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New-Brunswick, PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

From Mr. Ward's Reports.

MONDAY, MARCH 15TH.

Mr. Hannington continued.—
With reference to flour being smuggled, sufficient had been legally imported to yield a revenue of about nine or ten thousand pounds.

Mr. Woodward—not half that sum.

Mr. Hannington continued.—That amount was collected in 1830, as appeared by the accounts; and he, Mr. H. believed, that if the accounts were referred to, it would be found that the amount collected last year was not much short of it; and that was in addition to the large quantity imported into Charlotte County, where the duty had been evaded by entering it for the Fisheries. It was proposed to take the duties off flour and salt provisions, and make up the deficiency by increasing the duties upon British manufactures; he would not say that such was an absurd proposition, but it certainly was more deserving of that title than the argument to which that title had been applied. But to tax the production of our mother country who protects us with her fleets and armies, and to allow the production of foreigners to come in free of duty was both unjust and unwise, and he hoped it would not be entertained. The data or theory adduced by the learned member for Charlotte, was said to be unanswerable, and allusion had been made to a celebrated writer (Benjamin). He, Mr. H. believed, that that writer attributed the little value set upon his theories in his own time, to the prejudice of the Tories and the influence possessed by His late Majesty King George the Fourth, then Prince of Wales over the Whigs; and had stated that he would feel perfectly happy if he could be only allowed to revisit the earth after a lapse of one hundred years, and see the improved state of the world which would be the effect of his writings. But his proposition like those of the hon. member although good in theory could not be carried out in practice; they were not adapted to the past age, nor the present, nor did he believe to the next; they could not be adopted by any country which had a due regard for those first great sources of national wealth—agriculture and manufactures.

Mr. McLeod said by advertising to the preamble of the resolution introduced by the member for the city, it would appear that the lumbering and commercial interests were considered by the hon. gentleman as the leading and most important in the Province. But he thought differently, and was satisfied that even the difference between a good and bad crop was of more importance to the Province, than all the lumbering was worth; and the agricultural interest therefore was that which they should encourage. He said he was satisfied that lumbering was carried on to too great an extent, which had the effect of causing the high price of labor. The lumbering interest he said was encouraged by a high protecting duty. If it were not for that, there would be more agriculturists. The people of this country the hon. gentleman said should raise their own bread, and not depend upon a foreign nation, who might go to war with us, or introduce the new intercourse system; and which the farmer could not compete with. He believed the climate of this Province as good as that on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and the soil superior. There could no fault be found with the soil; and it was equal to that of Great Britain. All that was wanted he said, is cheap labour; and that would be obtained as lumbering decreased and immigration extended. It was his policy to send abroad for labor, when nothing was taken from us in return but cash. In the United States the farming interests are well protected, and no agricultural product of this Province could be sent there, without paying a duty. Let gentlemen look at Nova Scotia; there was no reciprocity even with our Sister Province; they tax the productions of this country, while we allow theirs to come in duty free. While but a short time since, in a time of scarcity, they shut their ports, and would not allow even potatoes to be exported to us for seed.

Mr. Woodward said he would not have spoken again, as all the arguments had been exhausted on Saturday, and a repetition was only taking up the time of the committee; but from the remarks made by the hon. member for Kings (Mr. McLeod), regarding the preamble to the resolution, as he did not mean to confine the words "leading interests," to the lumbering and mercantile interests as had been stated, he meant the terms to include another great interest—the agricultural. He was as anxious to support that, as any hon. member of the committee, and he contended that the duty of flour and salted provisions operated injuriously to the farmer, as it prevented the lumbering interests being prosecuted to the extent they would, if they had provisions cheaper, and by extending their operation they would increase the demand for such articles as the farmer could raise, hay, oats, and potatoes, and bring the market to

his door—and the price of labour would be reduced by cheap provisions, and that would be a benefit to the farmer. It had been remarked that every thing in the shape of manufacture were protected: tanners, soap-boilers, shoe-makers, brewers, picture and frame makers, in fact every thing but the most important—but even if they were, the committee ought to be particularly careful how they voted against this resolution, as it went to relieve a necessary of life, one in which all classes of the community were interested, particularly the poorer classes. It was not important that mirrors should be cheap, because no person is obliged to purchase luxuries, but he must buy bread, as without bread he would cease to exist.

Mr. Gilbert said.—It has been justly remarked that desperate cases require violent remedies, and it is most fully exemplified in the case now before us. The gentleman's conduct shows they despair of success because they doubt its fitness themselves, therefore it is they come armed upon all points, with weapons drawn, challenging controversy, defying attack, cutting right and left, and bearing down all opposition. Thus they come into the field with their annual offering and bayonets fixed calling to the foe to advance, for they are impatient to begin the work of destruction, which renders it doubly hazardous to offer any opposition to such formidable antagonists. But Sir, I will venture to make a few remarks and bring some simple facts to their notice.

The gentlemen from the city say, take off the duty—the gentlemen from Charlotte say, take off the duty, and so say all the consumers, which I consider to be madness and folly in the extreme to part with the only boon to the farmer. When this subject was under discussion the other day, the hon. gentleman from Charlotte the worthy commodore, remarked that we could raise our own jack-knives in this country. As I have never understood their growth or cultivation to be common in the country, I trust it must be confined to the Island of Campbell; I would therefore wish to inquire of the very worthy commodore how they raise them, whether they plant them as we do our Indian corn, in hills, or sow them broadcast, east over the ground as wheat or oats are sown; for we farmers of Queen's county have no idea of such a mode of culture, and would as soon think of sowing our fields with horse hair, and then sending the reapers into the field with their sickles to reap down a crop of colts.

Capt. Owen said the hon. member for Queen's had mistaken the observations he had made on a former day; when he found the committee disposed to tax all sorts of cattle, and had asked why not tax asses. He assured the hon. gentleman he meant nothing personal; and if what he had stated bore that construction, he begged pardon. It was impossible he said, to go farther in supporting the views taken by his colleagues than he had done; and he certainly thought the observations of his learned colleague in particular, did not merit the flippant remarks which they had received from the hon. member for Westmorland. He contended that the arguments that had been advanced against the duty on flour were unanswerable; and they had very properly been summed up by the hon. member for Saint John, who had said that a tax on provisions raised the price of labour. The hon. gentleman said he had stated before that a tax on food was the greatest curse with which a people could be afflicted. There were but two ways in which labor could be rendered more abundant; one by the natural increase of population and the other by immigration; and there was no way by which the former could be encouraged so effectually, as by giving the people cheap food; and in this way inducing the youth of the country to engage in lawful wedlock. It seemed to him, however, that hon. gentlemen were met, to screw as much out of the people as was possible, in the shape of taxation—Against that he should always raise his voice; and believed a sufficient sum could be raised, to meet the exigencies of the government, without resorting to involuntary taxation. It had been remarked by the hon. member for Queen's that the members for the County of Charlotte came up leagued together, in fact that a conspiracy existed, which was not the case. He felt assured, however, that they were agreed to support all measures that were beneficial to the country; and in that they might rest satisfied of whatever support was in his power.

Mr. Ead thought the committee were losing time, as he was satisfied there had been no alteration made on the minds of hon. members since the debate commenced. If any object could be attained, he would have no objection to continuing the discussion; but as he anticipated, it had become a subject of ridicule.

Mr. Boyd said, Mr. Chairman; I rise to state that I was premature in proposing any new duties, and that instead of creating any new taxation, should decidedly go against, unless by way of compromise for the loss of duties sustained by a repeal of the Imperial Acts on flour and salt provisions; and would now ask of the hon. and learned member for Westmorland if it was his intention to agree

with the committee, in a recommendation to her Majesty's government for a repeal of these duties. (Here the hon. gentleman said that was a totally different subject, and could give no answer to the question, until the committee reported, and was surprised they had not.) Mr. Boyd said, that the committee dare not trust themselves to report, fearing that if an unfavorable expression of the House was had on the subject, it might prejudice the operations now going on, and also the views of the hon. government on the question, and that from all that had fallen from hon. members, he saw no hopes at present, of a repeal of those duties; and having expressed his opinion on a former occasion; he, in order to be consistent, must go against all new taxation.

Mr. Brown would not make a general reply; as the members of the committee had made up their minds and were impatient to come to a decision. He would merely observe, that the reasoning of the learned member for Northumberland was correct so far as the interests of the millers were concerned, but he differed entirely from that learned gentleman in his conclusions. The millers had no right to this protection, they had no right to expect such a state of things to continue when their establishments were erected.—With regard to the attempt made by several hon. members to show that the duty protected the farmers, it was a complete failure—the farmers in the House had lost sight of their own interests altogether, and gone over with all their arguments to the side of the mill-owners. The hon. member for Kings (Mr. McLeod) who always took a candid view of every subject and generally a very clear one, had failed in this instance. He had shown that the farmers were really unprotected.—This was exactly what Mr. B. had maintained in the outset, and it proved that the farmers had no interest in the continuation of the duty. His hon. friend had said, that the duty tended to keep up the price—very true, but how could the farmers profit by that? He might take his oats, his rye, his buckwheat, his corn, and wheat; which certainly comprised every thing in the shape of bread stuff, and he would find the market full of Indian corn, meal, wheat, rye, and rye flour, imported duty free. Superfine flour the farmer could not bring to market, and every thing else was unprotected. The mill owners alone were the parties interested, and if hon. members were, on their account, to continue the present state of things let them say so candidly, but let them no longer hold up the delusion that in so doing they were protecting the farmers. He Mr. B. saw clearly that the millers were the real cause of all the difficulties; it was their interest which prevented the hon. members from joining heartily in the removal of this odious duty. No man saw more clearly the evils and irregularities than the hon. member, Mr. Partelow, and he Mr. B. was convinced that were it not for the interest of the mill owners, that hon. gentlemen, so well acquainted with all the workings of our commercial system, would at once come forward and advocate a repeal of the duty as the most simple, safe and effectual remedy.

Mr. McLeod explained. He said the people in the County of Kings, which he represented, did not carry their wheat to market—they got it ground in their neighbourhood. He was of opinion there should be a small duty on grain.

Mr. Partelow said, altho' the proposal to do away with the duty on flour had been ably supported; yet until the duties under the Imperial Acts were under our own control, he would have nothing to do with them. It was the general opinion in Saint John, that if the collector at Saint Andrews continues to admit articles free of duty, the collector at St. John would enforce them, in all cases where he was not satisfied they were intended for the Fisheries. He thought the Legislature of the Province should take the subject under their control. He should propose an address that the Imperial Act imposing the duties should be repealed; and in the mean time they could embody them provisionally in the Revenue Bill. And next year the question would be met fairly. This would answer the purpose of those who were opposed to the duty on flour; as if their views were carried out during the present session; an answer could not be received in all probability till October. The object they desired would not therefore be answered. He was of opinion at all events, that the duties on flour and salt provisions should be continued for another year; and would move the following Resolution:

Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, that as constructions have been given to the Act of Parliament, 3d and 4th Wm. IV cap. 50th, imposing a duty on Foreign Flour and Salted Provisions imported into this Province, which have rendered the same greatly oppressive, measures should be taken by the House to bring the subject under the notice of her Majesty's Government with the view of having that part of the said Act repealed; and further

Resolved, That the Parliamentary Duties sought to be removed, should be inserted in the Revenue Bill now before the House,

to be collected by the Provincial Treasury until the first day of April, 1842, in the event of such Parliamentary duties being repealed, which will leave the whole question immediately under the control of the Legislature at its next Session, to be dealt with as may be then determined.

Mr. Boyd said he sincerely hoped the amendment would not be sustained. That if it was we would be in a much worse condition than we now are. Where could be the benefit to the Province by such a measure, unless the hon. proposer of it would give some assurance that by transferring the collection of that duty, that duty would be lessened. He was afraid it would not. He had found by experience that it would not do to trust to the tender mercies of this committee, and should therefore prefer the collection of that duty to remain where it was for the present. Most every man paid for the collection of it; but should it change hands we should be paying ten per cent more, and should therefore go against the said amendment.

The motion of Mr. Partelow was then lost, and Mr. Woodward's Resolution was also negatived.

Monday March 22d.

Mr. Boyd, from the Committee, appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor with the Address of the House of the 19th inst. upon the subject of an examination and survey of Dark Harbour, in the Island of Grand Menan, reported, that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would have great pleasure in giving effect to the wishes of the House.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor with the Address of the House of the 19th inst. upon the subject of an examination and survey of the Harbour of St. Andrews, reported, that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he should direct the wishes of the House to be complied with.

Mr. Hail, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor with the Address of the House of the 11th inst. communicating to His Excellency the decision of the House upon the subject of a retired allowance to the Hon. T. Baillie, late Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General, reported, that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would bring the same under the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

Thursday, March 23d.

To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £750 for the purpose of encouraging and promoting immigration to this Province; the said sum to be apportioned among the several Counties within the same, and to be paid accordingly to each County, and to be paid accordingly to a satisfactory certificate being furnished the Commander in Chief for the time being, that an equal amount has been subscribed and paid by any persons associated together for the purposes intended by this grant, in the County for which such appropriation is to be applied; which said sum said County, together with the said grant, making together a sum not less than £120 for every County which may avail itself of said appropriation, to be expended as may be considered advisable for the encouragement of immigration by any such Association, and that an account of the expenditure be laid before the Legislature.

To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £100 to be paid to the Publisher of a Periodical for the diffusion of Agricultural information throughout the Province to be issued monthly; such sum to be paid when it shall be certified by the President and one or more of the Members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Saint John, that a well conducted Periodical of the character contemplated, has been printed and circulated for the space of 6 months, and that ten copies of such paper be sent to the President of each of the Agricultural Societies in the Province.

To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £50 for repairing and building the bridges on the road from the Rock at Head Harbour Light to the Island of Campo Bello; and also £50 towards making a Road from the Public Road near Fingley's, to the Light House at Cape Enrage, agreeably to the Report of the Committee on Light Houses, of 29th Feb. last; the same to be taken from the Light House fund.

To Elizabeth Gibb, of St. Andrews, Widow of the late Wm. Gibb, the sum of £10 to aid her in her present distressed and destitute condition; her husband having lost his life in consequence of injury received while adjusting the Lamps at the Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy in the year 1840; and that no further grant be made on this account.

To His Excellency the Lieut. Governor or Commander in Chief, the sum of £42 17 6 to remunerate Thomas Davis for a balance due to him for Building a Bridge over the river Maguadavic, at the Upper Mills (so called); the said Bridge being 330 feet long, substantially built, and the sum of £64 12 6 subscribed by individuals and actually paid towards the expenses of erecting said Bridge.

stantially built, and the sum of £64 12 6 subscribed by individuals and actually paid towards the expenses of erecting said Bridge.

Caution to Office Holders.—By order of the President, Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, has addressed a circular to the heads of the various departments at Washington, informing them, that, while it is not intended that any officer shall be restrained in the free and proper expression and maintenance of his opinions respecting public men or public measures, directs that information be given to all officers and agents in the public service, that partisan interference in popular elections whether of state or government officers, and or whatsoever or against whomsoever, it may be exercise, or the payment of any contribution or assessment on salaries or official compensation for party or election purposes, will be regarded by the President as a cause of removal.

The circular states that the President wishes it further to be announced and distinctly understood, that from all collecting and disbursing officers promptitude in rendering accounts, and entire punctuality in paying balances, will be rigorously exacted.—N. Y. Sun.

The Journeyman Bricklayers of Pittsburgh have resolved that they will not comply with the demand of their employers to work from sunup to sundown, and pledge themselves to work but ten hours each day, for nothing less than the usual wages, and for no "boss," who employs hands who have not served a regular apprenticeship to the business.—Id.

Another New Mode of Propelling Ships.—There is exhibiting at the American Institute in the Park, a model of a ship to be propelled by means of the air pump. On a small scale it works admirably, and it is not improbable that it may yet be carried to such perfection among the many experiments and inventions of the day as to become greatly useful.—Id.

Steam Frigate Mississippi.—This vessel which is now being built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, will soon be ready for launching. She is 318 feet in length, 40 feet beam; 23 1/2 feet hold, and may be rated to 2000 tons. Her paddle wheels are 30 feet in diameter, the cylinders of her engines each 75 inches diameter, and the piston has a stroke of 7 feet. The power of the engine is equal to that of 1000 horses. She will be a formidable vessel, and add greatly to our coast defences.

The following are the particulars of the Robbery at Boston, mentioned in our last:—

Heavy Robbery.—Between 7 and 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, during a storm, the jewelry store of Davis, Palmer & Co., No. 87 Washington street, Boston, was broken into, and robbed of \$20,000 worth of goods, and \$70 in money. The robbers took every valuable article they could find, in both front windows, and in 35 squares of show cases. From the windows they took a diamond pin, worth \$400; two elegant silver tea sets, worth \$250 each; one ornate plated tea set, worth \$100; fifteen or twenty gold watches, worth from \$50 to \$100 each; and a large lot of small but valuable articles. From the show cases they took 125 gold lever and lepine watches, of the most valuable kind; 500 or 800 ounces of silver spoons and forks; and the entire collection of rich and valuable pins, rings, brooches, and ornaments of every description, a large lot of gold spectacles, nearly a pint of gold thimbles, and various other kinds of valuable jewelry. All the watches lost were the property of Messrs. Davis, Palmer & Co. Those belonging to customers had fortunately been put away in a drawer, and probably were not discovered by the robbers. From the windows and cases, the robbers proceeded to the iron safe, which was not locked, and contained much valuable jewelry, deposited there for safekeeping by jewellers in the neighborhood.

Bill Johnson.—This celebrated personage, so well known as "the hero of the Thousand Isles," during the insurrection in Canada, has arrived in Philadelphia on a visit.

Two fops were disputing which was the more polite of these two terms—"Give me some drink," or "Please to give me some drink." A lady, somewhat bored, replied to one of them—"You should say *lead me to drink*—asses are generally led."

It is said that Dr. Lardner, and Mrs. Henviside will be married in the course of a week, and that there are circumstances which greatly mitigate the elopement of that lady from her husband with her lover.—New York Paper.

Spent in the West.—A young man named Keller, in Washington, Arkansas, recently had an encounter with four panthers at one time, 3 of which he killed, and put the fourth to flight.

The 24 hours of Tuesday last, at Buffalo, were the coldest experienced in that city since the winter before last.

LA. LET FROM ENGLAND.

From the New Standard, of 31st March.

Bombard dates to Feb. 1st give some interesting Chinese news. Admiral Elliott had resigned, and taken his departure for England. A trace had been obtained at Chusan. The Chinese appear to sustain a state of great watchfulness regarding their English neighbors, looking on them with a very jealous eye, yet fearful of any renewed hostilities. The health of the British troops was improving. Twelve British ships of war, and six steamers, were in Canton River—and 6 ships and one steamer at Chusan.

From Syria it is stated, that the Albanian troops were committing great enormities on the inhabitants of Beyrout. The unfortunate people appear to have gained little by changing their tyrants. The plague was raging in the vicinity. The Turkish question seemed quietly subsiding into contemplated arrangements.

The London Times contained severe strictures on Lord Sydenham's conduct, for incorporating the Ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice, Montreal. The act is described as a violation of the principles of the constitution. The Morning Chronicle, as stoutly, vindicates his leadership, and stigmatises his accusers as factious.

In France, the Chamber of Peers had pronounced judgment against the Editor of the National, from an article severely reflecting on the Chamber; he was sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000 francs, and be imprisoned one month.

A public meeting was held in Liverpool on 28th March to consider of the commercial crisis. The chief topics appear to have been, the Corn Laws, duties of Coffee, sugar and timber. As an instance of the effect of fiscal regulations on some manufactures, it was stated that the making of which cost £25 at Hamburg, came to £93 in England; and that consequently, furniture was supplied from the continent.

We see no parliamentary, or other intelligence, of general political interest.

Nothing further appears respecting the M. Lord affair, except some remark of the Times, on the "Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations." The document is styled "menacing and insulting."

The President Diet opened on the first of March. In the King's speech the following matters were recommended to the consideration of the Diet:

The publication of the debates;—an electoral registration for the States;—Bills relative to the game laws, and relative to rivers and forests;—and certain remission of taxes.

The Egyptians had evacuated Syria. The Liverpool arrived at Alexandria on the 19th, with Sir Colin Campbell on board, who has gone on by the India steamer to assume his functions as Governor of Egypt. He had an interview with the Pacha, and is said to have been the bearer of some friendly communications from Lord Palmerston, which was said to be very gratifying to his Highness. Anwarth from the Porte arrived at Alexandria on the 20th inst., the bearer of firmness for the Pacha, proposing conditions for his government, which it is not supposed he will accede to.

Sir S. F. Whittingham, the Commander in Chief of the Madras Army, had died of dyspepsia.

A notice was issued yesterday from the Chamberlain's office, of the Court's going into mourning for her late Royal Highness the Electress of Hesse.

A Deputation of the North American Colonial Company had an interview with Lord J. Russell yesterday on the subject of emigration to the British North American Provinces.

The Earl of Mountrath on Monday addressed the House of Commons on the Report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Congress of the U. S. of the 13th Feb. last, (which had reference to the Affair of McLeod,) was genuine—as he was inclined to think otherwise, from the high opinion which he entertained of the practical good sense of the people of the United States. Lord Melbourne replied, that he had no doubt of its authenticity.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—The Monarch and Viceroy have been ordered to expedite their journeys. America, it is said, is to be their nation.

Pertmouth, March 6.—The Indus and Tweed have gone to Spithead to await orders. It is supposed, for America.

The sympathies and hopes of the loyal British nation are again aroused by authentic and semi-official notifications respecting Her Majesty. It is established, according to the Globe and Observer, that before the Princess Royal is dethroned she will have a playmate.

The Liverpool Albion of the 1st ult. says "Mr. Besard has offered to ship all the passengers in the Cork steamer to America at £5 10."

FATHER MATTHEW, the "Apostle of Temperance," has, it is said, invitations from the King of the French, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Protestant Bishop of Norwich, to visit their respective dioceses.

From Vera Cruz.—The firing heard by the Texas schooner San Bernard, proves now to have been the firing of salutes between a British ship and the authorities of Vera Cruz. Business was very dull on the 15th inst.

Singular Case.—Dr. Anderson, the celebrated physician of Gie-pock, was walking on the pier there, when by the violence of the wind he was carried away from the friends with whom he was conversing, and blown into the water, where, his cloak flapping around him, he could make no exertions, & was drowned. He was eighty-nine years of age.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Arrive, the Helen, Mr. from Savannah, on 17th ult. 1st. 330, lost, fell in with the La Bonne Mere, from St. John's N.B., for Cork, waterlogged, took off

the crew and passengers. Police. The Andreas, N.B. Steamer, came down, N. B.

Left, March 8.—Sailed, Escort, Smale, Halifax.

UNITED STATES.

Fire at Augusta.—One of the most destructive fires that has happened in a town for a number of years, occurred there last evening. It broke out at half past 7 o'clock in a store-house filled with hay, on Water-st., and extended with great rapidity down the street on each side, until it reached the brick house of Messrs Wheeler & Turner, on the west corner of Court street. Eight buildings were burnt, including Judkin's boarding house, a 2 story house occupied by Mr. Black, the building occupied by Messrs Morse & Jayne as a paint shop, and by Augustus Brick, saddle and harness maker.

In the course of the fire a serious accident happened to Mr. Simon Goodwin, who fell from the roof of the Kennebec Hotel, while engaged in pouring water upon it, to prevent its taking fire. We understand one of his legs was broken, and he was otherwise badly injured.—Portland Advertiser.

Capt. Lemist, of ship Carolina, at this port from Calcutta, touched at St. Helena 11th ult. He left there three slaves captured by British cruisers. From one 300 slaves had been landed; about half of those taken in the other two had died of small-pox since their arrival at St. Helena; the rest remained on board the vessel. The disease was still raging amongst them.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

The New-Orleans Bee of the 16th ult. says: "Every tree is clad in green; every bush is already putting forth its bloom; the air is redolent of sweetness, and the sky is rich in the hues of a serene and glorious spring. The weather is indeed most lovely."

The St. Augustine News gives the following account of a capture by Col. Harney:

In exploring the Everglades, Col. Harney, made some geographical discoveries, and finally he has added something to our stock of knowledge in Natural History, by killing behind Key West two of the animals heretofore considered fabulous among us, called "Manatees." From what I can learn it is a sort of a Sea Cow, or something between a Porpoise and a Seal, about 15 feet long, with a head like a Cow and two small flippers—net weight about 3500 pounds—cannot leave the water—feeds on the grass of the margin, and propels itself forward by a broad tail.

The Bible Society of England.—The following pleasing account of a meeting of the Bible Society at Exeter Hall, is from the pen of a young American in England, and published in the Boston Transcript.

There is the Bible Society. A noble Lord is in the great semicircular chair, and the platform is crowded with persons of distinction from every quarter of England, and almost all regions of the world. The clergy are here in great numbers, of course. I see, too, (which is the true beauty of the thing) that there seems no respect of sects among them. There are plenty of church people, four Reverend Lord Bishops are amongst them, and I am glad to see the greater prominence they give to the system by the more prominent civil as well as personal positions they fill. They do not trench, however, upon other sects. I see all sorts of Dissenters, and many from distant lands. Some are of a darker complexion than the rest. Here is a face sunburnt from the South Seas. And here is another from the Cape of Good Hope. Several are from India. And here is a native Wesleyan colored missionary, from Antigua, who has made, by the way, the best speech of the meeting. Side by side he sits with Bishops, Chancellors, Earls, Lords, and Marquises, and many humbler characters than these, who also have addressed the audience—some of them uninvited, and all without respect to party, and with warm cheers. And what an assemblage is this before me! It is Exeter Hall filled to overflowing; a sea of faces. I watch the expression go and come upon them, as one may watch the ripple of a breeze upon the deep. I see all sects, sections, ages, and conditions, among them; all animated with one spirit. I hear the bursts of sympathy provoked by now and then a noble sentiment, inspired, perhaps, by the sight of themselves, I see the glow of generous joy at every cheer, as the story of some long disputed success is told by some poor, feeble, worn-out pilgrim, who came from lands beyond the line, to render up his stewardship, and to be welcomed to the soil in which his bones must lie so soon. They do not ask him for his sect, or for his rank. They see only his white hairs and feeble frame; ten thousand hands are raised to greet him as he speaks; and beauty, rank, and learning—all that is good and great in England—join in the homage which the pilgrim of his country itself challenges through him. Now this is a magnificent spectacle.—It does me good; it does all good who can believe. It strengthens our respect for humanity, and for ourselves. It promotes charity and harmony amongst sects of Christians and ranks of men. "Never," said a gentleman who sent in £100 on this occasion; "never did I more strongly feel the importance of this public institution, and I am most earnestly desirous that in these days of dissension, controversy, and party spirit, we may all continue to rally round the standard of truth, and peace and love, with unabated zeal and fidelity."

This, remember, is the Bible Society.—They confine themselves to the undiluted word of God. They have circulated more than half a million last year and over ten millions in all. Their income was over \$500,000. All over the earth they have their stations and

agents. The Secretary said that he believed even the Bibles themselves, never in one day, accepted bills for so many quarters.—They count upon it, and do not hesitate to be in debt \$200,000. They count upon its increase too. It has increased from the beginning, and some \$75,000 the last season alone. The society has issued 107 different volumes of Bibles in more than 80 languages. A splendid bequest to it is indeed, beautiful in spirit—in management, a glory to Great Britain—in operation, a blessing to the world. It almost makes amends for bloody ravages which England has often led the way. It effects me with the consciousness of improved humanity, and with the hope of still better years. I give you the Bible Society as a specimen. It is no more than a just one.—Most of those societies, I believe, are conducted upon what Christians generally would call broad liberal principles. All of them are distinguished by the strongest English traits and habits of business; by great energy, and fervent enterprise, united with steady judgment and accurate calculation of particulars. No mercantile firm in Great Britain could do that business better than they do. Their reports however extensive, are infallibly correct to a farthing, and at the same time, succinct and clear as light. Their zeal as institutions, or as individuals, does not interfere with their coolness or reason as agents in a great undertaking on behalf of the whole religious community of Great Britain. It only makes them still more scrupulous, assiduous, and faithful.

Legislation.—At the late session of the Massachusetts Legislature, 132 acts were passed, and 66 resolutions.

The elections in Canada, as far as we have heard that they have taken place, we rejoice to say, have terminated very generally in favour of those candidates who are known to be loyal to their Sovereign, and deeply imbued with a sense of the necessity of giving to the new order of things introduced there, a fair trial and full development. It is in this way only that the beneficial objects of His Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, can be realised, and the parent country and her dominions on this continent, reap all the advantages of their mutual relations.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the negroes captured in the Spanish Schooner L'Amistad, and claimed by the Spanish Minister as the property of Spanish subjects, shall be liberated; the negroes not being lawfully slaves, nor consequently Spanish property. The court said that the claim of the Spanish Minister is *prima facie* evidence of both, but that this may be contradicted by proof, which has been successfully done in the present case, and hence the decision.

Licensing at Worcester.—We learn from the Worcester (Mass.) Register, that the Selectmen of that town have resolved officially, that the public good does not require spirituous quolers to be sold in that town.

The Freighter, South.—The papers from the Carlinas and Georgia team with the accounts of loss of bridges, dams, railroads, &c., by the great freshet, which has been equaled since '98. The destruction of property is very large; but still, happily, no loss of human life is reported, though a great number of cattle have perished.

President Harrison has issued a Proclamation convening both Houses of Congress at Washington on the 31st day of May next, to take into consideration the financial affairs of the government and country.

Several of the papers in their recent war articles, were extremely anxious to inform the public that the greatest activity prevailed at all our navy yards. As an instance of this great activity we will mention that at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn there are not 300 mechanics employed, where there formerly were 6 and eight—and even now, unless the new head of the Department starts something new or necessary even these will be found too many. The steam frigate is rapidly approaching completion, as also the sloop Falmouth, and these finished, the work is done. So much for the great activity.—N. Y. Sun.

Just a Fit.—The St. Louis New Era says, "The Legislature of Missouri adjourned just in time, for it is literally true that there was not money enough in the treasury to have paid the members for a single day longer."

Death of an Esteemed Citizen.—The Philadelphia papers announce the death of Jas. Ronaldson, who expired on Monday night, in the 73rd year of his age. The Philadelphia Gazette pays the following just tribute to his worth as a citizen, and excellence of his character:

"Mr. Ronaldson will be remembered as a participant in almost numberless beneficial enterprises in this city—as a friend and counsellor of his emigrant countrymen from Scotland—as the Philadelphia type-founder for a long period—the indefatigable horticulturist—and more especially as the founder of the celebrated and most beautiful Cemetery bearing his name—but last and not least, as a most upright, loyal and honest man. He reaped the rewards of his course as he passed onward to death, in a condition of ease and affluence, unmarked by either arrogance or dictation. He lived by many beloved—he has died by many lamented."

We have just heard that a murder had been committed at Hamilton a few days ago. It seems—as we have heard the matter—that an old man about 60 years of age, in respectable circumstances, had become delirious, and caused a good deal of trouble by the noise he made in the streets. The authorities had him confined for a few days in pri-

son, in hopes he would get more quiet. By some oversight he was put into the room with a man confined for some criminal act. Some difficulty took place between them, when the poor old man met with an untimely end. The rash author of this melancholy affair is said to have alledged upon investigation, that the deceased had attempted his life, and that he merely stood in his own defence. We give the particulars *in dit.* An inquest was held, we have not heard the verdict.—Woodstock Telegraph.

CANADA.

We have just been informed that his Excellency Sir George Arthur will leave Toronto on Thursday next the 18th inst. on his return to England proceeding by way of Quebec and the military road to Fredericton, and thence to Halifax; should the frost continue, the recent fall of snow will enable His Excellency to make this journey with considerable facility.—The good wishes of every honest heart in the country will attend His Excellency.—Toronto Patriot, 16th ult.

The intended residence of Lord Sydenham at Kingston, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 15th ult. It will cost about £300 to repair the damage.

NOVEL READER.—The influx of strangers is so great into Kingston, the new capital of Canada, that a request was about to be made to the owner of the steamboat Great Britain, to allow the appropriation of that vessel as a "floating hotel."

THE SEASON is coming in rapidly. There was a heavy rain yesterday afternoon and in the evening, and to-day the wind is westerly and thermometer at 25° in the shade, the snow melting fast and some patches of ground appearing. We believe the river has been open to Three Rivers all winter.—Quebec Gazette.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The British Queen, Steamer, from Southampton, bound to New York, put into this port yesterday afternoon for a supply of coal and to repair damages sustained on the voyage—having experienced very boisterous weather. She brought London Papers to the 10th inst., with which we have been obligingly favoured, but with the exception of news from China, a short outline of which we give below they contain nothing of much moment.

The British Queen will start this evening, she has 64 Passengers.—Halifax Royal Gazette.

The British Queen encountered a severe gale of wind which continued for ten days—during which she lost every float from her larboard paddle, and many from her starboard one—every sail was split or torn out of the bolt-ropes as soon as set.—Capt. Franklin, consequently, had no alternative left to him but to make the nearest Port. During a lull of six hours, a few floats were replaced, but the number was not sufficient to justify an attempt to continue the voyage to New York without previously putting into this Port.—Ibid.

LETTER TO CAPT. FRANKLIN.

STEAM SHIP BRITISH QUEEN,
Halifax, 31st March, 1841, J

Dear Sir—

In addressing you on the subject of our late passage towards New York, we feel we have a difficult, though at the same time a pleasing duty to perform—difficult from the circumstance of our being unable to congratulate you on the shortness of our passage which, from its prosperous commencement, appeared so promising and pleasing, from our being able to express to you our entire confidence in your skill, and in that of your Officers and Engineers—as also our sincere acknowledgements of your unremitting attention to our safety and comfort. It was at one time deemed by many of us desirable to run for Fayal, in consequence of the loss of every float from our larboard or lee paddle wheel, as well as sails, during the violent storm which lasted for ten successive days—not that we were entertained, for a moment, the idea of placing our judgment in opposition to yours—and we therefore felt perfectly satisfied when you announced your intention of steering for Halifax; our unanimous opinions of the soundness of which decision we hereby beg to record. And now, dear sir, that we have, under the protection of Divine Providence, got safely into Harbour, we cannot separate without expressing from our hearts, the sincere wish that you may never again be so severely tried, but that your future voyages across the Atlantic, as well as the remainder of your journey through life, may be marked by sunshine and prosperity.

[Signed by the Passengers.]

NEW-BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.
The Assembly closed their useless labours, of a useless, lengthy and extravagant Session, on Friday last, and the great and learned representatives have returned to their homes, where, it is to be hoped, that many of the worthies will be forced to remain, instead of being allowed to disgrace the walls of a Parliamentary edifice by their acts of presumption and folly.

We find that our Legislative Body with their collective wisdom, have again made a mistake in their Revenue Bill: by the reading of the Act, the Ten per cent cannot be demanded on *Teas* imported from England; this fortuitous omission will be improved upon by our Merchants importing direct from England, instead of receiving it from Nova Scotia. Whether our representatives committed this error intentionally with the hope of getting a *shorter* session on full pay, or whether it arose from carelessness we know not, but we feel assured that they will find tough work to get full pay for an extra session, out of an empty Revenue Chest? The Representatives can make no shadow of excuse, either for want of time, or pressure of business; for in the late session they had no important business to perform; the Revenue Bill was the only item of importance they had to manage during the whole session, and in this, they have completely failed accomplishing their ill meant intentions.

Respecting the extravagant grant of "Fifteen hundred pounds sterling" made to the Lieut. Governor; it now comes out by way of excuse from some of the Representatives, who actually voted in favour of it, "that they disapproved of the Grant altogether, but as some of the majority had proposed a much larger sum to be given, they gave reluctantly their vote for the lesser sum of £1,500, to prevent the majority carrying their proposed sum of £2,500!" The public, however, will bear in mind, that there were only Twenty-nine members present at the voting, and that nine out of that number forming more than one third, did consistently and energetically contend against any sum of money being taken from the Revenue of the Province for any such purpose; the nine staunch Representatives who were for guarding the public funds from being squandered so uselessly, are Messrs. Fisher, Hill, Boyd, Owen, Gilbert, Freeze, Beardsley, Palmer, and McAlmon; those Members are entitled justly to the thanks, not only of their own immediate Constituents, but of the whole Province. If we sit down to the actual number who did heartily vote for the said sum to be given for a "Service of Peace," they must form but a moiety of the House of Representatives, because those members who state that they "voted reluctantly," deducted from the number Twenty, will leave but a small number indeed, to presume to say, that they express the wishes of 150,000 inhabitants! How ridiculous then must such a gift appear, from about seventeen members at most, with such an Engraving as is contemplated, when the whole facts and circumstances shall be fully examined into by Her Majesty's Government.—Chronicle.

Scientific Lectures.—Dr. Gessner is again delighting our Citizens with a course of highly interesting and truly important Lectures upon the mysterious and subtle principles of Electricity Galvanism, Magnetism, and Electro-Magnetism. He has got a beautiful and truly efficient set of apparatus, which enable him to perform all his experiments with certainty and precision to the great delight of his numerous and fashionable audience. These Lectures are delivered on Tuesdays and Fridays, at three o'clock, in Foster's Long Room, Germain-street, and again repeated in the evenings before the Mechanics' Institute, who generally crowd the Hall on all occasions whenever the Doctor occupies the platform. We are happy to find that our indefatigable and scientific Lecturer fully sustains his well-earned reputation in the estimation of that highly intelligent and truly respectable body.

Although we cannot pretend to lay before our readers an account of the many beautiful experiments which the Doctor exhibits in proof of the varied phenomena with which these mysterious sciences abound, yet we may be excused for referring to one experiment which he made before his day class yesterday in proof of the extraordinary influence which Galvanism exercises upon the Animal System—even in death.—The experiment was performed upon a Bullock's head, which had been killed about one hour previously; it was still warm and of course possessed of muscular irritability. The galvanic wires were inserted into the cavity of each ear, and then connected with a small galvanic multiplier, which again was supplied by a small galvanic battery. The instant the power of the battery was applied to the multiplier the muscular action of the Bullock's head was so powerful as almost to throw it from the table; in fact the muscles about the lips, eyes and ears, through the influence of the galvanic fluid upon the nerves, were conveyed into strong action, and absolutely conveyed the impression to the mind of the beholder that the phenomenon was in every respect similar to the mysterious principles of *Life itself*; in fact if the head had been replaced in the proper situation upon the body of the animal itself, for the purpose of deception, we have no hesitation in saying that, "those unacquainted with the powers of Galvanism, might have readily been led to believe that the motions produced in the Bullock's head by the galvanic agent were positively the result of *Life itself* in the animal."

As our limits will not admit of a more extended account of this interesting subject, we must bring our imperfect remarks to a close for the present.

In the evening the Doctor gave a beautiful and highly interesting Lecture on Electricity before the Mechanics' Institute, accompanied with a number of brilliant experiments, which succeeded perfectly, even independent of the unfavourable state of the atmosphere. The Hall was crowded to excess with an attentive and highly respectable audience, who seemed much delighted with the importance of the subject, and the happy illustrations of the talented lecturer.—Courier.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.
His Honor Judge Parker, with John Ambrose Street, Esquire, and the Hon. Edward B. Chandler, Commissioners to prepare an Ordinance of Fees in the Supreme Court, and to consider the propriety of introducing new rules of Pleading in Civil Actions, agreeably to an Address of the House of Assembly of 27th February, 1841.

The following Persons appointed Members of the Board of Education:

Reverend James Steven, Restigouche, Reverend Albert De-Brissy, Charlotte.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

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 Waig Point. The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favour of Harris Hatch, against said James Leighton, endorsed to levy £18 5 2 and interest from 8th April 1839. Also £84 10 besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Oct. 12, 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**, of in and to all the Lands, Tenements, Premises, and Hereditaments of the said Acadian Company, situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, together with the Houses, Mills, 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 so 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 £336 3s with interest on the sum of £377 9s 4d. from the 1st 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 HIBBARD**, of in and to a certain Lot of LAND situated 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 ELIZABETH PLAYER, by PAUL BAXTER 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 HIBBARD** 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 Lucian Cameron, Esq. to the said Francis Hibbard by Deed executed 1st Sept. 1834. Seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of James Frazer, junr. to satisfy a debt of £72 18 3d and Sheriff's fees &c.

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

To be sold by Public Auction, at the New Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY the 21th 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 that 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; £5 11s, costs and Sheriff's fees.

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

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of **ELIZABETH FARLEY**, and **ISAAC KETCHUM**, to that certain lot of Land on Grand Manan, containing 250 acres more or less, which was granted by the Crown to Henry Kimbal, and conveyed by said Kimbal to E. Foster, by Foster to Young, and by Young to Farley and Ketchum.

ALSO,
The following Lands in the Parish of Saint Patrick, being Lot No. 9, on the Flame Ridge, containing 100 acres, being the most northern in the tract granted to C. R. Hatheway, Esq. and the lot adjoining the before described containing 100 acres granted to Judith Ryan.

AND ALSO,
Lot No. 2, on the old Fredericton Road in the Parish of Saint George containing 100 acres more or less, which was allotted to Samuel Treat, by Letters Patent, a soldier in the New Brunswick Regiment, the same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to

satisfy Daniel Ansley, of Saint George, in a debt of £5,000, with £5 11s 6d costs, and Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte,
Saint Andrews Dec. 22, 1840.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of **SAMUEL JAMES McMASTER** of in and to all those premises in Saint Stephen, situate on the Eastern side of the main road at the Public Landing, comprising the House, Store and Land, now occupied by Mr. James Gillis, and the yellow corner House and land, occupied by Mr. McGowan; the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Robert Clarke and Wm. Nixon, in a debt of £241 16 6 and 14s 2d besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews December, 21 1841

To be sold at Public Auction, at the New Court House in Saint Andrews, on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of JULY next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, P. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, Property and Demand, of **GEORGE W. MURPHY**, of in and to the following Lots, Pieces, or Parcels of LAND and Premises, viz. two hundred acres of Land more or less, formerly granted to one JOHN GILMAN, situate in the Parish of Saint Patrick, bounded as follows: on the North by Land granted to DANIEL HILL, Junior, on the East by Crown Land, on the South by land granted to JOHN CAMPBELL, Esquire, and on the West by the Digdeguash River;

ALSO,
A certain other Tract of LAND, situate in the Parish of Saint Patrick bounded as follows, commencing at the South-eastern angle of lot number one (granted to Daniel Hill) in George N. Smith's survey of Clarence Hill Settlement, made in the year 1831, thence running by the Magnet North 61 degrees and 30 minutes East 16 chains, (41 poles each) or to the grant of Daniel Hill, thence South 48 degrees and 30 minutes East fifteen chains, thence North 61 degrees and 13 minutes East twenty-three chains, to the western side of a reserved Road, thence along said Road South sixteen chains and fifty links, thence south seventy-five degrees west forty chains or to the grant to John Gilman, and thence North twenty-four degrees, West eighteen chains along the rear line of said Grant to the place of beginning containing sixty-eight acres more or less. The said Lots of Land having been taken in execution at the suit of James Allan Shaw, against George W. Murphy, endorsed to levy £25 11s 5d, with interest on the sum of £79 0 0, from the 5th May 1839, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte,
St. Andrews, Jan. 9, 1841.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of **FRANCIS HIBBARD**, of in and to a certain Lot of LAND situated 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 ELIZABETH PLAYER, by PAUL BAXTER in his last will adjoining the southern boundary of Lands owned by Dr. DeWolfe

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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 Lucian Cameron, Esq. to the said Francis Hibbard by Deed executed 1st Sept. 1834. Seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of James Frazer, junr. to satisfy a debt of £72 18 3d and Sheriff's fees &c.

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THOMAS JONES,
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ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of **ELIZABETH FARLEY**, and **ISAAC KETCHUM**, to that certain lot of Land on Grand Manan, containing 250 acres more or less, which was granted by the Crown to Henry Kimbal, and conveyed by said Kimbal to E. Foster, by Foster to Young, and by Young to Farley and Ketchum.

ALSO,
The following Lands in the Parish of Saint Patrick, being Lot No. 9, on the Flame Ridge, containing 100 acres, being the most northern in the tract granted to C. R. Hatheway, Esq. and the lot adjoining the before described containing 100 acres granted to Judith Ryan.

AND ALSO,
Lot No. 2, on the old Fredericton Road in the Parish of Saint George containing 100 acres more or less, which was allotted to Samuel Treat, by Letters Patent, a soldier in the New Brunswick Regiment, the same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to

satisfy Daniel Ansley, of Saint George, in a debt of £5,000, with £5 11s 6d costs, and Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte,
Saint Andrews Dec. 22, 1840.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of **SAMUEL JAMES McMASTER** of in and to all those premises in Saint Stephen, situate on the Eastern side of the main road at the Public Landing, comprising the House, Store and Land, now occupied by Mr. James Gillis, and the yellow corner House and land, occupied by Mr. McGowan; the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Robert Clarke and Wm. Nixon, in a debt of £241 16 6 and 14s 2d besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, 10th Feb. 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the New Court House in Saint Andrews, on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of JULY next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, P. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, Property and Demand, of **GEORGE W. MURPHY**, of in and to the following Lots, Pieces, or Parcels of LAND and Premises, viz. two hundred acres of Land more or less, formerly granted to one JOHN GILMAN, situate in the Parish of Saint Patrick, bounded as follows: on the North by Land granted to DANIEL HILL, Junior, on the East by Crown Land, on the South by land granted to JOHN CAMPBELL, Esquire, and on the West by the Digdeguash River;

ALSO,
A certain other Tract of LAND, situate in the Parish of Saint Patrick bounded as follows, commencing at the South-eastern angle of lot number one (granted to Daniel Hill) in George N. Smith's survey of Clarence Hill Settlement, made in the year 1831, thence running by the Magnet North 61 degrees and 30 minutes East 16 chains, (41 poles each) or to the grant of Daniel Hill, thence South 48 degrees and 30 minutes East fifteen chains, thence North 61 degrees and 13 minutes East twenty-three chains, to the western side of a reserved Road, thence along said Road South sixteen chains and fifty links, thence south seventy-five degrees west forty chains or to the grant to John Gilman, and thence North twenty-four degrees, West eighteen chains along the rear line of said Grant to the place of beginning containing sixty-eight acres more or less. The said Lots of Land having been taken in execution at the suit of James Allan Shaw, against George W. Murphy, endorsed to levy £25 11s 5d, with interest on the sum of £79 0 0, from the 5th May 1839, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte,
St. Andrews, Jan. 9, 1841.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of **FRANCIS HIBBARD**, of in and to a certain Lot of LAND situated 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 ELIZABETH PLAYER, by PAUL BAXTER 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 HIBBARD** 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 Lucian Cameron, Esq. to the said Francis Hibbard by Deed executed 1st Sept. 1834. Seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of James Frazer, junr. to satisfy a debt of £72 18 3d and Sheriff's fees &c.

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

To be sold by Public Auction, at the New Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY the 21th 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 that 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; £5 11s, costs and Sheriff's fees.

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

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of **ELIZABETH FARLEY**, and **ISAAC KETCHUM**, to that certain lot of Land on Grand Manan, containing 250 acres more or less, which was granted by the Crown to Henry Kimbal, and conveyed by said Kimbal to E. Foster, by Foster to Young, and by Young to Farley and Ketchum.

ALSO,
The following Lands in the Parish of Saint Patrick, being Lot No. 9, on the Flame Ridge, containing 100 acres, being the most northern in the tract granted to C. R. Hatheway, Esq. and the lot adjoining the before described containing 100 acres granted to Judith Ryan.

AND ALSO,
Lot No. 2, on the old Fredericton Road in the Parish of Saint George containing 100 acres more or less, which was allotted to Samuel Treat, by Letters Patent, a soldier in the New Brunswick Regiment, the same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to

satisfy Daniel Ansley, of Saint George, in a debt of £5,000, with £5 11s 6d costs, and Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte,
Saint Andrews Dec. 22, 1840.

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

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of **SAMUEL JAMES McMASTER** of in and to all those premises in Saint Stephen, situate on the Eastern side of the main road at the Public Landing, comprising the House, Store and Land, now occupied by Mr. James Gillis, and the yellow corner House and land, occupied by Mr. McGowan; the same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this Province to satisfy Robert Clarke and Wm. Nixon, in a debt of £241 16 6 and 14s 2d besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, 10th Feb. 1841.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the New Court House in Saint Andrews, on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of JULY next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, P. M.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim, Property and Demand, of **GEORGE W. MURPHY**, of in and to the following Lots, Pieces, or Parcels of LAND and Premises, viz. two hundred acres of Land more or less, formerly granted to one JOHN GILMAN, situate in the Parish of Saint Patrick, bounded as follows: on the North by Land granted to DANIEL HILL, Junior, on the East by Crown Land, on the South by land granted to JOHN CAMPBELL, Esquire, and on the West by the Digdeguash River;

LOOK OUT!!

"CAUTION" is the Parent of Safety.

AN ATTACK of the "PILES" may be positively prevented by using (when the premonitory symptoms are felt) the celebrated **HAYS' LINIMENT**. There are more than one hundred people in this city, and in the United States an immense number, who have suffered beyond endurance by this dreadful complaint, who keep themselves wholly free from attacks by applying this Liniment when they feel any symptoms of its approach: of this there is the most perfect proof.

None Genuine without the name of **COMSTOCK & Co.** written on the wrapper.

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

HEWE'S, NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT.

THIS article is offered to the public as a never failing cure for the Rheumatism, and it has for a number of years sustained its reputation, and accomplished cures which had defied the power of every other article. In acute and recent cases, the relief is instantaneous, and in chronic Rheumatism, the cure is more permanent. It is truly a remedy for the nerves and bone with the most happy effect.

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

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Do not neglect the want of a little attention to a common cold. Have you a cough?—Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectant Syrup, a safe medical prescription containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years. Will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay.

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectant Syrup today!—Tomorrow may be too late.

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

For this plain reason:—That in no one 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 st. near Pearl, and at nearly all respectable Drug Stores.—and Dr. McSTAY, St. Andrews.

ASK, INQUIRE—ASK THOSE 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 charm like cures effected in cases of the **PILES, RHEUMATISM, ALL SWELLINGS, and ALL EXTERNAL PAINS**, no matter how severe, by the use of **HAYS' LINIMENT**. Find out who has used it that will not laud it above all things ever used, and you will find what cannot be found.

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, D. C.; ask **ALLAN SWELLINGS**, and **ALLAN EXTERNAL PAINS**, no matter how severe, by the use of **HAYS' LINIMENT**. Thousands of other persons know similar cures. We appeal to their sense of justice—their humanity.

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 incredulous, because so many who are afflicted are advertised for the same purpose. To buyers we say, if all who have used it do not say it is beyond all praise, then do not take it. The proprietor will not allow this article to be paid for unless it cures, when all the directions are fully followed. Will any one offering refuse now to try it? He does he ought to be paid 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 obligation to do so 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 worthless article.

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

SOLEMON HAYS,
Sold by **COMSTOCK & Co.** 2 Fletcher street, New York, and 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 shall be happy to convince any one of the fact, that this medicine is a true and reliable one. The above article I bought at Grigg's, Case & Co.'s store, who had it from **COMSTOCK & Co.**

JOHN JAQUISH, Jr.
Dulhi, July 17, 1839.—Sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PINK EXpectorant SYRUP.

THE cases of consumption are so numerous in all the northern latitudes, that some remedy as a preventive should be kept by every family constantly on hand, to administer in the first appearance of so direful a disease. This Expectorant Syrup will in every case prevent the complaint. It is quite impossible for any person ever to have consumption who will use this remedy on the first approach of cough and pain in the side, and in many instances it has cured when physicians had given up the case as incurable.

Sold wholesale and retail by **COMSTOCK & Co.** Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher street N. Y. and 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.

Middletown, 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.

[CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.]
I hereby certify that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years, the attacks occurring once in about two weeks, frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try **Spon's Headache Remedy** as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends, found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed the directions with the article, and in 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, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant.

JEHU PATTERSON.
Judge of the Court of C. P.
Sold by Dr. McSTAY, Saint Andrews.

Ex CLYDE, via Saint John.

91 COILS CORDAGE, 3/4 inch to six thread,
16 Do. WHITE ROPE,
16 Do. SPUN YARN,
6000lb. SAIL TWINE,
Household Marline, &c. &c.
Dec. 20, 1840, J. S. JARVIS

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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

THIS long established Institution has for more than twenty-six years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with 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.
Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Williams,
James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington,
S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt,
H. Huntington, E. B. Ward,
and Albert Day.

Eliphalet Terry, President.
James G. Bolles, 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.

WINE FOR SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED NOTES,
At Three Months.

EIGHTEEN Casks, quarter Cask, and Octaves, of best I. P. Madeira, and Fayal Wines.

WILLIAM KER
St. Andrews, Feb. 18, 1841.

A FEW Gentlemen Dealers can be accommodated in a respectable Family—Apply at this Office

Ex British Queen, and Andover,
Via St. John.

1 Ton best Picked Oakum,
25 Coils, 2 & 3 yarn Spun yarn
4 Reams Sheathing Paper,
20 Kegs best White Paint,
16 Do. Do. Black, Do.
8 Do. Do. Green, Do.
2 Casks Paint Oil.

J. S. JARVIS.
St. Andrews, Feb. 2, 1841.

THE SAINT ANDREW'S STANDARD,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.

At his Office in Saint Andrews, NEW BRUNSWICK.

TERMS.