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17th April, 1845.

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Price 12s 6d in Advance

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1845.

115s. at the end of the year

European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE CALEDONIA.

Parliament has sanctioned the construction of 2,000 miles of new railways in England and Scotland, and 500 miles in Ireland. The capital authorised to be raised in shares for the purpose amounts to £31,680,000, exclusive of £6,300,000 required for the Irish lines, making in all £38,480,000. By this the country will be enriched, and multitudes benefited both at present and permanently. At the same time the demand for money, when the calls for these works come to be made, will be sufficient to put a check upon all idle and foolish schemes. The expected revenue from these new lines considerably exceeds £2,000,000, sterling, per annum.

The recent differences between the Colonial Office and the New Zealand Company, which almost lost us a colony, have at length been arranged. The company have received an unconditional grant of four hundred thousand acres in the Middle Island. It is also understood that a loan will be granted for the purpose of enabling them to resume their suspended colonising operations.

The Experimental Squadron.—Letters from the Kestrel, brigantine, Commodore of the Earl of Yarborough, have been received at Portsmouth, from Gibraltar, where she arrived on the 1st inst. The Kestrel beat all the members of the Experimental Squadron upon every point of sailing as long as she was with them. She reports the Canopus, 84, to have beaten the other ships of the Squadron.

The Arctic Expedition.—The Barrett Junior, transport, which vessel, laden with stores from Captain Sir John Franklin's expedition, and ordered to accompany the Erebus and Terror, Captain Crozier, to the edge of the ice, has returned, and brings very favourable accounts of the prospects of the expedition. One letter, dated July 11, says:—"Here we are, laden and moored in a snug little cove among the Whale Fishing Islands, east coast of Greenland, lat. 69.9, long. 53.10. W. Our fellows are in high spirits and robust health. The weather is delightful. We have the sun all the twenty-four hours, and the middle of the day is really very warm, notwithstanding from the top you can count, speaking within bounds, at least a thousand icebergs. We pursue our voyage on Monday. Large collections have already been made in natural history, especially in marine animals, such as crustacea, &c. several hundred in number, and a great many of a new kind." This letter it is stated, was written by the midshipman.

Repeal Association.—At the weekly meeting of this body, on Monday, Dr Murray of London, presided. A letter from Mr. O'Connell, urging the appointment of repeal wardens in every parish, and a most active attention to the registry was read. The object is, that none but candidates who are not only repealers, but members of the association, shall be returned to parliament for any borough or county in Ireland. As touching the town of Galway, Mr. O'Connell thinks that Mr. V. Leagué (Mr. M. J. Blake), who although a repealer, has thought proper to disregard the mandate to appear in Conciliation Hall. "It," says the agitator, "Gregory and Gregory think fit to give evidence of being repealers, I will myself be the first to vote for them at the ensuing election; and I think I may venture to promise, that in that case they will be returned as pledged repealers without its costing them one shilling. But if we shall find it necessary, as I believe we shall, to oppose those gentlemen in Dublin, we shall do so on the ground of their not being repealers, and for no other reason whatever. I repeat this sentiment most distinctly and emphatically to prevent any Whig-Liberals from deluding themselves with the hope of being returned for any popular Irish constituency, unless they think fit to become repealers, and to enrol themselves members of the Repeal Association." The principal orators of the day were Mr. John O'Connell, and Captain Brindley, both of whom vehemently denounced the system of American slavery. Amongst the contributions were £110 from Newfoundland. The week's rent was announced to be £377 8s 3d.

James Power, Esq. has been superseded by the Lord Chancellor in the commission of the peace for the county of Wexford. The cause assigned is said to be his having attended the recent repeal demonstrations and dinner at Wexford.

Mr. Theobald McKenna, Q. C. 2nd a Catholic, is to succeed Mr. Pennefather in the office of First Clerk in the Irish Secretary's department.

The hon. Mr. Chichester has addressed the electors of Belfast. He is to be opposed by Mr. Daniel O'Connell, junior, who is put forward by his parent and the repealers of that Borough.

The Orangemen of Down Antrim, and Armagh, met at Lisburn on Wednesday, to testify their high opinion of Mr. Watson, whose late dismissal from the Commission of

the peace has excited much indignation against the Government.

Extraordinary Case of Crim. Con.—On Friday last, at the Croydon Assizes, an action was brought by a Mr. Cook, an attorney, against the Rev. Mr. Weatherall, a minister of the Church of England, and rector of Byfield, in Northamptonshire, for criminal conversation with his own daughter, the wife of the plaintiff. A verdict of £3,000 damages was returned.

Commercial Summary.—A very large business has been transacted since our last advice, in most descriptions of merchandise, and all has been bona fide for home consumption and export; prices were altered as far as the higher. The imports have been to a moderate extent, and the exports have been large, very large, and so have the deliveries. Owing to a continued extraordinary consumption, the stocks of primary commodities are less than at this time last year. A good business is advertised. The advices from almost all parts of the Continent, as well as from the British Colonies speak more cheerfully as to the condition of trade. The stocks of British goods on hand in most quarters are stated to be slight. The transactions in the grain markets are watched with the greatest anxiety. Prices have somewhat lowered, the supplies being stated to be much more abundant than they were a month ago, and the weather being somewhat more favorable to a good harvest. There is still enough of old wheat in the farmers' hands to make speculation a very hazardous, if not unsafe, and losing game. We do not expect that the prices will fall again to the averages of the last twelve months, but we think that they have, unless the weather becomes decidedly alarming, attained the maximum which will rule until after Christmas.

Scotland.—The Weather and Crops.—A most welcome change has taken place in the weather since our last. On Monday there were some heavy showers with a rather sultry temperature, and a rising barometer; but since then a drop of rain has fallen. We have had some warm days, but not the continued solar heat so necessary for the ripening of the crops—the thermometer for a week past having varied during the heat of the day from 62 degrees to 71 degrees. We are delighted to observe that a chance for the better has taken place in the weather all over Scotland, and it is no less satisfactory to know that as yet the standing grain has suffered no material injury. Barley harvest commenced during the present week in various parts of Scotland, from Morayshire to the Border. The scale of operations is yet, however very limited. General harvest is in progress in England.

Canal at the Grand Falls.—We have much satisfaction in being able to state, that Captain Renwick, of the Royal Engineers, has just completed, under the direction of Her Majesty's Government, the Survey of a Canal at the Grand Falls, to connect the waters of the upper and lower Saint John. On Thursday morning, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Fredericton, on a visit to the Falls, for the purpose of examining the line of the proposed Canal, and the various public works in progress there. His Excellency is accompanied on this excursion by Lieut. Colonel Everest, F.R.S. late Surveyor General of India, who has visited New Brunswick for the purpose of once more seeing Sir William Colebrooke, with whom he has had a long established friendship, which commenced in the Island of Java about 1819.

It is His Excellency's intention to return from the Grand Falls by water, and to visit the Indian Settlement at the Tobique, and other places of interest on the River, on his route down to Fredericton, where His Excellency is expected to return by the middle of next week.

If the estimates for the proposed Canal at the Falls do not exceed a reasonable amount, we have reason to believe that Her Majesty's Government will undertake the work, which will be an object of the greatest importance to the lumberers and others engaged in business on the upper St. John, and tend greatly to increase both the export and import business of the City.

We have seen the prospectus of a Rail Road proposed to be constructed between Saint John and Fredericton, to be connected at the latter place with one to the Grand Falls, which is in course of preparation in this City, and is to be published in a few days. It is expected that the line will be extended from this City, (by Steamboat, via Annapolis) to Halifax. The undertaking will doubtless be patronised by men of capital in the Province, as it will be by many eminent capitalists in Britain.

The POTATO BLIGHT, although destructive in several parts of the Province; but we are glad to be informed, not injured many spots of large extent, where the potato remains flourishing with great luxuriance and vigour. In this County, we hear that the

farm of N. Disbrow, Esq. at Loch Lomond, and several others in that vicinity, have escaped, and besides, are now reaping an abundant harvest of wheat, entirely free from weevil or rust of any description.

The Fredericton Cathedral.—We understand that Her Majesty's Executive Council at its last sitting complied with the Petition of the inhabitants of Fredericton, and have appropriated the square on which Christ Church now stands for the site of the Cathedral. On Saturday last the lines for digging the foundation were staked out, and ground broken for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the strata on which the foundation of the heavy tower is to be placed. Mr. Cunningham from St. John, is the Architect who superintends the present work, and the site chosen is one of the most beautiful which can be found among the many beautiful spots in and about the city. There can now be only one desire among churchmen and dissenters from the church who are favorable to the erection of this fine building, and that is, that it may be speedily and substantially finished. We hope ere long to be able to record the laying of the corner stone of an edifice useful to the Church of England, and highly ornamental to the City of Fredericton.—Head Quarters, Sep. 3.

New Invention.—We have much pleasure in learning from the Honourable Captain Owen, of Her Majesty's steamer Columbia, that Mr. James UNQUIST, the Chief Engineer of that vessel, has recently at Campo Bello constructed a very ingenious and highly useful Self Registering Tide Gauge, for the purpose of showing the corresponding heights of tide and the time by a Clock. For this additional to Nautical science, Her Majesty's Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have honoured Mr. Unquist with a Medal, in token of their special approbation of his ingenuity and zeal, and have given directions for the immediate construction of several of those instruments for Her Majesty's service.—Chron.

Earl Grey and George Canning.—Mr. Canning was always a poet in his politics. Like Chateaubriand, he dreamed dreams, and saw visions, even in a foreign office. Like him he devised a great scheme of universal progress—a sort of Liberal Holy Alliance. He wrote like inspiration, even upon paper that was tied with red tape. In a word, he was "a man in place with boyhood at his heels." Mr. Grey, on the other hand, even on occasions when the imagination of the many was excited, was always practical and cold. After Talavera, Vittoria, Leipzig, Waterloo, there was always a Benthamite interrogation uppermost in his mind, a perpetual *cui bono*, an omnipresent doubt, which congresses afterwards took pains to justify. Mr. Canning had more imagination, Lord Grey more judgment. Mr. Canning was more quiet, Lord Grey more simple. Mr. Canning's thoughts abounded in such lavish and luxuriant profusion that he had to choose among a thousand, he always chose the best. Lord Grey's nature was so happy that his thoughts came to him fine, exquisite, delicate, complete, but he could not have afforded to omit, to suppress, to abate, to economise. Both were correct, both classic, but Mr. Canning was more Ionian, Lord Grey more Doric. Mr. Canning was an Athenian, born of the soil, and always fancying some grasshopper or other; Lord Grey was a Spartan, who looked as if he had been moved among a people of Hotels. A speech of Mr. Canning's was like a noble picture, with an heroic conception, and delicate allusion, and glorious colouring—a great man was starting from the canvases, with all the attributes of greatness about him—the Alexander of Apelles. A speech of Lord Grey's was rather like a single figure of rare sculpture—cold, chaste, graceful, so artful that you forget its tenuity, so rounded that its proportions gradually rose upon you and dilated—superb, majestic, divine, Olympian. Their conduct was as characteristically different as their eloquence. Mr. Canning had more passion, and acted from impulse—Lord Grey had more tact, and acted from principle. The one was all sellies, the other all conventions. Mr. Canning was quick to take offence and quick to forgive, Lord Grey had little susceptibility, and never forgave. Mr. Canning was more wayward, Lord Grey more straightforward. Both obeyed the laws of their organisation. One was more spiritual, the other more material. Mr. Canning, like many other men of genius, had a "paralytic spirit, beautiful and swift," he moved by bounds; you never knew whence he came or whether he was going; what was his object or who would be his victim? Mr. Grey was like the old English talbot, a noble race, which is now extinct, whom you were always sure of, trained by strict method and acting by certain rule. Mr. Canning, true Athenian, always evaded direct affirmations and direct negations; Lord Grey gave emphasis to his yes, and was not afraid of a no. Both, however, were alike

in a false position. Mr. Canning, a democrat, proscribing democracy, and sneering at Ogden; Lord Grey, an aristocrat, attacking aristocracy and abolishing the boroughs. And this falseness of position betrayed itself in characteristic peculiarity. It made one more irritable, the other more haughty. Mr. Canning formed a system for himself. He was passionately and exclusively devoted to his own convictions; he could not bear that his own ideas should be crossed or thwarted. Among aristocrats, but not belonging to them, he could afford to accommodate or compromise; he dogmatised all the more inflexibly, he lost no opportunity of showing that he was himself an absolutist. Lord Grey, placed among the people, laid less stress by his opinions, for they were vulgar and common to all; but he exaggerated his aristocratic pretensions, he magnified his quarters, he idealised his family, he tried hard to believe that there was no blood in England but his own. From the outset of his career, when he remonstrated at the dismissal of a Grey, as if it was an outrage the whole country must have felt, down to its close, when he deemed he honoured the public service by giving its places broadcast to the Greys, he was almost fanatically enamoured of his name. It was this part of Mr. Canning's nature to prefer isolation, of Lord Grey's to prefer connection. Mr. Canning took pains to show that he was not of others, nor as others; Lord Grey that others were of him and from him. Mr. Canning was not satisfied if his success astonished the way in which he succeeded must astonish also; Lord Grey was contented if he surpassed others in their own line, and thereby conquered their admiration. Mr. Canning would rather have suffered torture than say a common-place; Lord Grey continually said nothing more than what was everybody's thought, but he said it incomparably better. Mr. Canning was like the Saladin of Scott's tale; by a species of Glamour, and with a miraculous blade for ever splitting veils asunder, and cutting cushions in two; Lord Grey (with a Lord Vaux too lately at his side to encourage him) wielded a common sword as no other could have wielded it, and dealt blows which no other could have dealt. Mr. Canning was more universal, Lord Grey more English—Oxford and Cambridge Review.

LINE IN AGRICULTURE.

Of the mineral substances that have been employed to improve the soil, lime is the most important. All our lands seem to be susceptible of great benefit from it; and in many parts it can be obtained on such terms as to create a probability that it may be profitably applied. The theory of its modes of action involves chemical principles which it would be beyond our limits to attempt to explain here; the following are, however, the facts connected with its various effects.

It renders stiff and tenacious soils more friable—and light and sandy soils more retentive of moisture. It disposes all vegetable matter in the soil to decompose, so as to supply the nourishment of living plants, and it makes the nutritive matter itself more assimilable. These last effects may be seen in familiar instances. If a little quick lime be added to a heap of leaves, or rotten wood, it is soon reduced to black mould; and if a little be sprinkled on the rank spots which get up in pasture fields, and are rejected by cattle, they will shortly be eaten down. It is not more active in rendering the vegetable matter of the soil available, than it is in giving vigor to the plants, and goodness of quality to the grain; and on no grain are its effects so remarkable as on wheat. We knew a gentleman who, from having a great command of manure, thought he might dispense with lime. He raised by measures as many bushels of wheat on the acre as his neighbors; but it was coarser in quality, and therefore lighter, and in the British markets great discrimination of price is made on account of quality; so that he lost in two ways. He had at last recourse to lime, and with complete success.

In cold and humid climates, it is not considered that old tarry lands can be profitably broken up without lime; the straw will be abundant, but the grain light and unmarketable—treated with lime, these lands are the most productive. In our climate the vegetable matter has not such a tendency to become peaty and inert, and lime may not, in such a degree, be necessary for the purpose of promoting decomposition; but it would in every case make our wheat of better quality. In our best lands, it would give health and vigor to the straw, and render it less obnoxious to the diseases to which luxuriance is exposed, and it would make lands, at present too rich for bearing grain, capable of producing healthy and productive crops. From what has been said, it will follow that it would be improper to apply lime to impoverished land, unless at the same time accompanied with manure, without which it would aid in the robbery of the soil. For other reasons, it should not be applied to wet land.

In calculating the expense of liming, the

permanency of its effects should be taken into account. If a proper dose be administered, there will be no need of a repetition of it for 15 or 20 years. What the dose should be, must depend on the quality of the land; but, generally speaking, it should be increased as the land is more adhesive, or as it is more filled with vegetable matter. There are no soils, probably, that would be benefited by less than 100 bushels to the acre, or which would require more than 300 to produce the maximum effect. As, in proportion to the mass of the soil, the quantity of lime used is small, the two should be mixed together as equally and intimately as possible. The lime may be allowed to lie till it falls down in a state of floor, and then be spread over, when the soil has been previously well pulverised.

ANIMAL MOTION.

Animal motion is wonderful, though from its perpetually meeting the eye, we take little account of it. The Pholus (a shell-fish) has the power of perforating the hardest marble by means of a fleshy substance, apparently no way suited to so laborious an employment. It increases its cell as it increases its size, and constitutes a perfect example of the first rudiments of animal motion. The only impulse an oyster possesses arises out of its power of opening and shutting its shell. The muscle moves by means of a muscular substance resembling a tongue. The crab moves sideways, and the water fly swims upon its back. The serpent undulates, and the lionard moves backwards; it has no power to make the smallest inclination forward. Marine birds can walk, run, fly, and swim. Some animals can only walk, others only run, and others only gallop; the horse performs all these motions. The tiger and the crocodile dart; the reindeer runs but never gallops; the armadillo walks swiftly, but can neither run nor leap; while the great antelope climbs much better than it can walk. The sloth is a large animal, and yet cannot travel fifty paces in a day; an elk will run a mile and a half in seven minutes; an antelope a mile in a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even of greater than that. An eagle can fly 10 leagues in an hour, and a canary falcon can even reach 253 leagues in the short space of 16 hours. Man has the power of imitating almost all motions but that of flight. To effect these, he has in maturity and health 90 bones in his legs and thighs 62 in his arms and hands, 67 in his head, and 67 in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles in the structure of his body, and his heart has 2,843 pulsations in an hour.

Important Suit.—A curious case is about to be tried in Boston, which will excite a good deal of interest, able counsel being employed on both sides. For the Plaintiff, Messrs. Webster and Choate, and for the defendant, Judge Warren and others. The result will be full of importance to hundreds of poor milliters, who sold and gave away all their possessions, and should the sale in this case be annulled, our lawyers will have rich pickings from numerous similar suits. The case is as follows:

A gentleman of property supposing the end of the world at hand, transferred all his effects to his eldest son, with the understanding that they should be divided among the rest of the children. A correspondent of the N. Y. Express says, that having arranged all his temporal affairs, he set out in the beginning of 1843, a few months before the time appointed by Miller for the general conflagration, on a mission through the country preaching the doctrine of Millerism, and exhorting all to leave their homes and lands, as he had done and prepare for the coming of the Lord. He continued his mission till the appointed day had passed. Then his zeal began to abate, and gradually his faith weakened, till some months since he came to the conclusion that he had become the victim of a cruel delusion. He engaged again in business of some kind, and it is said, required his son to furnish him with more means than he thought it safe to entrust him with, or that he could conveniently spare. Not being able to obtain money in this way, he has commenced a suit against his son for the recovery of the whole property. His plea is that at the time he made the sale, he was labouring under a delusion, and was therefore not in a sound state of mind.

HOAXING A CORPORATION.—A venacious hoax was played off upon the corporation of Colchester on the opening of the railway. An invitation was received by the mayor, purporting to come from the directors of the Eastern Counties Railway, and inviting the members of the council to join the expedition to Cambridge and partake of Mr. Genter's dinner; but on a letter of acceptance being sent the trick was discovered.

Extreme cold produced the same perception on the skin as great heat. When the mercury is frozen at forty degrees below zero, the sensation of the skin is the same as that of touching red-hot iron.