidable a force, he resolved to defend her to the last extremity. The gun-boats began the fire, and the Martin returned it with her carrouses, but finding they could not reach, Captain Senhouse had the nine-pounders transported from her ports, one to the fore-castle, and the other to the poop. For two hours all the guns of the American flotilla poured their fire upon the Martin, and it was only by timely assistance of gun-boats and men from the Junon that saved the gallant Martin from utter destruction. Her top gallant masts were struck, three of her men were mortally wounded, and four slightly so; the gun-boats had seven wounded. The bravery of Captain Senhouse in this desperate affair was beyond all praise. The force that attacked him was indeed formidable, considering that, besides the two sloops, there were two black-vessels of 100 tons each, which had been coasters, mounting long 18 pounders.

On the 30th of June, 1844, Captain Senhouse captured with his own hand, the American privateer *Snapdragon*, of 6 guns and 80 men; and on the 11th of the following month, he resisted powerfully in taking possession of Moose Island, in Passamaquoddy Bay. Capt. Senhouse returned home with despatches from Sir Alexander Cochrane, announcing the successful result of an expedition against Castine, in the Province of Maine. Sir H. Senhouse's post commission bore date October 12, 1844.

Accounts received by the *Castle Huntly*, a merchant ship, which left Macao on the 23rd June, state that the health of the troops, which had suffered from the great heat and the rains during the attack on Canton, was improving. The deaths are mentioned of Captain Brodie, of the troop-ship *Rattlesnake*, by apoplexy; Dr. Wallace, of H. M. S. *Cowsey*; Adjutant Wilson, of the 15th Royal Irish; and Lieut. Fitzgerald, of H. M. S. *Modeste*, in consequence of a wound received during the attack.

The death of Sir Fleming Senhouse has caused several promotions in the naval commands. Capt. Herbert, we understand, takes command of the *Blenheim*; Capt. Kuper is appointed to the *Calliope*; and Lieut. Pritchard, of the *Blenheim*, to the *Alligator*.

**The British Navy.**—It is some years since the business of naval preparation has been pressed forward with so much energy and activity in our dock-yards as it unquestionably is at this moment. At the outlets, and at Deptford, Woolwich, &c. shipwrights and armourers are in full employ—Naval stores and equipments of all kinds are being overhauled and supplied in every direction. But the greatest anxiety and bustle are occasioned by the large and simultaneous demands for seamen under circumstances unusually favourable in respect of the terms proposed for their engagement. It is impossible not to regard these manifestations with intense solicitude, inasmuch as they too plainly bespeak anticipations, on the part of our government, of the near approach of a crisis, which every good man, every reflecting well-wisher to his country must equally deplore, throughout the enormous expense of two of the largest states in the world. At the same time, the very pre-

sumption that a great convulsion of our political relations is threatened, and that its advent may be immediate—instantaneous—supplies the most unanswerable argument to demonstrate the necessity for our being adequately prepared to encounter it whenever it may happen.—*Morn. Her. Oct. 23.*

The new Board of Admiralty have directed that 1000 stout and muscular landsmen should be entered immediately for the navy, from 20 to 25 years of age.

Lieutenant, Domville, of the Grenadier Guards, son and heir of Sir Compton Domville, Bart., is expected to lead to the altar, in the course of the present month, one of the daughters of Sir Geo. Arthur, the late governor of Upper Canada.

About 600 horses were recently shipped from Dover for the French Cavalry, and there are about 2,500 horses in all contracted for.

The Earl of Suresbury, the most ancient in title of all the Roman Catholic nobility, and one of the most important in respect to his territorial possessions, has avowed himself a friend of Sir Robert Peel's Government.

The Princess de Camille, widow of Louis Bonaparte, is arrived in Paris, and has been received by the King and Queen.

**Death of the Bishop of Kilmore.**—Died at the Palace, Kilmore, Co. Wick, on the morning of the 10th, the Right Rev. G. de la P. Beresford, D. D., Lord Bishop of Kilmore, &c. &c. in the 43rd year of his episcopacy.

**Lieutenant Hall, of the Iron War-steamer *Nemesis*.**—On the subject of Capt. Hall's injury and the grave and interrupted rest in the *Post Register* of June 5, has the following:—

"We are glad to hear that Capt. Hall's hand is healing. It is, we believe, a general order in boats, that, when a rocket, after being fired, hangs in the tube, the crew should immediately jump overboard as the only means of saving themselves; therefore, the boats' crews of a vessel supplied with rockets, should be good swimmers. On the 25th ultimo, the rocket had been fired, and yet it hung fast in the tube. Captain Hall, knowing that not a moment was to be lost, with instant quickness, and the coolest daring, thrust his hand up to the tube whilst the rocket was sending out its fire downwards, and pushed the rocket out, nothing else but this daring deed could have prevented its explosion on board and killing all around it. A new Administration will have the pleasure and proud satisfaction of promoting this gallant and highly deserving officer to, we hope, post rank."

**The Niger Expedition.**—Letters from Cape Coast castle, dated the 25th July, report the stein vessels composing this expedition to have arrived there from Sierra Leone, the *Soudan* on the 15th, the *Albert* on the 19th, and the *Wanderer* on the 24th of that month. The apprehensions entertained by some persons previous to its departure from England, that the expedition might arrive at the mouth of the Niger somewhat late for ascending the river at the best possible period, appears to have been groundless, as from information gained on the coast, from persons who had been up the Niger with *Lander*, it is found that large vessels would be unable to proceed above Lou at an earlier period than the month of August.

### ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN! AT NEW YORK.

The steamer *Great Western* arrived at N. York at one o'clock on the 12th inst. She sailed from Bristol on the 23d ult., having made her passage in the same number of days as the *Britannia*, at Boston. She brings London dates two days later.

The *Great Western* left King's Road, Bristol, on Saturday, Oct. 23d. Among the passengers is the American Minister from the Court of Saint James.

The *Great Western* brings a large number of letters and papers.

The news which this steamer brings is interesting and important, as showing the progress of events in the old world.

The Queen held a Court and a privy Council at Buckingham Palace on the afternoon of the 21st ult. At the Court His Excellency Andrew Stevenson, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States, had an audience of Her Majesty, to take leave, and presented a letter from the President. His Excellency was introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Sir Edward Sugden had an audience of the Queen, to kiss hands on being appointed Chancellor of Ireland. The Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G. C. B. had an audience of Her Majesty, and kissed hands on being appointed Master General of the Ordnance.

The Privy Council was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord Warrick, lord president of the Council; Lord Lyndhurst, lord chancellor; Sir Robert Peel, first lord of the treasury; Sir James Graham, secretary of state for the home department; Earl of Aberdeen, secretary of state for foreign affairs; the Earl of Liverpool, lord steward of the household; the Earl of Delaware, lord chamberlain; and the Earl of Jersey, master of the horse. At the council Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday the 11th Nov. until Tuesday, the 21st Dec.

Lord Edenborough has been unanimously appointed Governor General of India, in pursuance of an intimation from the Board of Control, that the noble lord had been selected by her Majesty's government, to fill that high and important office.

The whole of the members of the cabinet, except Sir E. Knatchbull and the Earl of Ripon, who is at his seat, Nockton Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, remain in town, and it is believed will not leave until after the accession of her Majesty.

It is currently reported in the professional circles, that Lord Lyndhurst will relinquish the seals, at the commencement of the January term; and that Sir W. W. Follett, the solicitor-general will be his successor. In connection with this arrangement, it is also said that Lord Abinger will, at the same time, vacate the chiefship of the Exchequer, and that Sir Frederick Pollock will be his successor therein.

On the 22d ult. her Majesty took an airing in St. James's Park in an open carriage. Her Majesty, it is stated, looked remarkably well, and particularly cheerful.

The *Times* of the 22d says: "We are sorry to announce the death of Lady Amelia Frederica Gordon Lennox, aged ten years, after an illness of ten days, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond. This melancholy event took place on Wednesday night, at his grace's house in Portland-place, to the inexpressible grief of her heart-broken parents."

The distress among the inhabitants of many of the towns in England is dreadful. Public meetings continue to be held for the purpose of adopting some measures for the relief. The deputations appointed by the magistrates of Devonshire and of the town of Paisley, to pay the distressed state of inhabitants of that part of the country before Government, had an interview with Sir Robert Peel at his official residence in Downing-street. Mr. H. St. John, the member for Paisley, introduced the deputations, and Sir Robert Peel expressed much sympathy with the sufferings of the unemployed people. The principal object of the deputations was to solicit the patronage of Government to a metropolitan subscription; but to this proposal Sir Robert Peel declined giving his consent, though at the same time he expressed his readiness to support such a subscription, but as a private individual only.

A public meeting was to be held at the London Tavern on the 23d ult. for the purpose of taking into consideration the alarming distress existing among the operatives of Paisley.

### THE STANDARD.

SAINT-ANDREWS, FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1841.

**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 be over until next week.

**St. John and Black House.**  
Commissioner next week—John Lockhart.

**Marine Assurance Association.**  
Director next week—P. Smith.  
Office hours from 10 to 3 o'clock, every day, Sunday excepted.

**Saint Stephen's Bank.**  
WILLIAM PORTER, Esq., President.  
Director next week—Geo. H. Porter.  
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.—Oct. 12. Montreal.—Nov. 10.  
Liverpool.—Oct. 21. Quebec.—Nov. 11.  
Edinburgh.—Oct. 16. Halifax.—Nov. 10.  
Paris.—Oct. 16. New York.—Nov. 15.  
Toronto.—Nov. 3. Dayton.—Nov. 16.

### Another great Conflagration in ST. JOHN.

St. John has again been visited by an awful fire, which makes the fourth within five years, not including the Portland fire.

As we only received a correct account after our paper went to press, we can give but a list of the sufferers in this day's paper. The fire commenced between 10 and 11 o'clock on Monday night last, at the lower end of the South Market Wharf, the wind being fresh from the South West, the fire spread along along the whole Wharf crossing Ward street and taking the greater part of that street on both sides, crossing Water street to M'Avity & Co's store, and burning the opposite side to a cooper's shop, which was pulled down and prevented the fire spreading in that direction, it continued its progress along the South side of the Market Square, and extending thence round Prince William street to the Brick Store of Messrs. Parks & Hegan, (which proved an effectual barrier in that quarter. But to crown the calamity of this awful night, the immense *New Market House* which was so recently erected of brick and stone, at an expense to the city of £10,000, ignited by the roof and by the window frames, the whole vast building, above the basement, was utterly destroyed. The bonded Warehouses, however, in the basement, tho' greatly injured, were not destroyed; and much of their valuable contents will be saved.

Several Wood Boats and other small craft in the Market Slip were considerably injured; but the tide being high they were soon hauled out.

We understand the total loss by this calamity will amount to about 250,000. Great benefit, as usual, was derived from the Water Works, in obtaining a plentiful supply of Water, which was of inestimable utility in checking the progress of the fire in several important points.

Great praise is due to the Fire Companies and Military for their indefatigable exertions on the occasion.

As usual, the *PRINTERS* have again suffered severely; the offices of the *New Brunswick*

and *British American*, Mr. Shiras, and the proposed new paper, (the *Mirror*) were destroyed; though we understand they all saved the chief part of their materials, except the *British American*, which were wholly consumed.—The offices of our contemporaries of the *Courier*, *Chronicle*, *Herald*, and *Variety*, and Mr. Avery's, being all in imminent danger, their materials were removed; some of them, we learn, sustained much damage in the confusion.

The following is a list of the buildings consumed in this last visitation.

**South Market Wharf.**  
Wooden building, owned by Timothy Collins, and occupied by Wm. McDonagh, as a liquor and general Grocery.

Wooden building, owned by Timothy Collins, and occupied by Thomas Raymond, Commission Merchant.

Wooden building owned by E. D. W. Ratchford, and occupied by Thomas Wallace as store and warehouse.

Wooden building, owned and occupied by I. & J. G. Woodward, and others.

Wooden building, owned and occupied by John M. Wilnot, and R. D. Wilnot, as a Flour & Store.

Wooden building, owned by I. L. Bedell, and occupied by C. McLaughlin, Commission Merchant.

Wooden building, owned by A. B. Thorne, occupied by J. R. Sweet, and G. J. Salter, Commission Merchants.

Wooden building, owned by S. Wiggins & Son; occupied by Thomas & Sandal, general ship chandler, &c.; the second flat as an office by S. Wiggins & Son.

Wooden building, owned by W. Flaherty, and occupied by Waterhouse & Troop, Commission Merchants.

Wooden building, owned by J. Hughson, and occupied by W. D. Pickup, and J. D. Purdy & Co. general dealers.

Wooden building owned by D. J. M'Laughlin, and occupied on the lower flat by Knowles & Thorne, Commission Merchants; second flat by Thomas Hargrave, Auctioneer, &c.; third flat by John Hardenbrook, sailmaker.

Wooden building owned by John Ward & Sons; first and third flats occupied by A. & C. Perkins, flour merchants; second flat by J. Ward & Sons.

Four story brick building, owned by Wm. Jarvis, and occupied by J. & R. Regd, as a flour store.

Wooden building, owned by Peter Reid and R. L. Harris, and occupied by themselves and Smith & Underhill.

Wooden building, owned by Thomas Gilbert of Gagetown, and occupied by D. J. MacLaughlin, D. C. Perkins, and Esley & Reed, general dealers.

Four story brick building, owned and occupied by Walker Tisdale & Son, Hardware merchants.

All the wooden buildings on this wharf were three stories high.

**Ward Street.—East side.**  
Three story wooden building, owned by Benjamin Smith, and occupied by Mr. Craigen, Commission merchant.

Three story wooden building owned by the same, and occupied by Thomas Leavitt & Co. Commission Merchants.

Three story wooden building, owned by Henry Gilbert, and occupied by W. Leavitt, flour merchant.

Three story wooden building, owned by B. Tilton, and occupied by D. Leavitt, flour merchant.

**West side.**  
Three story wooden building, owned by John Walker, and occupied by the late William Thomas as a liquor store; and upper flats by Wm. McCann, Commission merchant.

Three story wooden building, owned by B. Tilton, unoccupied.—An I rear stores on the wharf, occupied by T. Furnas & Son, sailmakers, and B. Tilton as warehouses.

Three story wooden building, owned by H. Gilbert, and occupied by James Robertson as a flour store, and rear stores occupied by T. Aymer, block-maker, and H. Gilbert, as warehouses.

Small wooden building, owned by J. Hughson, and occupied by E. W. Greenwood, as a Commission store.

**Water street.—West side.**  
Four story brick building, owned by Robert Ray, and occupied by N. S. Demill, Hardware merchant.

Four story brick building, owned by Benjamin Smith, and occupied by C. R. Jarvis, Hardware merchant, and Robertson, and R. Bayard, Barristers, and H. W. Sewell, as the office of the *British American*, printing materials wholly destroyed.

New four story brick building, (unfinished) owned by Noah Disbrow.

Three story wooden building, and back buildings, owned and occupied by Henry Gilbert, as a flour store.

Three story wooden buildings, and back buildings, occupied by Jardine & Co. as a general warehouse.

**East side.**  
Three story brick building, owned and occupied by Thomas M'Avity & Co., Hardware merchants.

Three story wooden building, owned by John Hastings, and occupied by James Boyle, grocer.

Three story wooden building, owned by R. Douglas, and occupied by D. Coveny, Tailor and grocer.

**Market Square.—South side.**  
Two story wooden building, owned by George Harding, and occupied by John Toole, as a Clothing Store.

Two four story brick buildings, owned by Timothy Collins; lower flat occupied by S. M. Chamberlain, Auctioneer, and Victroling store; second flat as an office by Benjamin Smith, and R. Shiras, as a *Printing Office*; third and fourth flats occupied by families.

**Prince William street.—West side.**  
Three story wooden building, owned by

the stores occupied by John Kinnear, Watchmaker, D. McMillan, Bookseller, and T. Crozier, as a fancy and dry goods store; second flat by George Wheeler, Barrister, and J. J. Kaye, Attorney; third flat by W. T. T. Jun., as the office of the *New Brunswick*, and T. Crozier, as a waterroom.

Three story wooden building, owned by T. G. Hatheway, and occupied by the St. John Printing Company.

Three story wood building, owned and occupied by John Hastings, as a dry goods store and warehouse.

### DUTY ON FLOUR.

We regret, in common with the whole community, the Collector of H. M. Customs of this Port having received orders to demand the duty for Flour and other articles imported for the use of the Fisheries, which went into effect on Friday last without previous notice. Strong hopes were entertained that the favorable opinion of the Collector would have been carried out by the Government—but this was not the case, and the County are indebted to that gentleman for the impetus given to the country trade and cheap provisions for the last year.

**HIGHLAND SOCIETY.**—Measures are in progress to form a Highland Society in this Town, for the purpose of encouraging Highlanders to emigrate to this Province, and to afford them correct information respecting the mode of purchasing land for settlement, &c. These efforts are truly laudable, and reflect great credit upon those gentlemen who are leading their aid to this patriotic undertaking. We wish them success and trust, ere long, to see numbers of those loyal men landing on our shores for the purpose of settling in this County.

### IRELAND.

We regret to find by our Irish files, that the harvest is considerably deficient this year, owing to the long dampness and continual wet, a vast deal of corn has been completely destroyed. It is a very common sight, this autumn, to see stacks of hay and corn floating down the flood.

As usual the people are steady in the Agitation of Repeal; there has been no interruption to the proceedings of the Repeal Association by the present Ministry; accordingly it holds its meeting regularly, and we find the Repeal Rent has already amounted to nearly £100 per week. Sharman Crawford has commenced a series of letters against repeal, his first has already appeared, and has been answered by O. Connell; Mr. Crawford's arguments are based on the danger which may result from the agitation of repeal, and should it be successful from the future collisions with the Saxons.

Lord Vesey Fitzgerald of Clare, succeeds at the Board of Trade, Lord Ellenborough, who goes out as Governor General of India.

The return of the Burgess list for the new Corporation of Dublin, concluded on the 16th of October; 12 out of the 15 Wards are in the hands of the liberals. The Conservatives will have two, and one other is doubtful.

The election of the common council took place on the 25th ultimo, and of Lord Mayor on the 1st inst.

It is currently rumoured the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Burke, has tendered his resignation, and that his office will be offered to Mr. Pelethier, the Solicitor-general, who is abroad; Sergeant Jackson, it is thought, will be the new Solicitor-general.—It is generally believed Mr. Blackbourne will remain stationary.

Sixty thousand persons took the temperance pledge lately from Pather Matthew in Limerick. In Newry he was honored at dinner by the company of Colonel Blacker.

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

In consequence of not receiving our Winter Supply of Paper, we have been obliged to purchase a few reams from publishers of papers for some weeks, which is not to be had now at any price. This has been owing to our subscribers not paying regularly. We trust all those indebted to us for subscriptions and advertising, &c. will not delay any longer in paying their respective bills, as it is impossible to publish our paper without receiving their subscriptions punctually. We dislike dunning as much as we do being dunned, and hope that our subscribers will see the propriety of settling their accounts at once and save us the disagreeable necessity of calling upon them publicly again. A number of their accounts are due for years, which will positively be handed to a Magistrate for collection unless they are paid before the 31st of December next. To those persons who have paid we tender our acknowledgments.

If customers were generally in the habit of saying to the merchant, "I see you advertise such and such articles and wish to look at them"—all doubts of the advantage of liberal advertising would soon vanish.—There can be no doubt of this fact—it must be apparent to every one, beside being an inducement to Merchants and Shopkeepers to encourage advertising, it would give an increase of business to the printer, which is not the least important feature in the affair.

The trial of John C. Colt, which was to have been commenced in New-York on Monday, the 8th instant, has been postponed to Monday, the 27th of December, on account of the absence of a material witness for the defence.

### POST OFFICE.

ST. ANDREWS, 17th Nov., 1841.  
THE Mail to meet the sailing of Her Majesty's Steam Packet CALEDONIA, from Halifax on 24 proximo, will close at this Office on Sunday the 28th inst. at 6 P. M.  
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### SHERIFF'S SALES.

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 **MULL WALLACE**, and **TYLER P. SHAW**, to that Property or certain tract or parcel of LAND, with the Buildings thereon, in the Parish of Saint George, known by the name of the *Baldwin Farm*, bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Land owned and occupied by **PETER DEWEY**; towards the South, by Land owned and occupied by **HUGH McCALLUM**; towards the West, by the River Magagudavie; and extending back, towards the East, 110 chains, or thereabouts, to Lands occupied by **THOMAS FRANKSON**, containing 125 Acres, more or less; seized by virtue of two executions issued out of the Supreme Court; the first against **Samuel Wallace**, endorsed to levy £166 8s, and the second against **Tyler P. Shaw**, and **Samuel Wallace**, endorsed to levy £87 17 2, both with interest, and Sheriff's fees.

THOMAS JONES,

Sheriff's Office,  
St. Andrews, Oct. 13th 1841.

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

WHAT piece or parcel of Land situated on GRAND MANAN and containing about TWO ACRES, and lying at or near Sprague's Cove, being a part of Lot No. 15, conveyed by one John Sprague to John Cunningham, the present occupier, with the House, Stores, Wharf, and other improvements thereon. The same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court to satisfy **Wm. Douglas**, in a debt of £35 9-5d recovered by him against John Cunningham et al. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 20, 1840.

The above SALE is Postponed until SATURDAY the 6th day of November next, then to take place between the hours and place aforesaid.

THOMAS JONES,

Sheriff's Office, Sept. 1, 1841.

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

ALL the Right and Title of **JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN**, of and to the following Fracts or Lots of Land situated in the Parish of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, viz:—

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS JONES,

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 26th June, 1841.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Claim of **ELIZABETH FARLEY**, and **ISAAC KETCHUM**, in and to the following Properties in the Parish of Grand Manan, viz:—One half of the Lot No. 45, in the first division of Grand Manan, with the Saw Mill and Buildings thereon. Also, One Acre of Land adjoining the said Mill, and Mill 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 ANLEY**, Esq. commanded to levy £5005 11 6d. &c.

THOMAS JONES,

Sheriff's Office, 27th July, 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the Sixteenth 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 **JOHN CUNNING**, to that certain tract of LAND, situate, lying and being in the Parish of SAINT PATRICK, in the County of Charlotte, granted to the said John Cunningham by letters patent under the great seal of the Province, containing 290 acres, being bounded on the East, by Lands granted to **JOHN ROGERS** and others; on the West, by Lands granted to **JOHN PEE**; on the North, by Lands granted to **JAMES ALLAN-BAY**, Esq. and on the South, by Lands granted to **JAMES LINTON**. The same having been seized

by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of **WILLIAM CURRY**, endorsed to levy £100 12 9, besides Sheriff's Fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES,

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 6th Oct. 1841.

### 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 in 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. Sphen's celebrated remedy. One decided preference is its pleasantness, having none of the nauseating effect of common drugs.

It is so perfectly safe, 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. Sphen, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor.

TOYSTOCK & CO.,

71 Maiden Lane, New York.

### From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS, A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1816 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined in his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted curds & sinews. How has this been done? Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Bitter* internally. 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. One thing only will protect you—it is the failure of a cure. Proof overhauling to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly every case.

(Internally) in the following complaints: For the Piles, For all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Gouty, Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tetter of the chest, especially in children, Foul Ulcers of the legs or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

Some Sellers have counterfeited this article and put it up with various names. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the failure of a cure. Proof overhauling to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly every case. 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.

### 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,  
800 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.

### SERMONS.

THE Sermon preached by the Rector, on the occasion of the burning of the Parish Church, at Grand Manan; the proceeds are to be wholly appropriated to the building of the New Church.

For Sale at the Stores of James W. Street and Thomas Turner.

October 7, 1841—am

### Notice.

THE Subscriber will make advances on cargo consigned to his friends in Barbados, to amount of \$5 per M on Lumber and \$2 per M on Long Pine and Cedar Shingles by drafts on Messrs. Carron Brothers & Co., London 90 days sight, or Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, New York, on receiving Bill of Lading to insure the cargo in London.

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

The Vessel after touching at Barbados will be allowed to proceed to the following Islands provided the markets are better to leeward than at Barbados on their arrival—namely:—

TOBAGO, ANTIGUA, DOMINIQUE, St. VINCENT, St. KITTS, TRINIDAD, NEVIS, &c. WM. KER

Saint Andrews 17th March, 1841.

### Notice.

ALL PERSONS having any Demands against the Estate of the late **ALEXANDER McDOUALL**, of the Parish of Saint Andrews, County of Charlotte, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within THREE MONTHS from this date; and all those indebted will make immediate Payment to **MARGARET McDOUALL**, Admrx. **JOHN McDOUALL**, Administrator. Saint Andrews, August 30th, 1841—35trm

### THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Offer the following Premiums for the Crop of 1842, viz:—

For the greatest quantity of merchantable Wheat raised on any one Farm	£3 0 0
Second Ditto	2 0 0
Third Ditto	1 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Oats not less than 500 lbs. as the Bushel raised on one Farm	3 0 0
Second Ditto	2 0 0
Third Ditto	1 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Potatoes	Do 3 0 0
Second Ditto	Do 2 0 0
Third Ditto	Do 1 0 0
For the greatest quantity of Turnips	Do 3 0 0
Second Ditto	Do 2 0 0
Third Ditto	Do 1 0 0

The affidavit of the Applicant and one respectable witness will be required as proof of the quantity of each description of Grain and Roots. Further notice will be given as to where samples will be received and the Premiums paid.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
D. D. MORRISON, Secretary.

Sept. 22, 1841—37trm

### IN THE CHARLOTTE GENERAL SESSIONS, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1841.

RULES and REGULATIONS for the government of Tavern Keepers made and passed by Her Majesty's Justices, at the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Charlotte holden on the Third Tuesday in September, 1841, in the third year of Her Majesty's Reign, in pursuance of the powers granted in and by the Act of the General Assembly, 3d Victoria Chap. 47, intitled "An Act to repeal all the Acts regulating Tavern Keepers & Retailers, and to make other provision in lieu thereof."

1st. Ordered, That the Rules and Regulations hereinafter made in this behalf, be and the same are hereby repealed.

2d. Every Licensed Tavern Keeper within the County of Charlotte, shall have at least Four clean and good Beds, and two spare Rooms, for the use and accommodation of Travellers, exclusive of those used by the family of such Tavern Keeper, and shall in all respects be furnished with the necessary means for refreshment, such as Tea, Coffee &c. for the accommodation, and comfort of Travellers and others.

3d. Every Licensed Tavern Keeper shall close his bar doors (except to Travellers who are to be admitted at all hours) at 11 o'clock P. M. in Winter and in Summer, and not suffer any idle or disorderly persons to remain drinking and tipping in his houses.

4th. No Tavern Keeper shall on any pretence whatsoever, sell any spirituous or fermented liquor to any person in a state of drunkenness or intoxication, or allow such drunken or intoxicated person to drink any such liquor within or about his premises.

5th. Every Licensed Tavern Keeper shall keep his bar-room closed on Sundays, and shall not suffer any idle or disorderly persons to loiter about his premises on the Sunday.

6th. No Licensed Tavern Keeper shall permit or suffer any Soldier, Sailor, Apprentice, or Minors to be and remain in or about his or her house on Sundays, unless such Tavern Keeper shall be able to show that such Soldier, Sailor, Apprentice or Minor, was not there for the purpose of obtaining or drinking spirituous or fermented liquors.

7th. No person (except a Licensed Tavern Keeper) shall place in front of his or her house or shop any sign marked "Tavern," "Licensed Tavern," "Sign," or words importing that spirit or fermented liquor is sold in such house or shop.

8th. Every Licensed Tavern Keeper to be furnished by the Clerk of this Court, with one printed copy of these rules, which is to be posted up conspicuously on the most public room in each Tavern.

9th. In the construction of these rules it is hereby declared that any breach of them or any of them by any member of the family or servant of the Tavern Keeper, shall be deemed and taken to be a breach by the Tavern Keeper himself, and that he shall be liable therefor accordingly.

10th. And it is further ordered, That for each and every breach of or offence against the foregoing regulations, or any of them, such offender shall be liable to a fine not less than Ten shillings, nor more than Five Pounds, ascertained in and by the Act of the General Assembly, made and passed in and by the Queen's Majesty, Victoria, intitled "An Act to repeal all the Acts regulating Tavern Keepers and Retailers, and to make other provision in lieu thereof."

And to make other provision in lieu thereof."

Just Published,

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK MANUAL:

A compilation of Forms and Information, designed for the use of Justices of the Peace, for Sale at the Post Office.

Selling Off!

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

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, At Reduced Prices,

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

M. SUTTON.

July 5th 1841

Blacksmith Work.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and its vicinity that he has taken the shop below "Happy Corner," on Mr. Boro's Wharf where he intends carrying on the Blacksmith business in all its branches, Ship-work, Horse-shoeing and Jobbing done at the shortest notice and on the most liberal terms. He trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

PATRICK M'VAY.

July 20th 1841—Xrit

THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank, has been declared for the last half year and will be paid on or after the 1st proximo.

J. RODGER,

Cashier. October 4, 1841—111trm

### HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Connected, United States.

Incorporated in 1816—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 honourable 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 on Damage by Fire but takes no marine risks.

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

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Elihu Terry, Samuel Williams,  
James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington,  
S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt,  
H. Huntington, E. B. Ward,  
and Albert Day, Elihu Terry, President.

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

THOMAS SIME.

St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1841.

### New Bakery, AND GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and its vicinity that he has commenced baking all descriptions of Bread and Cakes; and from his thorough knowledge of the business, with endeavours to please, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Connected with the Bakery is a GROCERY Store (adjoining Mr. D. Bradley's,) where everything in the Grocery and Baking line may be obtained at the lowest prices.

Orders for Wedding or other descriptions of Cakes executed at the shortest notice and in good style.

DONALD CLARK.

October 1, 1841—nm589

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

JUST Landed from Saint John, a general assortment of STOVES; comprising of Cooking, Franklin and Shop STOVES, which he offers low for Cash.

W. M'LEAN.

October 21, 1841

RAN AWAY

FROM the service of the subscriber, JOHN LEE, an Indentured Apprentice. This is to caution all persons from harboring or trusting him, as they will be prosecuted according to law.

JOHN R. McFARLANE.

October 22, 1841

Tea & Candles.

JUST Received and for SALE by the Subscriber, 12 Chests Fine Congo TEA,

16 Boxes London Mould & Dip CANDLES

Ex British Queen, via Saint John.

JAS. W. STREET.

October 12, 1841

Notice.

THE subscriber will make advances on consignments to his friends in Kingston, Jamaica, to the amount of

\$8 Per M on Boards and Plank, and \$2 Per M on Long Pine and Cedar Shingles, by drafts at 90 days on AYMAN & Co., New York, upon receiving Bills of Lading and order for Insurance.

The Shipper will be allowed the advantage of selling at the Out-Port when the prices are better than at Kingston, and will be instructed to call at Morant Bay for orders.

WILLIAM KER.

Saint Andrews 15th July 1841—xxviiij

Notice.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late **BENJAMIN MILLIKIN** of the Parish of Saint Andrews, are requested to present the same duly attested within Three Months from this date; and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

CHRISTIANA C. STEVENSON,

Executrix

Saint Andrews August 25 1841—xxviiijtrm

NEW STORE.

NO. 8, MARKET WHARF.

THE Subscriber would most respectfully announce to the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and its vicinity, that he has commenced business on the Market Wharf in the Store lately occupied by **Wm Babcock & Son**, as a Wholesale Store, where he will keep constantly on hand Wholesale and Retail, a general assortment of GOODS suitable for town or country, among which are the following:

Flour, Meal, Pork, Beef, Corn, Beans, painted Tea, Coffee, prepared Pastry, Butter, Lard, Peas, Cocoa, Chocolate, Loaf and Hooks, Pine & Tar and brown Sugar, Mustard, ground Pepper, gr'd Ginger, ground Cloves, ground Cassia, Rice, salsaparilla, Vinegar, dried Apples, Mulberries, Beans, Pilot and Navy Bread, Starch, Cod and Pollack Fish, Indigo, 3 by 10 and 7 by 9 window Glass.

Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods and various other articles too numerous to particularize; all of which will be sold at a small advance for present payment, as he is of opinion that a quick penny is better than a slow shilling; and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

ON HAND,

2000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.

B. R. FITZGERALD.

Cashier. June 8th 1841

### NEW GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.

**JAMES K. BOYD**, Would respectfully intimate to his Friends and the Public in Town and Country, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the Store occupied by his Father, near Happy Corner, Water-Street, with a varied assortment of the

BEST GROCERIES.

among which are:

TEAS & COFFEE; Brown and double refined Sugar, in Loaves of from 3 to 13 lbs, Barley, Rice, Oatmeal, Pepper, All-spice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs and other Spices Split Peas, Liquid and Paste Blacking, Cooking and other Raisins; Figs and Currants, Prime Cheese; Sperm, Mould, and Dips Candies of the first quality. Indigo, Blue & Starch, Crane's Genuine Black Lead, in 4 lb. papers; Soap in Boxes and half Boxes Pipes, Mustard in Kegs, Chocolate; Lard and Son's celebrated Pickles, and Sauces in pints and half pints, best Durham Mustard in 1 lb. and 1-2 lbs, fresh Salad Oil, prime Havana Cigars, Herring, best PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY and Marsala WINES, Prime BRANDY and Holland GIN, Jamaica and Demerara RUM, Liqueurs and Cordials, Vinegar &c. GLASSWARE, and a great variety of other articles.

It is his intention to Sell as low as possible, and for Cash only. His goods are all of the first quality and will be warranted, and he trusts by assiduity and endeavours to please, to merit a portion of the Public patronage.

St. Andrews, Sept. 9, 1841.

P. L. Simmonds,

British and Foreign Newspaper and Advertising Agent

TAKES leave to inform his friends and the Editors of Newspapers in general, that he has removed his Newspaper Office and Colonial Reading Rooms to No. 346, Strand, London, where he solicits a continuance of their favours. Orders and Advertisements for the English papers, and for Foreign Journals attended to. Every Colonial paper filed for reference.

London, July 1, 1841.

AN APPRENTICE

IS wanted at this Office, to the Printing Business. Apply immediately. Standard Office, August 20th, 1841.

Ran Away,

FROM the service of the subscriber JOHN LAMBERT, an indentured Apprentice. This is to caution all persons against entertaining or employing him and apprentice, as any person so doing shall be prosecuted according to Law.

THOS. SAMSON.

Saint Andrews, September 15th, 1841—xxviiij

Canvas, Paint, &c.

Ex PLUTUS, MATCHLESS, AND INTHIA, FROM LIVERPOOL.

232 BOLTS GUNNICK CANVAS 110 Cans CODRAGE SPENTARS, Houseline, Marine Sail twine &c. 130 Kegs PAINT, 6 Casks PAINT OIL.

JOHN S. JARVIS.

September 9, 1841

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Arrive from United States daily at 5 p. m. Saint John and Saint George, by Coach—Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 p. m. Saint John by steam—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays 3 to 5 p. m. Saint Stephen by Coach—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Departs for United States daily at 5 p. m. Saint John, and Saint George, by Coach—Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays at 7 a.m. Saint John by steam—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8 a. m. Saint Stephen by Coach—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10 a. m.

THE SAINT ANDREW TANDAR PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY A. W. Smith.

At his Office in Saint Andrews, NEW BRUNSWICK. TERMS.

15s. a year, delivered in town on called for 17s. 6d. do. when forwarded by mail. No paper discontinued until notice is 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, 12 lines 2d per line. Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line. Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

Legal notices by individuals who have no account with the Office to be paid for in advance. Blank, Handbills, &c. struck off at the shortest notice.—to be paid for on delivery.

AGENTS

Mrs. S. Connick  
Mr. W. Campbell  
Mr. James Albee Esq.  
T. Moore Esq.  
Jas Brown Esq.  
Mr. J. Geddery  
Mr. Charles Hanson  
Mr. Wm. Larnach  
Mr. D. Gilmore  
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W. Fisher Esq.  
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W. J. Layton Esq.  
Mr. Henry S. Beck  
Jas. Cain Esq.