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VOLUME 12

The Standard.

NUMBER 39

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1845.

[15s. at the end of the year

From Chronicles of "The Fleet." The Ruined Merchant.

It was at the close of the year 1810 that I was standing near the entrance of the prison—the inside entrance unhappily, not the outer one—when the door opened, and a gentlemanlike man past the middle time of life, appeared at the top of the steps, and paused. Putting his hand on the top of the rail, he looked round with a vacant stare, as if not perfectly comprehending where he was. He cast his eyes over the face of the building on his right, and suddenly by his repulsive gloominess he turned his face to the left, and scanning the lofty wall he slowly measured upwards with his eye, till elevating his head he rested his vision on the revolving spikes at the top. The view of the high wall and the spikes gave him no more satisfaction than the sight of the huge building within it, and he cast down his head with a sudden jerk, and surveyed the confined space between the building and the wall, searching the countenances of the few who were walking up and down, as if seeking for the sympathetic countenance of some one whom he might trust for information and guidance in his new situation.

At first I thought he was a stranger come to see a friend, for he had that quiet and respectable air, dressed as he was in a black coat and waistcoat with breeches and gaiters according to the fashion of the time; that his appearance impressed me with the idea of his being a man of substance, unostentatious, but wealthy; and the black cravat round his hat indicated that he was still in mourning accounted sufficiently for the air of sadness which pervaded his quiet features. But as he made no sign of moving from his position, after some time, and as I observed that not one of the turnkeys busied himself in attending to him, as is usual on the occasion of strangers appearing, I began to suspect that he was not a voluntary visitor of the Fleet; and my eyes meeting his at that moment with an air of commiseration I suppose in me look, he raised his hat and bowed to me. I understood that mute appeal at once; so I approached him and made a beginning. I asked him if he was looking for any particular person?

He shook his head, and turned round to the door behind, which was closed and locked; he looked at it for a moment, and then seemed to make up his mind to his fate he descended the steps, and we walked across the yard together. I did not like to urge him to talk, for I saw that his heart was full, and we made one or two turns up and down before I spoke again.

I hope, said I, that you are not another victim of the merciless law of imprisonment for debt.

He stopped short at this, and making an effort to overcome his emotion, replied—

I have been arrested—very suddenly—in the midst of my affliction—last night I was taken to the bailiff's private house, and this morning, as I had no money to spare for such expenses, my solicitor had me removed to this place, as being more convenient, he says, than the King's Bench; and now I must ask the friendly advice of some one who took to do, for every thing is strange to me.

Do you anticipate, I asked him as delicately as I could, remaining here long?

My creditor he said energetically, is rather less.

We walked on again.

You are alone, I presume? said I.

My daughter wasted to accompany me, but this is not a fit place for her—and yet—

It is not indeed, I replied. But as I had said this it occurred to me how frequently I had heard the same observations from new inmates, and with what dread they regarded the entrance into the prison of their wives and daughters; and how often I had seen those feelings overcome by the pain of separation. I thought too of the terrible consequences which had often ensued from the breaking down of the mind's best resolutions under the pressure of the misery and despair of a prison life; however I said nothing of that at the time, but turned my attention to the present solace of the old gentleman in his affliction.

I could not find a place for him to sleep in except at a cost which was unobtainable to my scanty means, so I persuaded him to make use of my bed for the early part of the night, thinking that I had written to complete which obliged me to sit up; so that by making use of my narrow crib and turn about we got through the night tolerably well.

The close acquaintance to which this trifling service—as acceptable at the moment—naturally led, brought on an intimacy during which I became acquainted with the circumstances which led to my friend's imprisonment; but first I must describe his interview with his daughter on the morning after his arrival.

St. Paul's clock had struck eight, at which hour the doors of the prison were opened for strangers, and I had just finished putting the

room in order, which I always did myself, the bed being turned up so as to look as much as possible like a wardrobe, and the breakfast table being tidily set out, with a clean towel for a table cloth, and with an additional cup and saucer, which I had borrowed from a neighbour on the other side of the gallery—when there was a gentle tap at the door.

Come in, said I, cheerfully: for the morning air, and the light of the fire, with the sight of the breakfast things, and the pleasure of having contributed to the comfort of one more unfortunate than myself, had raised my spirits; though my visitor remained in a condition of the most profound dejection.

Come in, said I, and opening the door, I was struck with surprise at the vision of one of the most beautiful women my eyes ever beheld. How she came there, for what she wanted with a poor man like me, was a matter of wonder indeed. I had never seen her before in the prison, and I knew all the inmates. I was about to ask her business, when presently recollecting that my visitor had mentioned that she had a daughter, it struck me that it must be her whom I saw; but she, catching sight of her father as he turned his head towards the door, rushed into the room, and throwing herself into his arms, burst into tears. I shut the door upon them, and remained outside, to prevent the entrance of any casual intruder; and in the meantime the baker coming round as usual, crying "hot rolls!" for those who had money to buy them, I ventured on a piece of extravagance that morning, and bought two penny-worth; prompted, I must confess, by the desire to make a respectable appearance—so close does this habit cling to me—at the unusual occasion of having a lady for my guest.

When I thought sufficient time had elapsed to allow of the burst of grief to subside, which the novelty of the sight of her father in a prison had excited, I opened the door, and went in with my hot rolls in my hand; and was astonished to observe the extraordinary change which had taken place in my apartment. My room is now, as it was then, on the ground floor, looking out into the front yard, the prospect forwards being bounded by the high wall of the prison before it, and to the left is the entrance into the yard, which forms an amusing sight from the constant ingress and egress of all sorts of persons connected with the inmates of the prison, or employed in bringing in supplies of all sorts, of necessity or luxury, according to the means of the consumers. Perhaps instead of a room I ought to call it a cell, for it is all of stone, and formed in an arch over head; about eight feet square, with a five place in the centre on the right hand side, and a window opposite the door. The stone floor makes it look cleanly and lively when it is fresh whitened, but I have often found it very cold in the long nights of winter, at times when I could not afford to have a fire.

Well—I was saying, I was quite astonished at the change which had taken place in my apartment in the brief quarter of an hour during which the lady had been its occupant. There certainly is nothing like a woman's hand to set a place in order! At seventy years of age women do not make any particular impression on us; we look at them according to their features and the expression of their countenances, as at pictures more or less beautiful or interesting; but unless connected with us by marriage, it is but a cold regard with which an old bachelor looks upon those of the other sex. But on this occasion I felt my heart quite warm within me. The table was removed to a more cheerful position close by the window, and the scanty materials for breakfast were arranged; and somehow the things about the room looked better, I don't know why; and the little ledge of wood above the hearth, which formed the chimney-piece, was set out with an unusual effect. The young lady had taken off her bonnet, and sat at the head of the table, with her father on one side, leaving the opposite end for me. With the deference which she thought due to my years, I suppose, she had left the other of the two chairs—the best one—for me; the one which her father occupied was a very good one, only having no bottom; that deficiency was supplied by the lid of an old box; and the young lady herself was pleased to content herself with the box itself, which, turned upright on its end, formed a very convenient seat, and one calculated to display her figure to advantage.

When I came in with my hot rolls, as I was about to make a gallant speech on the occasion of being honoured with such a visitor, the young lady, to whom I supposed her father had been explaining the nature of our acquaintance, stretched out her hand, giving mine in hers pressed it warmly, giving me at the same time a look that said a thousand things. Old and as I was, I could not get my words out; but my eyes, glistening with tears, I went to the cupboard to look for something that I wanted. While I was rummaging about just to recover myself, the sweetest voice I ever heard asked me, if it was allowed to ask for a tea spoon.

I was glad to have something definite to do, but unfortunately this happened to be the most awkward question that could have been put to me just at that time, for I had nothing by me but the bowl and one broken spoon, and the handle of another, which, although conjointly they formed the parts of an entire instrument, were in three separate portions useless for the occasion. However, I handed them to her, and she, with the sweetest smile imaginable received them without observation; and immediately making use of the bowl to serve the sugar (I supposed for its being brown, but she assured me that she and her father preferred it) she stirred up her father's tea with infinite grace with the handle, which she then politely handed to me before making use of it for herself. As I had only one knife, we used it by turns, and in this way the ceremony of breakfast was conducted with as much dignity as if it had taken place in the palace of a king. But what continued to surprise me was the air of ease and cheerfulness which the young lady manifested in her visit to the chamber of a prison. I regarded her with admiration; for I had had too much experience in the expression of the human countenance not to see that all this apparent ease and cheerfulness was forced, and put on, as I did not doubt, in order to raise the spirits of her father. However I took care to encourage it, and in the meantime I took an earnest observation of the young lady's general appearance.

She was, as I guessed, and as I afterwards learned, about twenty years of age, full and beautifully formed. Her hair was of that rich chestnut brown which has so rich an appearance when it does not degenerate into red; her complexion was delicately fair; her height rather tall than otherwise; and her eyes, which were large and well-opened, were by turns of the most brilliant and of the softest hazel, according as their expression was influenced by her emotions. I think I never heard a more silver-toned voice; clear and articulate, but soft and low. Fifty years ago, I should have fallen in love with her directly; but at three score years and ten, the scriptural term in the life of men, I regarded her only as a lovely flower of the earth, too bright and beautiful to last. But I must not anticipate.

All this time her father continued silent, and eat a little; I saw that his daughter affected to eat, but that it was only an affectionate pretence to beguile her parent. It was plain that she was only playing a part, but with a holy intention to spare her father's feelings. I saw, however, that her heart was too full to allow her to maintain her character for indifference long; but just as I was wondering how it would end, there was a knock at my outer door, which I opened; and a gentleman inquired if a Mr. Courtney was there.

I am Mr. Courtney, said my guest: it is my solicitor, he said, turning to me (his daughter looked pale)—and taking his hat in order to speak with him, as I suppose, untroubled by the presence of his daughter, he walked out with him into the gallery.

The moment he disappeared, the almost overwhelming emotions with which his daughter was agitated, were revealed with a violence which alarmed me, and made me almost stand aghast at the awful exhibition of anguish unspeakable! Her sobs and tears burst forth like a pent up sea; she fell on her knees, and without regard to my presence, she cried aloud to God for succor in this extremity of trouble, and for vengeance on their persecutors! The soft and delicate girl beaming with smiles, was transported in a moment into the very semblance of passionate despair. I was amazed; and for a brief space stood irresolute, shrinking from being a witness to her passionate exclamations, yet fearing to leave her in a state of such sorrowful excitation; but she put an end to my indecision by rising up and with her hands clasped fervently, and with an appeal of filial affection which no human being could listen to unmoved, she implored me—

Oh! she said: dear sir, you who have been so kind to my father, do not desert him! You do not know him as I do, he is broken-hearted; he is indeed, but he tries to keep his grief from me: my poor mother!

What of your mother? said I, taking her hand, soothingly: for she was in deep mourning like her father, and I feared to open a new wound that was perhaps scarcely closed.

I will tell you. When my poor father was ruined, the shock was too much for my mother, she died, she said shudderingly, only ten days since, the day before yesterday was the day appointed for the funeral, and as my father was coming down stairs to follow her to the grave, he was arrested.

Good God! I exclaimed, arrested as he was about to follow her to the grave?

That was the very time they chose to do it, but it was done with a purpose,—it is too long to be explained now,—and I saw that the blow went to my poor father's heart. On her death bed my dear mother made me promise, it was unnecessary, but she wished me to promise—never to leave my father,

that I would be his guardian, his nurse, his servant, that I would devote myself to him. My own heart would prompt me to do it, but that vow pronounced on her death bed invests my duty with a character more solemn and sacred, which I must fulfil as a direct compact made with my God, and with God's assistance I will perform it. But to see him in this place! In a prison! Oh! this is a trial indeed!

I was amazed, I say, at this sudden outbreak of passionate feeling from one who had seemed all gentleness and calmness in the presence of her father; and my own heart was lacerated with a sharper pang of sorrow than I had known for many years, even in this abode of sighs and sorrows, to see one so beautiful and loving plunged in such a depth of grief. That there was something more than met the ear, I easily divined; and that this was no common case of persecution and suffering, I felt persuaded; but as I did not like to risk the laceration of fresh wounds by random questions, I restrained my curiosity, and left it to time to reveal the secret that lay hidden in the saint like devotion of the daughter to the father. Not that my experience had not furnished me with many instances of filial and parental love, as I have related in other histories; but the present case seemed to me to be of a peculiar character, and partaking more of the deep feeling of religious devotion than of the instinctive and habitual affection which parents and children cherish for each other. I was revolving these thoughts in my mind,—for long confinement and habits of abstraction have rendered me philosophical and contemplative,—when the young lady interrupted my meditations by a question—

"I suppose I can stay here with my father?" Now this was a very simple question; but it embarrassed me exceedingly. As I remained, musing for some time, the young lady thought that I had not heard her question. She repeated it therefore, with much earnestness.

"I suppose," she said, "I can't remain here with my father?"

"This is not a place, said I, fit for a young lady to reside in; but there is no prohibition against it, if you desire to remain with your father. You can come in every morning, and return to your home at night. But it is to be hoped that your father will not be obliged to remain in this miserable place long. Besides, it is to be presumed that he will be able to go out on bail, as he has not been taken in execution. What is the amount, I asked, for which he was arrested?

This question was answered by Mr. Courtney himself, who now entered the room, having taken leave of his solicitor at the door. The debt, he said, or rather the alleged debt, is a heavy one; not less than thirty thousand pounds; but that is not the matter that presses at the present moment; I have worse information than that. Do you think, my dear Louisa, he said to his daughter, that you can bear more ill news? and yet it must be told, and better for you to hear it from me than to learn it suddenly and more painfully.

Tell it to me, dear papa, replied his daughter, who had resumed her forced composure: anything is better than suspense.

Well, said he, better to let you know the truth at once. My love, hear it with fortitude—you have no longer any home! Here the poor man put his hand to his face, and the tears streamed through his fingers; but he presently recovered himself. I was thinking, said he, of your poor mother: it is well that she has been spared this last indignity.

His daughter took his hand and kissed it, but she repressed her agitation, as I observed, by a strong effort.

A creditor, continued her father, stimulated I have reason to believe by the enemy who has played me here, has issued an execution against my goods, although contrary to his express promise, and the law has seized every thing.

What every thing? said Louisa.

Yes, my love; the law takes every thing if there is not enough to satisfy the judgment.

My good friend, said Mr. Courtney, here I am imprisoned; and here is my daughter, deprived of her home, for she cannot well go back to a house in the possession of bailiffs; what is best to be done under such circumstances?

I confess I had been so long unused to consider of the best means of disposing of young ladies, that I was considerably puzzled how to advise my new friends in their difficulty. On examining into their case, I found that Mr. Courtney had gradually sunk from bad to worse in his affairs, until he was reduced to the most humble means. He had resided lately with his wife and daughter in a small cottage on the outskirts of the town, with one servant girl, who was totally inadequate to afford protection to his daughter; even if she could return home; and as I have often known in such cases, there was no friend to whom they could immediately apply for temporary shelter. The religious both on the father's and mother's side were dead, except some distant ones with whom for some years past they had kept up no cor-

respondence. The solicitor also who was acting for them was only a recent acquaintance, his former legal adviser and friend having died some months before; so that there was no claim or hope of other than professional assistance from that quarter. The next inquiry was, if any room could be procured for the father and daughter; but the prison was very full at that time, and the cost of decent accommodation would have been enormous. In this dilemma the young lady decided on seeking a bed for the night at the lodging of an old servant who had known them in better days, and who preserved an attachment for the family of her old master; in the day time it was agreed that she should come to her father and remain with him till the time for closing the gates at night.

Fortunately for us, papa she said, Mr. Seely is not a young man, or we could not make so free with him; and I am sure he is very good to allow us to take possession of his room in this unceremonious way. But God will reward him for his good actions.

It is a remarkable circumstance, and I mention it as an instance of the weakness of the human mind, and of that inexplicable feeling—I will not call it vanity, which clings to us even in our most advanced years, but it gave me a sharp sort of pang to be introduced by a beautiful girl as an old man no longer of any account in the relations between those of the opposite sexes. It is true that I could not be ignorant that an old man of seventy could be regarded only as an abstraction by a young girl of twenty; but I did not like the fact to be made so evident to me; and it pained me very much at the time. But the effect of the little mortification soon passed away, and I expressed my cordial concurrence with any arrangement which would be most pleasant to herself and her father. She rewarded me with a sweet smile, which seemed to illumine my cell with sunshine, and held out her hand to me, which I was about to kiss in the enthusiasm of my admiration, but my hand being somewhat rough, not having been able to borrow a razor for some days past, and the stumps encountering the back of her delicate hand, she gave a little shriek, which aroused her father, and gave me the opportunity to say that if I had been fifty years younger, I would not have let her off so easily.

Domestic matters being thus satisfactorily arranged, we passed the day very agreeably together, I going out after dinner to smoke my pipe, which I did up and down the gallery, in deference to the lady; but it was not until after this friendly intercourse had continued for several days that I learned Mr. Courtney's story, which I did partly from himself, and partly from his daughter. I take a melancholy pleasure in writing it, as it keeps me a little longer from coming to the catastrophe, which, protract it as I may, I know must be faced at last, if I am faithfully to record the histories of this prison. But I approach it with fear and trembling. Well, as I said, after we had become more intimate I became acquainted with the cause of his misfortunes, which I shall be the more particular in laying before the readers, as it illustrates, in a forcible manner, the cruelty and impolicy of Imprisonment for Debt.

Mr. Courtney was the son of a merchant prince of London, and on the death of his father succeeded to a considerable fortune already realised, and to a position of influence and credit which gave him the opportunity of increasing it to a boundless extent. He followed up his business with an energy and an ardour which was remarkable even among the assiduous and enterprising merchants of London. The seas were covered with his ships; the whole earth was embraced in his speculations. His name was familiar among merchants over all the globe; and his signature to an obligation was as current in value as the coined money of crowned king. His income more resembled the revenue of a State than the income of a private gentleman; and by the influence of his wealth he was a power in himself, to which the governments of kingdoms paid deference, and to whom they applied in their pecuniary emergencies as to one whose decision was able to precipitate or prolong the war or peace of empires. With all this, instead of growing hard and covetous with the increase of wealth—an effect which it is sorrowful to observe riches too often produce—he became more kindly and affable; his heart grew more compassionate towards the wants and necessities of his fellow-creatures; his benevolence increased with his means of doing good, so that it is no wonder that he was as popular among the poor as he was revered by the rich, and esteemed by the wise and good.

Such was the character of Mr. Courtney. And nothing can better exemplify the vicissitudes of human affairs, and the misfortunes to which the best, and apparently the most secure in fortune, are liable, than the downfall from his high estate experienced by that most amiable gentleman. The story would be too long, nor does it enter into my plan to relate the details of the various accidents which led to Mr. Courtney's fall; my object is rather to illustrate the effect of arrest

(Continued on the next page)

ANKS
of this Office.

ANDARD.

ERY WEDNESDAY, BY
P. Smith.

aint Andrews, N. B.
R. S.

if paid in advance.
the end of the year.
used until arrears are paid
EMENTS,
written orders, or continue
no written directions
ues, and under, 3s

11 over 12 lines 6d per line
12 lines 10p per line
1 year as may be agreed on
individuals who have no
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COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. Epton.—I observed in the Standard, of the 13th August, an article relating to the expenditure of by-road money, in which my name is made to figure rather unceremoniously. The author, if I mistake not, is known to me, as also his motives for impeaching my character as a by-road Commissioner. His own credit is something more than questionable.

I am not aware that a Commissioner's own relations are, on that account, to be excluded from bidding on roads exposed to sale; or of a Commissioner's right to exclude them. Now to the charges alleged against me, your correspondent says—"out of many instances of last years work, I will only refer to one. There is a bridge commonly called the long bridge between the Basswood Ridge and the Kirk, the graveling of this was sold, and one of the articles of the agreement was that the bridge should be covered at least eight inches. Shortly after the job was accepted, I examined, and found scarcely one inch in several places, and now it requires to be gravelled again, &c." This I attribute to a tissue of falsehood. The Contractors were to put six inches of gravel on the bridge which was sold by advertisement to be a certain length. After one coat of gravel was put on, I measured the length of the bridge, and found it to be ten rods longer than it was called. The Money had been all sold before the error was discovered, and the consequence, would have been, had the first contract been adhered to, that ten rods of the bridge would be left without graveling at all. Mr. Todd, the other joint commissioner, and myself thought it better to alter the original contract so as to apply the gravel to the whole bridge, and make an arrangement with the Contractors to that effect. The work was well done and speaks for itself; and I venture to assert that there is not a better piece of road in the Parish. The bridge or causeway is over a bog, and made of large logs, some few of which rise above the rest; the gravel on the few projecting logs, may not be more than an inch, and of course could not be of the same thickness as in other places. It might have required a foot of gravel over the whole bridge, to give these few places the same thickness as stipulated in the Contract. These are the places, doubtless, measured by the writer of the article, and give just enough truth to the inch story to rest his fiction upon.

The work was performed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners and people generally, of which I can produce abundant proof if necessary.

He remarks further—"Now although this and many other scandalous jobs were performed by Mr. Sinclair's own relations, yet, for the sake of appearances in the absence of higher motives, he should have caused the work to be performed at least something better than it was."

The persons to whom I sold roads last year by myself, did not average two shillings a day and find themselves; this year, they may make perhaps three shillings a day, and find themselves. Those of my own relatives, who purchased roads last year got so badly bid, by bidding down roads so low, that they took special care this year, not to be caught again, and it so happens that not one of my own relations, (and I have many in the Parish,) bid off a single road this year. The roads sold by me have from the beginning been constructed to my satisfaction generally and to the general satisfaction of the public.

W. T. G. alias Donald Morrison, author of the article alluded to, has if I mistake not, figured in print before, and his character may be found in the Halifax Guardian, of Nov 29, 1844, and succeeding numbers, where he has been treated by *Reverend hands* in a manner not very flattering to his veracity.

Yours &c.
DONALD SINCLAIR.
St. James, Sept. 15, 1845.

Shocking Massacre in the South Seas.—The crews of two vessels *Ross* and *Eaten Alive*!!

Papers have been received at New York, from Sydney, New South Wales, up to April 29, containing an account of the murder of the crews of two coasting vessels. The following is furnished by Capt. Banks, of the bark *Junco*, which arrived at Sydney, on the 19 of April from the South Sea Islands. Whilst staying in Junco Bay the following intelligence was gleaned from an English lad who had run away from the schooner *Mumford*. He stated that a party from the north-west harbor of the Isle of Pines, had, a few weeks before the arrival of the *Junco*, arrived at Leefe, from whom he learned the following particulars relative to the brig *Star*, of Tahiti: Captain Ebrill, which was destroyed by the natives of Isle of Pines. It appears she was at anchor; the Captain and crew on shore cutting wood, and at a signal from the principal chief *Matuka*, the natives rushed upon them, slaughtered them, and afterwards devoured them. The vessel was then towed on shore, was stripped by *Matuka*, and afterwards set on fire; but, during the progress of the fire, some gunpowder ignited, blowing up the vessel, and destroying about thirty of the natives, who were standing on the poop. The brig *Martha*, of Sydney, Maizee, was seized and the Captain and part of the crew destroyed in the following dreadful manner:—They were tied to the trees with their legs and arms extended, and their entrails taken out and roasted; they were then taken down, roasted and devoured.—The lad giving this information exhibited some clothes given him by the natives, and which were said by them

to have belonged to the unfortunate Captain of the *Martha*.

From China.—By the ship *Lanthe*, at New York, we have accounts from China of a serious disturbance at Amoy.

Serious disturbance at Amoy, between the Chinese and British Residents.—On the 2d of April accounts were received from Hong Kong that very serious riots had occurred, during their continuance the British Consulate had been destroyed. The origin of the trouble was not known; it was supposed to be one of those popular outbreaks that may happen at any time, and seemed to be aimed at the English residents.

The Frigate *Acacia* and steamer *Vixen* had been ordered to Amoy, to look into the affair. On the 5th off Macao, the *Lanthe* spoke the schooner *Petrel*, from Hong Kong. Capt. Rogers, of the *P.*, confirmed the above, and said that the *Vixen* had returned to Hong Kong, having broken her shaft on the way to Amoy, and would be obliged to proceed to Calcutta or Bombay to repair the damage.

Fatal Accident.—An Inquest was held in Carleton on Monday evening last, before Henry Porter and L. H. Devereux, Esquires, in the absence of the Coroner, on view of the body of JOHN BRIDLEY, Esq. M. D. who was found drowned that day in a Creek, that runs through the Marsh at Manawagonish, in the Parish of Lancaster, in this County. It appeared in evidence that the deceased had gone out fowling that Morning, and had shot two ducks, and in attempting to get them, had slipped into the creek which was muddy and extremely slippery at that place, and thus perished. Verdict: Accidental death by drowning.—His remains will be interred this day, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence, Charlotte Street.—*St. John Herald*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A lover of Truth" will notice a letter in this days paper, which answers his purpose.

S. D. W. and "A friend to Temperance" received.

W. T. G. will be inserted upon the writer giving his real signature, and no other.

B. J. and S. will please call for their productions—which are mere nonsense, a hint, &c.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, Sep. 21, 1845

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCU, President.
Director next week.—Hon. T. Wier.
T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.
Discount Day—TUESDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

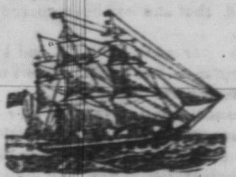
Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.
Sims and Black House.
Commissioners.—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. A. Babcock, Thos. Turner, John Bailey.
Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. King Esq., President.
Director next week.—G. D. King, Esq.
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.

Liverpool, — Sep. 4	Montreal, — Sept 11
London, — Sep. 3	Quebec — Sept 11
Edinburgh, — Sep. 1	Halifax, — Sep. 15
Paris, — Sep. 1	New York, — Sep. 20
Toronto, — Sept 11	Boston, — Sept. 21

Arrival of the



BRITANNIA.

The English Mail by the R. M. Steamship *Britannia* was received here, on Monday evening last, by the stage. We have made several extracts from *Williger & Smith's* European Times of the 4th inst, which will be found in our columns this day.

England.—The Crops. The weather had been fine and warm, and there was every prospect of a good harvest notwithstanding the cold and wet summer.

Scotland.—The weather in Scotland was auspicious, and the cutting of oats and barley had commenced the wheat harvest however will be late—as it would not be commenced until about the middle of September.

Ireland.—The accounts are favorable of the weather and crops.—In the Southern part of the country a good deal of corn had been cut.

The crops that have been cut throughout Great Britain and Ireland, although not so good as could be wished, are much better than was expected.

The Cotton market has shown some improvement in prices—it said owing to the fine weather, which has strengthened this feeling; the daily sales averaged 8000 bags, and the four days previous to the Steamer's sailing 40,000 bags were sold.

The English press is speculating upon the changes that are likely to take place. Lord Lyndhurst is said to be desirous of rest; the Chancellorship has no charms for him. The bar talk of Mr. Pemberton Leigh as his successor he is a great lawyer, but no great statesman or politician.

Ireland is still disturbed by Orange agitation—which with the Repeal movement is distracting the country.

The Assizes are over in all parts of the country, and their results show a great decrease in crime.

There have been some disturbances in Scotland, at Dumfries, when the operatives attacked the house of an employer and maltreated his family, arising out of a dispute about wages. Troops were sent from Edinburgh to quell the riot.

OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail arrived in London on the 1st instant.

The news from Scinde is of some interest. The tract of country on the western bank of the Indus, recently ceded to the governor by Meer Ali Moora, having been invaded and plundered by the neighbouring tribes, it had been deemed expedient to send a wing of the Bombay Native Infantry for the purpose of chastising the marauders; and the non arrival of news from this detachment had led to the inference that reinforcements would be wanted, and that the affair had been found to be more serious than was in the first instance anticipated.

The controversy respecting the merits or demerits of Sir C. Napier raged as fiercely as ever, and was now no longer confined to the newspapers.

The salt duties were also a subject of discussion, and, of course, also of unfavourable comment.

The imperative necessity which exists for affording some new and improved means of communication across the Egyptian desert is becoming more apparent every day. The Hindostan steamer was detained for two days at Suez by the loss of two of the mail boxes for Calcutta. The accident is attributed to one of the camels having strayed during the night, and notwithstanding that every exertion was made, the missing boxes were not discovered when the Hindostan sailed. If the mails should be recovered, they will be forwarded by the Queen steamer to Bombay on the 23rd. Surely such a state of things requires a remedy.

The cholera continued to rage, particularly in Scinde. The mortality at Sukkur was so great that the bazars were deserted.

From Afghanistan we have no news of interest. The notorious Mohammed Akbar Khan had expressed his intention of performing a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Prophet at Mecca.

At Lahore, Jowahir Singh, having attempted to seize Gholab Singh, had been defeated after a sanguinary battle, in which he lost 3000 men.

Private letters from Mauritius, of the 28th May, state, that in consequence of the scarcity of rice at Bourbon, the Government had offered a premium on the importation of that article.

By the China mail, of the 15th May, it appears that Keying, who had been degraded last year, had received a seat in the Cabinet as Assistant Minister, an honour which his predecessor, Keshen had.

SPAIN.

The Queen Isabella and her mother are awaiting the visit of the Duc and Duchess de Nemours near the French frontier. Meanwhile they are amusing themselves by taking baths, inspecting public buildings, visiting picturesque scenery, and attending bull fights, the barbarous brutality of which affords great pleasure to the Queen.

Nothing appears to be settled as to the marriage of the Queen, but it is thought that something will be done respecting it after the visit of the Duc de Nemours.

Two vagabonds, employed by the police, have been proved to have been in the habit of forging correspondence and getting up conspiracies for the purpose of implicating innocent persons obnoxious to the Government.

BELGIUM.

En attendant the opening of the session, a dead calm reigns in the political world. The King is absent in Germany.

I regret to announce that our potato crop will be destroyed, wholly, or at least in the greater part, this year. It has been attacked by a malady which breaks out in the leaves, and gradually turns into corruption the whole plant.

GERMANY.

M. Canitz, ambassador at the court of Vienna, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of Baron Bellow, whose ill health compels him to retire. It is not, however, quite certain that M. Canitz will be entrusted with the post permanently.

The great topic of interest at present is the visit of the Queen of England to our King. I cannot attempt to give you any details of that visit, for space does not permit; but I must state that her Majesty's re-

ception was really most enthusiastic everywhere.

The new religion is continuing its career with alternate success and defeats. At Halberstadt, Ronge; the leader of the movement, was nearly assassinated when preaching a violent sermon against Rome; but at other places he has had greater success. Our Government is alarmed at the aspect the business is assuming; and has accordingly given orders that the preachers of the new faith shall not be admitted into the Protestant chapels, and that the newspapers, with a few exceptions, shall refrain from writing about it. In some of the minor duchies the same proceedings have been adopted, and in Austria they were adopted months ago.

RUSSIA.

It is very rare that our *Gazette* has teemed with so much information as of late, for our Government, as a general rule, does not like to have its actions, whether good or bad, made public. The information in question is chiefly relative to the campaign in Caucasus; but although it occupies much space, and is interesting enough in its way, I fear I must content myself by summing it up in one line, and that line is—that Count Woronzow had followed the mountaineers, had had several affairs with them, in all of which he was successful, and that finally he succeeded, after some very severe combats, fought with desperate courage on both sides, in capturing the village of Dargo, the residence of Imam Schamil, chief of all the Mohammedan tribes of the Caucasus and of the Daghestan.

A detail of the military operations by which this was effected could not be made intelligible without a map.

The Emperor lately issued an ordinance, ordering small portions of land to be awarded to poor Jews, willing to occupy themselves in agricultural labour; but the rascally subordinates of the government have contrived to make the decree of none effect. Yet such is the dreadful slavery in which the poor Jews live, that they dare not complain; for though the Emperor would instantly see justice done them, they would become victims to the cruelty of his subordinates.

A ukase has been issued, adding 50 per cent. on all exports from countries which do not admit Russian products on the footing of the most favoured nation. Some of the continental countries will suffer severely by this—France especially.

FOREIGN.

The foreign news received during the past fortnight is of varied but not striking interest. We have from America intelligence of a decided movement on the part of Mexico indicative of hostility towards the United States. Warlike declarations had been promulgated, and preparations were being made to resent the indignity offered by the United States to the Southern Republic, by their annexation of the Texan territory. On the other hand, the Federal Union were taking measures to repel any attack that might result from the threatened demonstration. At the same time, ever-turbulent Spain has been the seat of more than ordinary excitement. A kind of *canute* has prevailed at Madrid occasioned by the resistance of the citizens to the levy of the state taxes. By the latest accounts, however, it would appear that comparative tranquillity had been restored, although not without bloodshed.

With reference to the late religious disturbances in Germany, the *German Universal Gazette* announces, that on the 18th instant a proclamation was posted at Leipzig, informing the people that the King had appointed commissioners to inquire into the deplorable events of the 12th, who would soon arrive in that city. On the same day the Municipal Council published a document forbidding, under the severest penalties, all popular meetings without a special permission of the authorities.

A serious affray has taken place at Madagascar, between the natives and the French and English ships. The particulars are given under the proper head.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

From the Circular of Messrs. Chaloner and Fleming.

Since our report of the 18th instant, the arrivals have been limited, say only six vessels, 3470 tons, and the sales, in like manner, limited to a few cargoes, the attention of all parties being turned to the removal from the quay of the Timber which had been heaped on it in the utmost confusion. The relaxation of the pressure in discharging for the last few days, has enabled the quays to be somewhat relieved, and it is hoped that the Dock Committee will take the present opportunity, in compliance with the application of the majority of the importers and timber merchants, of making such arrangements as will prevent a recurrence of such a state of things as has been experienced during the last four weeks, and which has caused a great loss of property, severe loss by fines, and a greater degeneration in the market than, under other circumstances, would have taken place. This confusion is attributable to the following causes, viz.—The discharging without being confined to a specified berth or space; the working of sufferance from daylight to dark, without also applying an equal amount of force to remove the Timber so discharged, and the mixing of cargoes with each other, which renders the identification of Timber very difficult, prevents its being effectually worked at; and, as the present system obliges the work to be carried on throughout the night, (which is contrary to reason and the usage of any other trade) fraud is very much facilitated, and at such time many logs are stolen off the quay. If, however, the request of the importers and

timber merchants be acted on, a remedy may be applied, as far as the present system may admit of; the importer will be able to identify his property, the buyer will have the opportunity of seeing it connectedly, and of removing it effectively; the Custom-house officer will be facilitated in his duty, and the ship in future will always have a defined place to be discharging into, and throwing all into confusion. At the present moment the quays are covered with Timber discharged out of ships which are more than a week at sea, much of it not yet measured by the Customs.

AMERICAN PINE TIMBER.—Since the report on the 18th instant, two cargoes of St. John have arrived, but are not yet sold. Of Quebec, a few cargoes have been sold at 16 1/2 d., and by auction, some remnants of cargoes at 16 1/2 to 16 1/4 d. per foot. Red Pine—Quebec, with cargo, has been sold at 23d., and by auction at 29 1/2 d. and 21d per foot.

BIRCH.—Of St. John, no sales with cargo to report. Apart, one lot was sold at 18d per foot.

QUEBEC DEALS, with cargo, have been sold at 47 and 48 per standard; and a cargo of floated 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quality Pine and Spruce, was sold at nearly 41 per standard.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA FIR PLANKS AND BOARDS.—A parcel of St. John, in the yard, was sold at 21 1/2 per foot, and from the quay a small cargo of Yarmouth, N. S. at 21 1/4 per foot.

Excursion.—The Steamer *Nequasset* will leave St. Andrews on Tuesday morning next, at half past eight o'clock on an excursion to Calais, where the "Corner Stone" of the new Masonic Hall, will be laid. Those desirous of witnessing the imposing ceremony can avail themselves of this opportunity.—[See Advertisement.]

MARRIED.

At Eastport, on Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Harris, Mr. David Wilson of that town, to Miss Helen G. Abernethy, of Saint Andrews; by the same, on the 16th inst, Mr. Thomas Appleby to Miss Eliza Jane Richardson of Deer Island.

At same place, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Boyce, Mr. James Conry, of St. Andrews, to Miss Ann Barry of that town.

DIED.

At Eastport on the 16th, Mr. Nicholas Smith, aged about 75 years.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—
Sept. 18, schr. Sarah Ann, Waycott, Boston, Sundrys.
— — — Mary Jane, Watson, Eastport, Sundrys.
— 19, Ege. Isabella Stewart, Crowell, Liverpool, Mdze., Dumock & Wilson.
— 20, sloop Hornet, Chandley, Eastport, Sundrys.
— 22, schr. Mary Jane, Watson, Eastport, Sundrys.
— — — Melissa, Cann, Yarmouth, Potatoes.
— 23, — Wm. Walker, McCulloch, Boston, Flour, &c.
CLEARED.—
Sept. 19, schr. Mary Jane, Watson, Eastport.
— 20, brig Charlotte, Moody, Dublin, Deals by E. & J. Wilson.
— 22, sloop Hornet, Chandley, Eastport.
— 23, schr. Mary Jane, Watson, Eastport.

Vessels Arrived from St. Andrews.—Aug. 31, Union, Liverpool; 28th Volant, Hull; Sept. 1st, Coolock, Dublin.
Vessels called for St. Andrews.—Aug. 24, *Plutus*, Liverpool; 26th Wave, do.; 30th, *Venels*, Deal.
Liverpool, Sept. 4, ship Wm. Bayard, Miller, loading for Quebec.

Masonic Notice.

The Corner Stone of the new building now erecting for a Vestry and Masonic Hall will be laid with Masonic Ceremonies, on Tuesday, the 30th inst, at 4 1/2 o'clock A. M. All Brethren of good standing are invited to participate in the Ceremonies.
An Address is expected from the Rev. Dr. Alley.

Wm. Pike, Sec'y St. Croix Lodge, 5 Sept. 17 '45.

Flour and Corn.

Ex. Wm. Walker from Boston.
100 Bbls. best Superb B. wtr.
150 Sacks best yellow corn,
for Sale by J. W. STREET.
Sept. 24, 1845.

FLOUR!! FLOUR!! From the St. John Mills.

The Subscriber has just received from the St. John Mills.
A LOT OF FLOUR in bags of half Barrels each, new ground, a Superior article.—Price 15 shillings per bag of 95 lbs. The above is a first rate article, and is worthy the attention of purchasers, both from its superior quality and cheapness.
D. CLARK,
St. Andrews Sept. 10, 1845.

acted on, a remedy far as the present system importer will be able to the buyer will have the the connected, and of city; the Custom-house ated in his duty, and the always have a defined ing into, without en-er's berth and throwing At the present moment 1 with Timber discharg- h are more than a week not yet measured by the

NE TIMBER.—Since 8th instant, two cargoes red, but are not yet sold. argoes have been sold at ation, some remnants of 16 1/4 d. per foot. Red cargo, has been sold at at 29 1/2 d. and 21 d per

oin, no sales with cargo one lot was sold at 18d S. with cargo, have been ver standard; and a car- and, and 3rd quality Pine old at nearly £11 per

WICK AND NOW. ANKS AND BOARDS. im, in the yard, was sold from the quay a small N. S. at 2 1/4 d per foot.

Steamer Negusset will a Tuesday morning next, dock on an excursion to Corner Stone, of the will be laid. Those de- the imposing ceremony s of this opportunity—

BRIED, Sunday evening, by the Dr. David Wilson of that G. Abernethy, of Saint ame, on the 16th inst, by to Miss Eliza Jane r Miss.

the 11th inst., by the Dr. James Gony, of St. ann Barry of that town.

IED D. the 16th, Mr. Nicholas 5 years.

G JOURNAL. ST. ANDREWS. REVISED.—

h Ann, Waycott, Boston, rics, anson, Eastport, elia Stewart, Crowell, pport, Mdze, Dimock & urt, Chandley, Eastport, r Jane, Watson, Eastport, rics, Cann, Yarmouth, Po-

Walker McCulloch, Bos- Flour, &c LEAGUE—

ry Jane, Watson, East- rlotte, Moody, Dublin, s by E & J. Wilson. rnet, Chandley, East- ry Jane, Watson, East-

from St. Andrews.—Aug. 20; 25th Volant, Huk; Dublin.

St Andrews.—Aug 24, 26th Wave, do.; 30 b, 4, ship Wm. Bayard, Mil- bice.

ic Notice. ce of the new building now try and Masonic Hall will ne Ceremonies, on Tues- at 11 o'clock A.M. All standing here invited to Ceremonies.

spected from the Rev. Dr. c's St. Croix Lodge.

and Corn. Walker from Boston. superb flower, yellow corn.

J. W. STREET.

! FLOUR!! St. John Mills.

as just received from the John Mills.

UR in bags of half Barrels a Superior article.—Price of 98 lbs. The above ble, and is worthy the atten- both from its superior qua-

D. CLARK, St. John, 10, 1845.

Public Notice,

HEREBY GIVEN, that the first Meet- ing of the Stockholders of the St. Andrews STEEL AND MANUFACTURING COMP- any, will be held at the Town Hall, in Saint Andrews, on Saturday the Eleventh day of September next, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of establishing bye laws, choosing Directors and such other officers as may be necessary for the management of the affairs of the said Company, and attending to such other business as it may be thought expedient to bring under the consideration of the Stock- holders, at the said Meeting.—This Meeting is called by me in virtue of the authority given to me, in and by the 31 section of the act of as- sembly 8th, Vic. c. 54, incorporating the said Company.

Wm. WHITLOCK.

St. Andrews Sep. 16, 1845.

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on Satur- day, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the after- noon, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

1. All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of John Cunningham, in all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate on Grand Manan, containing about 200 acres, and lying at or near Sprague's Cove, being a part of the lot No. 15, con- veyed by one John Sprague to John Cun- ingham, with the house, stores, wharf and other improvements thereon, the same hav- ing been seized and levied on, to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of William Ker, Thomas Turner, and John McKean, Trustees of James Kerr, endorsed to levy £41 5s; and Sheriff's fees.

THOS. JONES,

Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,

St. Andrews, March 5 1845.

The Sale of the above mentioned Property, postponed until Saturday the 27th instant.

THOMAS JONES,

Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,

Sept. 20, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having entered into Partnership, under the firm of McMINN & ALEXANDER,

intend carrying on the manufacture of WAGGONS, CARTS, PLOUGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEDS, &c., and the Wheelwright business in general, and trust by strict at- tention to business to merit a share of pub- lic patronage.

GEORGE McMINN,

ROBERT ALEXANDER.

Workshop in Queen Street, next the Old Tannery.

St. Andrews, Sept. 9, 1845.

St. Stephen Bank.

A DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. on the half year ending this 30th inst. will be paid to Stockholders on the 30th inst.

D. UPTON,

Cashier.

St. Stephen, Sep. 1, 1845.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber, an assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Cutlery, &c. which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Patent Lever and Vertical WATCHES,

Silver, German silver and Brass GUARDS,

Do do do PENCIL CASES,

Do do do Thimbles,

An assortment of Ladies BROOCHES, in gold & plain settings.

Fancy silver Brooches, Great Gold PINS,

Gold plated, silver and common KEYS,

Silk & Worsted PURSES Musical box Keys,

Three Mountings, Key Rings,

Spectacles, in blue steel and silver Frames,

Knives & Forks, butchers, shoemakers and pocket

Knives, Carvers, and Steels. Mill saw Files

Britannia metal Ware Scissors.

Male's shooting Gunpowder, Percussion Caps.

Clocks, Watches & Jewellery, repaired and

cleaned.—Quadrants and Compasses repaired

and touched.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

G. F. STICKNEY.

St. Andrews, Sep. 24, 1845.

FLOUR & MOLASSES.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber.

50 Barrels superfine FLOUR,

10 do RYE do.

10-Pound prime MOLASSES.

On Consignment—

40 Boxes Liverpool SOAP.

Sept. 1, 1845.

H. McLEAVY.

Soap and Candles.

September 2, 1845.

40 BOXES London SOAP, ex Ready

Rhino from London

20 Boxes Mould and Dip Candles,

Ex "Patent" from St. John

Just received and for sale by J. W. STREET

List of Letters.

Remain in the Post Office, Saint Andrews

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1845.

A

Abbutt Robert

Black John

Bath John

Ballentine William

Berry Mrs. James

Brooks Mrs. Mgt.

Burke Cornelius

Balentine George

Berry Miss Georgeann

Bennet Robert

Brown Mrs. W.

C

Clark John 2

Crosset William

Carhart John

Craig Miss Ann

Garry Samuel

Clark James

Cole George

Craft Wm. H.

Claren George

Conlin Charles

Conlan Louisa

D

Dunbar Capt. John

Driscoll James

E

Ellis James

Ellis William

F

Fisher W. H.

Fitzgerald Edward

Fulton Robert

Fitzpatrick Margaret

G

Greenlaw Alexander

Green Charles 2

H

Higgins Johanna

Collins John

Haley Edward

McCulloch William

For West Isles, Campo Bello and

Grand Manan.

Flewellling Mrs. E. A.

Allen James

Green Magnus

Wilcox Charles D.

Kay George 2

J

Jackson James

Johnson Thomas

K

Kinel Mrs. Mary H.

Kivel Mrs. Sarah

L

Little Mary

Little Martha

Little John

Lodge Abraham

Leary Patrick 2

Linton John

Leary D. H.

M & Mc

McKenzie Richard

McMaster Capt. G. P.

McClum Mrs. Don.

McGrath Thomas

McReynolds Mrs.

Morrison George

Murphy Jeremiah

Maria Charles

Miller Rev. P. S.

P

Platt Mrs. Mary Ann

Pye Thomas

Patrick Miss Jane E.

R

Rich D. W.

Randle Richard

S

Stanford Mr. E.

Stanford Miss Emma

Starkey Miss Mary A.

Strangman Miss J. 2

Scanton Thomas 2

Simson Edward

T

Thomas William

W

Wilson Mrs. Richard

McCluskey Sarah

Wilson John

For Saint

Patrick.

McCluskey Sarah

Wilson John

For West Isles, Campo Bello and

Grand Manan.

Flewellling Mrs. E. A.

Allen James

Green Magnus

Wilcox Charles D.

Kay George 2

Geo. F. CAMPBELL.

Persons calling for any of the above will

please say advertised.

DRY GOODS,

Provisions, & Groceries.

The Subscriber grateful for the liberal patronage

he has received, since his commencement in

business, begs to inform his friends in

Town & Country, that he has receiv-

ed his Stock of Dry Goods and

Groceries, which he offers for

Sale at low Prices.

CONSISTING IN PART OF,

Broad cloth, Cassimeres, Satinets, Molesters,

Ready made London CLOTHING, &c.

Oleum, Cashmeres, Muslin de Laines, Musline,

Jacquets, Laces, Edgings and Frictions, in great

variety of Prints, Silk Hdk. Cotton do. Ging-

hams, Striped Shirts, Checks, Flannels, Gloves,

Hosiery, Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Lin-

en drill, Linen Towels and Table Covers, White

and brown; Canvas, Faddling, Silk and Twist

Buttons, Thread, Needles, &c., Wadding, Putting,

Cotton Wreps, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, &c.

GROCERIES &c.

Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish, Tea, loaf crushed,

and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate,

Ready made London CLOTHING, &c.

Oleum, Cashmeres, Muslin de Laines, Musline,

Jacquets, Laces, Edgings and Frictions, in great

variety of Prints, Silk Hdk. Cotton do. Ging-

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hams

