

OF ALDBOROUGH
CURED BY
WILLIAMS' PILLS.

ALDBOROUGH CURED OF STOMACH COMPLAINT, from the East of Aldborough, 21st February 1846. Mr. HOLLOWAY.

Mr. HOLLOWAY, I am writing to you to inform you of the cure of my stomach complaint, which I have been suffering from for many years. I had tried every remedy, but nothing did me any good. I was very weak and could not do any work. I was very much distressed, and I was very much obliged to you for the cure of my stomach complaint. I am now very strong and healthy, and I am very much obliged to you for the cure of my stomach complaint.

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The Standard.

FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

12s 6d in Advance.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1846.

[15s. at the end of the Year.

MERRY BELLS OF ENGLAND.

The merry bells of England!
To hear them ring!
In scenes of happy by-gone days
Memory they bring:
Their sweet and mellowed tones
Are floating on the air,
And familiar voices
Are wafted to me there.

The merry bells of England!
In swelling in the breeze,
To back the slender village spire
Among the old elm trees:
A neat, datched, white walled cottage,
And fresh clear bubbling rills,
And all the calm secluded nooks,
Among my native hills.

The merry bells of England!
To hear them ring!
When peace around me reigned,
And pleasure was my own:
When I could roam o'er hill or dale,
Through shady green-wood bowers,
And breathe delicious fragrance
From their wild uncultured flowers.

The merry bells of England!
What do they not reveal
To the dweller in the humble cot,
On proud ancestral hall!
The Sabbath chime, the birth-day,
Or the joyous bridal peal,
With mirthful hearts and sparkling eyes,
What can they not reveal!

Oh! the merry bells of England!
What would I give to hear
Their full harmonious melody
Strike on my listening ear,
As they have done in other days,
In my own happy home:
Ere my lot was cast in distant lands,
Far, far, far from all to roam.

There is sweet music in their sound
When'er their place may be,
That wakes the memories of the past
Long sleeping silently:
And with a glow of feeling fresh
The heart unconscious swells,
As we think upon England,
And its merry village bells!

THE POSITION OF MAN IN THE SCALE OF BEING.

From Hogg's Weekly Instructor.

What a wide arena of magnificent display does this globe we inhabit present to the eye of each favoured observer! In the field, in the meadow, in the tortuous course of the rumbling stream or on the bosom of the placid lake, the naturalist finds food for his intelligent mind, for the works of nature require only examination to be thoroughly appreciated. On one hand we have the chain of beings, like one large family, linked by bonds of close connexion, and ascending step by step, by easy grades, and in mutual harmony, until we reach the highest link, where man proudly and pre-eminently takes his station; while on the other, we witness an Omnipotent Designing Power directed by his nod the mechanism which governs the actions of that insect whose earthly sojourn is limited to the short-lived compass of an hour, and governing by his will those great fundamental laws which separate night and day, and keep in perpetual, unerring motion these vast planetary domains.

The animal kingdom bears ascendancy over the vegetable by the possession of two inherent principles bestowed liberally throughout the scale of being, and termed instinct and intelligence. A line of demarcation unquestionably exists between these powers, and their relative influence exercises the most material diversities in the habits and propensities of the various tribes of animals. Instinct pervades the whole animal creation; intelligence is confined to a part of it. The physical conformation of an animal and its instinctive propensities bear no comparison, since insects possess the power in its most perfect form. Intelligence uniformly exists in an equal ratio with the size and development of the brain of the animal. Instinct never aims at rising above mere physical wants, but contents itself with providing for its possessor a home and a livelihood, and other means of facilitating an existence which we have every reason to believe they enjoy; while intelligence soars aloft and expands its powers in the highest subjects of knowledge, is wide in its provisions and diversified in its aims; like a beam of divine light it reflects its blessings over the whole human race; the wide universe is its field of action, and the enslaved elements themselves are the mighty instruments.

The large class of insects, occupying every portion of the earth, exemplify a general law in nature, that wherever life can be sustained, there we invariably find life produced. The resources of the microscope disclose a still wider field exhibiting the great fertility of this division of the animal kingdom, as vast myriads of animalculæ are to be seen in almost every fluid. Instinct, in its most undivided and uncontrollable state, rules all the actions of the group, and shows to what pure perfection it does attain by the mathematical minuteness displayed in the construction of the cell of the bee, as well as the forethought which the same insects exhibit by the act of providing a magazine of food on which it may subsist during the rigours of a severe winter—an innate power rivalling, if not in many instances surpassing, similar foresight in the intelligent being. Fishes, although they form a large and peculiarly developed race, stand very low in the scale of being, and the diminutive size of the brain indicates their possession of a very small amount of intelligence. The sub-kingdom of birds is particularly interesting, not only on account of their graceful mechanism, but chiefly for their instinctive propensities, modified as these are by a certain amount of intelligence. Each species of bird is guided by an instinct peculiarly its own, which may be readily observed by the diversities exhibited in the construction of the nest. Under the guidance of the same power, the swallow migrates for a season to a foreign shore, and spends its winter beneath the genial covering of a southern sky. With what an anxious care our common domestic hen watches over her chickens, how she shields them from the storm and the thunder, and gathers them under her wings; or witness the same fowl when she has the misfortune to rear a brood of young ducklings, observing the first centre of her charge into the water, see the heart of the poor mother how its throbs with fear and anguish; view her whole frame convulsed with fatal apprehension as she runs and flies around the margin of the pond, while the little imps, reckless of all danger, seem to laugh a mother's fears to scorn as they flounder with delight in their beloved element. This trait of instinct appears very closely allied to the mental emotion of the rational being.

The class mammalia, to which man belongs, is distinguished for the complex organization of its members, and their superior amount of intelligence, which enables them to perform a vast variety of physical motions, accompanying these with the most delicate sensations. Mammalia are longer dependent upon the parent than any other tribe of animals, and it seems a law in nature's economy, that the higher degree of development a creature is to assume, in a greater measure does it require to be assisted during the morning of its existence. In man this period is very much prolonged, and, in consequence, benefits materially the social condition of the race. In light, sound, sense of smell, muscular power, and acuteness of sensibility, some species can boast a superiority over man. The sagacity of the dog, the elephant, and the monkey, is quite proverbial; nor is this sagacity confined to any solitary instance in their habits, but under the most circumstances do these animals display an adaptation to certain ends of which they are conscious. When we review the corporeal frame of man, the first mark which engages the attention, is the erect posture which it assumes. Tracing the skeleton from head to foot, we find every part of it giving strength and stability to those immediately beneath. The foot presents the form of an arch, with the bone of the heel forming one side of support while the ball of the great toe forms the other. This design allows the whole weight of the body to rest with impunity upon the foot, and likewise enables man to stand upon one leg, a position that no other mammiferous animal is capable of assuming.

The situation of the face, and aspect of the countenance, are very indicative of man's supremacy. Each emotion of the mind reflects itself upon the face as upon the mirror, and the passions are there so faithfully portrayed that even a brute will crouch at them. The hand may be styled the most valued companion of man, as it is the very handmaid of his mind; and when we keep in view that man stands alone in animated nature in not possessing a direct means of defence, we can easily understand the purposes which such an organ is destined to perform. The elephant may battle with his trunk, the tiger with his claw, while the wild horse finds safety in flight. Man alone stands destitute of every weapon; yet how well does the hand make up the deficiency—how soon does it multiply instruments by which he may at will obtain the mastery! It transports to the unwhewn rock and paints upon the glowing canvass all that is wonderful in art and beautiful in conception; it wields with patriotic enthusiasm the sword that severs the oppressor's yoke; now discoursing music's magic sounds, which have been known to melt the savage heart and rivet breathless thousands with a spell; upon steering through the ocean's foam the mighty monarch of her wide domains, and finding in the trackless deep a highway to a thousand shores.

The external senses in man are all moderately acute, and are, moreover, capable of great educational improvement. By the cultivation of the senses of vision and hearing, the Indian becomes aware of the distant approach of his enemy, and has time to prepare himself for the attack; and the acquired powers of swiftness of foot and swimming, so characteristic of the race, show to what an extent bodily motion may be facilitated and increased. But if the man stands indisputably above the lower animals in reference to his bodily functions, how still more wonderfully does he appear to outstrip them when we review for a moment his mental faculties. While instinct is the mainspring of the actions of the brute creation, intelligence is the grand distinguishing feature of humanity. Instinct displays a perfect sameness, intelligence is diversified and is ever undergoing a process of sure and gradual advancement. A cursory survey of the world's history beautifully illustrates this remark. We see the nations rising and falling, but bequeathing to posterity memorials almost impishable of their original grandeur and magnificence. Each epoch of human improvement, although followed by concomitant depression, proves of the utmost importance to successive nations, so that each succeeding generation improves upon its fore-runner, and although clouds of darkness may eclipse for a while the progressive brightness of the intellectual march, in due time it never fails to shine forth with renewed lustre. The powers of which our ancestors were ignorant are now wielded by us, while we again are opening up the path for other and more gigantic powers to be employed by posterity. The stream of time dispenses blessings as it flows, and disdains to mingle with the waters of eternity until it has added to the comforts and improved the social condition of the human race.

The causes which, in the modern world, have influenced and advanced the human mind are numerous. A few of these are worth enumerating. Language, education, the art of printing, and the French revolution, have each in their separate departments done much to improve the social condition of our portion of the race. If those causes had exercised an influence, the Reformation and the spread of a true Christian education have done vastly more. Education has been to the mind what steam has been to locomotion. By establishing a clear connexion between us and the material existences without, education kindles in the mind thoughts, feelings, and associations possessing the most soothing and interesting character. But education has still a nobler aim than this; it traces effects to their true causes, and concentrates, as into one bright and common focus, the grand mysterious prime removing cause of all. It raises the mind progressively from sublimity things,

and lets it roam in discovering more refined and more exalted ideas of the Supreme Architect of the universe. And by a process of reasoning as short and simple as it is precise and correct, we are led at once from the broad field of nature up to nature's God, and to recognise in the Father of all a Being whom we are bound to love, reverence, and obey.

One distinguishing feature of the human character, which it is almost impossible to overlook, since it excludes man, in one sense of the word, from the pale of the animal kingdom, yet remains to be touched upon. The belief in the existence of a supernatural Power, and in a future state of existence, are not ideas confined to any privileged portion of our race; but seem inherent in the breast of man—an instinctive tendency common to the whole human family. The untutored savage, in the fulness of his heart will offer vows of gratitude and implore for mercy from the great and mysterious Spirit that hovers round his destiny. A thousand devotees will prostrate themselves before the ponderous car of Juggernaut, and perish at his sanguinary shrine, that their souls may rest in undisturbed repose. The Hindoo widow ascends the funeral pile of her departed husband, and her weak faith fails not as she voluntarily mingles with his ashes. The crowded mosque or magnificent pagoda of an eastern clime proclaim that they have been raised by the hand of man, and destined for the sacred worship of the Deity. With a thrilling interest do we contemplate the Druidical worship of our early forefathers. In a deserted grove, far from the busy haunts of men, a circle of unhewn stones would enclose the hallowed spot in which they repaired in devoted bands to worship their deity. The dead hour of midnight tolled the knell which summoned them to their mysterious temples. The distant torrent's moan, the meteor flash, the lightning's blaze and thunder's roar, the violent commotion of the warring elements, all contributed in their worship. Theirs was the god of the hurricane and the tempest.

They say him in the clouds,
And heard him in the winds.
Our own day exhibits a pleasing contrast. The welcome sound of the Sabbath bell awakes in joy and gladness each Sabbath morn, and its dull music is answered by the faint echo of a hymn of praise. The humble peasant calls his family around him and from a tottering shelf withdraws 'the big ha' Bible,' grown old and venerable in the service of its Maker, and calmly offers at his homely altar his morning and evening sacrifice. The soft breathings of ardent supplication are wafted from the secret closet, and borne on angel's wings to a far distant world are recorded and treasured up for avar and for ever in the hallowed archives of heaven's sanctuary. Such grateful sounds of hope and love are created by the working of an internal spirit, the 'Deity that stirs within,' the link which connects man with a class of beings of a higher and more refined state of existence, which places him, in the expressive language of the Psalmist, but a little lower than angels, which has crowned him with glory and honour, and put all things under his feet.

THE FORCE OF IMAGINATION.—An extract of a letter dated July 28th, from a gentleman of Williams College, to the editor of the Springfield Gazette, testifies to the effect of the imagination in producing palpable results as follows:—

“An amusing incident occurred here on Friday last, creating great sport, and an account of which may not be uninteresting to your readers. The Professor of Chemistry, while administering in the course of his lectures the Protoxide of Nitrogen, or, as it is commonly called, laughing gas, in order to ascertain how great an influence the imagination had in producing the effects consequent on respiring it, secretly filled the India rubber gas-bag with common air instead of gas. It was taken without suspicion, and the effect of any thing were more powerful than those who had really breathed the pure gas. One complained that it produced nausea, and dizziness, another immediately manifested pugilistic propensities, and before he could be restrained, tore in pieces the coat of one of the bystanders; while a third exclaimed, 'This is life. I never enjoyed it before.' The laughter that followed the exposure of this gaseous trick may be imagined.

Sir Humphrey Davy, being once about administering this gas to a patient afflicted with paralysis, applied the bulb of a thermometer to his mouth, in order to ascertain the temperature of his system. The patient, being ignorant of the manner of taking the gas, felt instant relief, and by holding the thermometer for a short time longer in his mouth, a complete and permanent cure was effected.

PETER GARDER.—I wish to propose one intersection to you, and I axes, nigger, a cent and dogical solution to the problem. Intercede nigger—its child am concentration intellectual qualifications of mental corporations. Well den—Why am a Tailor appointed to command de forcibles ob de Texum

army ob occupashun? 'Gib him up widout a struggle.' 'Shaw, nigger! It is to strengthen de seat ob war, to make breaches in Matamoros, and to see up de Mexicans.

THE DRUNKARD'S CATECHISM.

What is your name?
Drunkard, at your service sir.
Who gave you that name?
As strong drink is my god, and rum-sellers and their wives my godfathers and godmothers, they gave me that name in my drunken spree, wherein I was made a member of strife, a child of war, and an inheritor of a bundle of rags!

What did your godfathers and your godmothers then do for you?
They did vow and promise three things in my name. First, that I should renounce the comforts of my own fire-side. Secondly, starve my wife and hunger my children. Thirdly, walk in tatters and rags, with my feet going splat, splat, all the days of my life! Rehearse the articles of thy belief.
I believe in the existence of Mr. Alcoholic, the great head and chief of all manner of vices—the source of nine tenths of all diseases, nine tenths of all the pauperism, and nine tenths of all the crimes. I believe in a set of vendors, wholesale dealers and manufacturers of this liquid fire! And lastly, I not only believe, but I am sure that my money is all gone, the vender will stop the tap!

How many commandments have you drunkards to keep?

Ten.
What are they?
The sump which the tender and his wife spake in the Bar, saying, we are thy master and thy mistress, who brought thee from the paths of virtue, placed thee in the ways of vice, and set thy feet in the road to perdition!
1. Thou shalt use no other house but mine.
2. Thou shalt not make unto thyself any substitute for intoxicating drink, such as cold water, tea, coffee, lemonade or ginger beer. For I am a jealous man—wearing the coat that should be on thy back—eating thy children's bread, and pocketing the money which should make the wife of thy bosom happy.

3. Thou shalt not enter lest thou spend, for we will not thank thee for using our house in vain. Remember, thou art but one meal on the Sabbath day!

4. Six days shalt thou drink and spend all thy gains; but the seventh is the Sabbath, wherein I am fired to shut up for a few hours: in which I wash my floors, mend my fires, replenish with saw-dust my spit-boxes, and make ready for the worship of Bacchus, during the remainder of the day.

5. Honor the rum-sellers and their wives with thy presence, that thy days may be long and miserable in the land wherein thou livest!

6. Thou shalt commit murder by poisoning, starving, and beating thy wife and children.

7. Thou shalt commit suicide by poisoning thyself with alcohol.

8. Thou shalt steal thy wife's and children's bread—strip them of their clothes, and rob thyself of all comfort.

9. Thou shalt bear false witness when thou speakest of the Horrors, and say that thou art in good health, when thou art labouring under the liquor-fever.

10. Thou shalt covet all thy neighbor's possessions. Thou shalt covet his house, his land, his horse, his ox, his clothes, his purse, his health, his wealth—that thou mayest indulge in all luxuries. Thou shalt help the distiller buy his carriage—his gay horse—his fine buildings—and thus enable him to live in pomp and idleness. Thou shalt help the wholesale dealer to strut about as a General or a Counsellor—to dress his wife in silk and satins, and to buy a Piano Forte for his daughters; and thou shalt help the rum-seller to all thy custom, and enable him to buy a beautiful sign to put over his door, with 'liberty to be drunk all the premises,' painted thereon!

HOMOEOPATHY.—The result of the system of Homoeopathy in remedying disease, may be compared perhaps to the probable effects of what is styled 'Homoeopathic Soup,' in satisfying the hungry man. Our meaning may be gathered from the following receipt for the last mentioned article:

Take a starved pigeon, hang it by a string in the kitchen window, so that the sun will cast the shadow of the pigeon into an iron pot already on the fire, and which will hold ten gallons of water; boil the shadow over a slow fire for ten hours, and then give patient one drop in a pint of water, every ten days.

The Women of Malta.—The women are small, and have beautiful hands and feet. When they go out they wear a black silk shawl which covers their head and half the face and is very intricately grappled about their bodies; beneath this is a striped upper petticoat, and a corset or stomacher, which they ornament by white more than taste; and their ears, necks, and arms are set off with rings, chains, and bracelets. They wear shoe buckles of gold or silver.

European Intelligence.

From Papers by the Great Western.

The London Daily News states, that it is believed that Parliament will not close before the end of August.

Sir Robert Peel was present in the House of Commons on the 29th ult. for the first time since his recent accident. The right hon. baronet, who walked with some difficulty, leaning on a stick, took his seat upon the Opposition benches between Sir James Graham and Mr. Goulburn.

Her Majesty will, it is rumored, visit Ireland in the autumn, holding a court at her Castle in Dublin, where she is likely to remain a few days; after which her Majesty will visit some of the seats of the Irish nobility, including those of the Marquis of Ormonde at Kilkenny; the Earl of Rosse, Parsons-town, &c.

Visit of Prince Albert to Liverpool.—Prince Albert having some weeks ago accepted the invitation of the Mayor and Municipal authorities to visit this town to lay the foundation stone of "The Sailors' Home," and to open the Albert Dock, and the time fixed for his sojourn among us being the 30th and 31st instant, the inhabitants are on the qui vive to give him a suitable and loyal reception.—*Wimmer & Smith's Times.*

In consequence of the scarcity of corn in New South Wales, and the necessity which has arisen for sending a large supply for the use of the troops stationed there, 250,000 quarters of wheat, in addition to rye and oats, will be forwarded for the use of the soldiers during the next six months.

Indian Corn.—The reported failure of the potato crop in Ireland has again produced a great demand for this cheap and nutritious grain. Large quantities were sold in Liverpool yesterday at a slight advance in price. It is still, however, the cheapest article of food that can be purchased.

The Cuban Testimonial.—We are happy to announce that the national tribute to this gifted and talented gentleman progresses most satisfactorily; it now amounts to nearly £50,000. The house of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. American merchants, at Liverpool, we had, heads the list by a subscription of 5000 dollars.

Railways in England.—The British Parliament have granted a bill for amalgamating the London and Birmingham, the Birmingham and Liverpool, and the Liverpool and Manchester, into one concern, which will henceforth be called the "Great Northern Railway." The receipts of this concern already amount to about 925,000 dollars weekly.

An accident of a very dreadful character, whereby nearly 20 persons were more or less seriously injured, and two or three, it is feared, fatally so, occurred on the Eastern Counties Railway on the 18th ult. The scene of the accident was the Stafford station on the Colchester line, the melancholy occurrence arising from a train of empty trucks having been driven into a passenger train while stopping at the station.

I have to notice a new species of merchandise imported to this country by the last arrivals from the East. It consists of "rich and rare" articles of jewelry, manufactured by native workmen in the East Indies; they comprise chiefly tiaras, bracelets, &c. The gold and jewels are of the purest character, and the diamonds especially of a large size. The workmanship is exceedingly pretty, and has a foreign look about it, which may give it a preference in the eyes of our fair dames of the aristocracy, not altogether agreeable to the English manufacturer.

The failure of Hincks and Co. of Hamburgh, has been a good deal talked about to-day. It is estimated that they will owe some £300,000; the assets, it is thought, will be small, and of course must have greatly overrated. They owe considerable sums here, but the principal creditors have a great amount of securities. It is thought that many German manufacturers will be ruined by this failure.

Merchants' Carr.—The Paris Presse mentions that a number of German emigrants who had left their country for America, and had arrived at Dunkirk, after exhausting all their resources, were to be conveyed to Algeria at the expense of the French government.

As a sign of the times, I may mention that at several public dinners—at this season very numerous—the toast of "The Navy and Army" from the memorial always drunk as proposed, now has an addition to it. It is proposed in these words, "The Navy and the Army, and no forgetting." It was so given last night, in obedience to a large meeting, by Mr. Duncombe.

Dr. Bowring has given notice in the House of Commons that he shall, on going into committee on the army estimates, move the abolition of military flogging.

The Electric Gun.—This great destroying power is at present exhibiting in London. It is a small carriage running upon a pair of wheels, and having a third wheel attached, by which it traverses with great ease and steadiness. The barrel for discharging the bullets is over the body of the machine, and admirably adapted for taking aim at any altitude, so that a pigeons' flight could be followed in the air. It is supplied with balls by two chambers, one of which is fixed, the other moveable. The latter is called the volley chamber, and can be made to contain any number of balls. The model contains but 50 balls, but if constructed to hold 800, from 1000 to 1200 it is stated could be discharged in a minute; and so great is the force with which the balls were sent a distance of forty yards, that a 1½ in. plank was penetrated at

every shot, the balls flattening, and in some instances, were scattered into fragments. The bullets are shot off in quick succession, and while being reloaded, the stationary chamber continues to supply the barrel, so that a constant discharge may be obtained for months if required. The bullets are five eighths of an inch in diameter, but with a little enlargement of apparatus, balls of inch diameter could be discharged with increased force. The bullets now used would kill at the distance of one mile. It is stated that the cost of keeping the machine in action, requiring four men for eighteen hours, would be £10, throwing more bullets than two regiments, each working nine hours, whose expenditure in cartridges would be £3,000.

The New Sugar Duties.—Lord John Russell laid before the House of Commons on Tuesday, the 30th, the ministerial proposition relative to the duties to be hereafter imposed on the importation of sugar. The duty on colonial sugar of 14s is to continue as heretofore. The duty of 23s 4d., which is now charged on foreign-free labor sugar, is now to be reduced to 21s., and that is to apply equally to all foreign sugars, without distinction of growth; and it is to undergo a gradual reduction every year for five years, and then be imported as the same duty as that of colonial growth. Not only is this equalization proposed, but the rate of duty on which all foreign sugars are to be admitted, is at once reduced to 21s., with a provision for the gradual extinction of all protection on the 5th of July, 1861.

W. Brown, Esq., M. P. for South Lancashire.—We noticed in our last publication that the American Minister, Mr. M'Lane, was the guest of Mr. Brown, at his elegant villa, Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and that he would remain there until the election for South Lancashire. The last named event took place on the morning of the 21st inst., when, there being no opposition, Mr. Brown was returned as a member for this division of the county.

This high dignity has been earned by Mr. Brown's integrity as a merchant and respectability as a man. The county constituency has hitherto been regarded as belonging exclusively to the great aristocratic families. South Lancashire, whether as regards wealth or influence, or numbers, or talent, is at the head of the English counties.

The consequences involved in this triumph, not only to the Free-trade principles which Mr. Brown professes, but to the class to which he belongs, are beyond calculation in their influence on the destinies of this, and more or less of all other commercial countries.—*Wimmer & Smith's Times.*

France.—One of the chief topics which now engage the attention of the press is the result of the forthcoming elections.

Spain.—The question of the Queen's marriage continued to be the almost exclusive topic of discussion with the different organs of the press. An article lately published by the Herald against Her Majesty's marriage with the prince of Coburg is said to have produced much sensation at the British Embassy, and Mr. Bulwer was reported to have obtained from its editor a pledge that he would desist from further attacks on "his favorite candidate."

Our accounts from Madrid of the 12th July, mention the appointment of the brother of the Duke of Rianza to the post of Minister of Spanish Venezuela.

Portugal.—The report which had been circulated by interested parties as to the withdrawal of the protection afforded by the English men of war in the Tagus and the Douro, has been contradicted. No British vessels will be withdrawn from those stations, unless the British minister at Lisbon deems it advisable.

Italy.—Further letters from Rome of the 11th inst. state that the decree of amnesty was ready, and would shortly be published. The Pope had authorized the opening of a railroad communication between the Mediterranean and the Adriatic.

Greece.—The Greek Government had discovered a conspiracy, in which were implicated several well known agents to the Opposition, who had been lately engaged in organizing bands on the Turkish territory for the invasion of Greece. The accounts of the disasters caused by the recent earthquake in Messina were truly appalling.

Athens, July 10.—Bill after bill is being voted in the Greek Chambers, the whole social fabric is being reconstructed, and in time the young Greek monarchy will be effected on solid foundations.

India and China.—We received last evening in advance of the ordinary Overland Mail Bombay papers to the 30th of May, with Calcutta dates to the 22d, and from Hongkong to the 24th of that month. Except from the last mentioned place, there is absolutely no news whatever. From Hongkong, however, we have intelligence of the peaceful termination of all questions as to the completion of the stipulations of the treaty by which the last war was concluded. The Emperor had agreed to concede the right of admission to Canton, guaranteed to us by the treaty, but hitherto refused, and there remained, therefore, no longer any ground upon which we could continue to keep possession of Chusan. It was expected that this island would therefore be speedily evacuated, and the whole of the British force concentrated at Hongkong. A proclamation has been issued by the Emperor of China, announcing that Chusan was to be immediately evacuated, and a notification to that effect had been made by Governor Davis dat-

ed May 18. Mr. Elmslie was to be the bearer of the Imperial assent for the ratification of her Majesty.

Business at Hongkong was tolerably brisk, but at Canton there was not much doing, and at all the other ports complaints of the dullness of trade were made.

At this season but little news from India can be expected.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1846

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. Harris Hatch, President.

Director next week—Wm. Whitlock.

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.

Aims and Mark House.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. W. Dimock, M. S. Hannah, John Bailey.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.

Director this week—J. W. Chandler.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. King Esq., President.

Director next week—S. Hill.

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, July 25 Montreal, Aug 8

London, July 24 Quebec, Aug 8

Edinburgh, July 19 Halifax, Aug 11

Paris, July 18 New York, Aug 16

Toronto, July 31 Boston, Aug 17

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

At the present time we trust, there is felt in this County a good deal of interest in the subject of Railways. Many doubts are looking forward with no small degree of anxiety to the result of the efforts now making, for the purpose of extending a line of railway from this section of the Province to the Grand Falls and thence to Quebec. There is perhaps not an inhabitant of New Brunswick who would not rejoice at the success of such an enterprise; yet there are at least some who from the poverty of the project, and the want of sufficient acquaintance with the practicality, and even easy accomplishment of similar undertakings, are deterred from embracing capital, and from giving the scheme their full and cordial co-operation and support.

Let a railway be contemplated from this County to Quebec, either as a trunk line, or as a branch intersecting a line from Halifax to Quebec, and we have no hesitation in saying, that the stockholders will not only have conferred a great and lasting benefit upon the country, but they will secure to themselves an adequate return for their capital. How it may be asked can this be known? Let us for a moment reflect upon the situation of the proposed line. It will run through a country a great part of which is well settled, and in a prosperous state, and ready to furnish a large share of traffic to the line; and the remaining part is chiefly covered with excellent timber, the transportation of which to a sea-port, (and there is no means of conveying it except by railway,) will be another source of profit to the stockholders; while the land from which the timber is taken, is well adapted for agricultural purposes. So well assured of these facts are our neighbours in St. John and Fredericton, that they have projected, and we believe are proceeding to carry into operation, a plan for constructing a railway from Grand Falls to one or both of the above named places; in the belief that a line thus extending only to Grand Falls, would pay for the capital invested. If their opinions be well founded, how much more favourable is the situation of a road to St. Andrews, a much shorter distance, and no river like the Saint John to offer competition.

But in addition to this there is the whole trade of Canada, east of Montreal, and the proposed railway will be the sole medium of communication for six months in the year, and the principal medium during the remainder. It is sheer nonsense to suppose that a line to Halifax or Canoe if ever it be made, can compete with the one to which we are calling attention. 600 miles of railway cannot be made for the cost of 300,—nor can locomotives be run, or goods and passengers conveyed, double the distance for the same price. If the British Government think fit to construct a railroad to Halifax, we have no objection to their amassing themselves in that way,—only our branch when completed will take all the Canada trade. Competition with any line from the Grand Falls, either to St. John, or Halifax, or Canoe, must terminate in the entire success of the St. Andrews line; and when we reflect upon the vast extent of valuable country that this road will open up and improve, and the immense trade of Canada East, which will naturally produce a corresponding traffic upon this railway; who can deny the probability,—nay the certainty, of the speculations being profitable in a pecuniary point of view, not to mention the important bearing which it has upon the settlement and future prosperity of the Province. Of the scores of railroads that have been constructed, on both sides of the Atlantic, we challenge any person to produce one with any thing like the advantages which the pro-

posed line has, and which has not proved a profitable investment for capital.

The success of railways in the neighbouring States will form a tolerably correct guide for the estimation of the advantages, pecuniary and otherwise, of similar works in the British Provinces.—The railway from Boston to Portland cost more than £4,000 per mile, and pays now at least 7 per cent per annum,—and in a year or two hence it will no doubt pay 10 per cent. Now a wood railway can be constructed for less than one fifth the cost of the Boston and Portland line; and if it has only one fifth part of the traffic, it will pay the same interest upon the capital. Surely it is not over-estimating to say that a Provincial line will have one fifth of the traffic of the Portland line.—This line it must be recollected has had from the commencement a most formidable opposition. Both sailing vessels and steamers go directly and easily, steadily between Boston and Portland, and Yarmouth with every facility and accommodation for freight and passengers. Indeed it seems remarkable that a railway was ever contemplated on a route, where steamboats went regularly, and at very low charges; yet this road, constructed at an expense per mile of more than five times what is necessary for an equal distance on the line from this Port to Quebec, and having all this competition to sustain,—is already paying a large dividend. It may be proper to state that gentlemen well acquainted with the subject affirm, that a wood railway can be made for one half the cost we have here supposed,—but to this matter we will revert on another occasion.

Take another of the American railways,—the one from Boston to Lowell,—which was constructed at the enormous cost of £18,000 per mile.—The stockholders of this line now receive 8 per cent per annum, beside a large sum which is annually expended in extravagant improvements, in order to prevent the money thus expended from going to the Government. In Massachusetts and perhaps in other states, after the profits of a railroad amount to a certain sum, (10 per cent per annum upon the capital we think it is,) they are paid over to the State Treasury. If the whole profits of the Boston and Lowell line were divided among the shareholders, they would amount to 10 or 12 per cent yearly on the capital. A wood railway costing less than a twentieth part of £18,000 per mile, would with a twentieth part of the traffic, return the same or greater dividends.

Such splendid results rewarding railway speculation in the United States, should stir up our latent energies, and zeal, and enterprise, in promoting similar objects. Why should the American colonies be behind their neighbors in commercial activity and prosperity? Is this a time to sit down inactive and regardless of our own interest? To wait until other lines are established, and the traffic directed to other channels,—to let excessive caution and apathy prevent our improving a most favourable opportunity of promoting our own, and the public interest to an incalculable amount? If the people of Charlotte expect this railway ever to be constructed they must whip the horses and put their shoulders to the wheels. They must begin the matter, and show themselves in earnest,—and then there is no doubt sufficient aid can be obtained to complete it.

One thing should never be lost sight of,—supposing the rail road does not for several years after it is made do more than pay current expenses, the value of all sorts of property in the County will be raised materially. Some of it will be raised more than 100 per cent—some more than 50—and all will be raised in some degree. There will be thus an indirect return for the capital expended, even if the road itself pay nothing to the stockholders.—The man whose property is worth £1000, and which by means of railway communication would rise in value to £15,000 or £20,000, could well afford to give a few hundreds to aid in carrying into operation such a scheme. But if we are not widely mistaken in our calculations, this railway will increase the value of real estate, and pay a handsome dividend to the shareholders besides; and we firmly believe that ere long the work will be in a state of progress.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—The Steamship Great Western arrived at New York on the 10th inst., from Liverpool, which port she left on the 25th ult. A summary of the news by this arrival will be found in our columns.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that Capt. JACOB PAUL, had his leg fractured on Monday last, at the Steam Mills Wharf, by the falling of a tier of deals, while inspecting them. He was immediately conveyed to his residence, and medical aid procured. We learn that he is doing as well as can be expected, under his severe injury.

The following "Caution to the Public," has been handed us for insertion.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir.—Being called upon the other day to witness the difference between a load of Hay, weighed at the "Upper Scale," (so called,) and the same at the public or Lower Scale, (which has been proved correct,) I saw, that there was one hundred weight in right—consequently near three hundred weight in the ton. The attention of the proper authority should therefore be called, to this imposition on the public.

Yours, &c.

August, 1846.

JUSTICE.

Railway Survey.—The Courier says:—a party of men, attached to this Survey, arrived here from Windsor yesterday morning, and proceeded at once to Fredericton, where they are to await the arrival of an officer, before proceeding further up the country.

EXCURSION TO GRAND-MANAN.—We are informed that some individuals in this place, are endeavouring to get up a pleasure excursion to Grand-Manan for Thursday the 27th inst. It is proposed to leave St. Andrews in the steamer Nequasset, which will call here on her way from Calais and St. Stephen, when she will take on board those who are disposed to join the party,—touch at Eastport and Indian Island, and proceed to Grand-Manan, where the visitors may witness the General Inspection of the 1st Division 3d Batt. C. C. Militia, and otherwise enjoy themselves for a few hours. The steamer will also stop at Dark Harbour and land the party, who will have an opportunity of viewing the beautiful scenery of this romantic place. The steamer will return the same evening, and land the passengers at the above-named places.

Our spirited townsman, John Wilson, Esq. is at present making improvements at Dark Harbour, which will be of great utility to the fishermen and other small craft.

Potato Disease.—Our accounts from various parts of the Province, we are glad to say, lead us to hope that the ravages of the Potato disease will be much less extensive than last season. On the Marsh and in other situations in the vicinity of St. John, however, the stalks are daily becoming more affected.—*Courier.*

Provincial Acts Confirmed.—The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last contains Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 6th July last, specially confirming the Acts passed at the last session of the General Assembly, to increase the Representation of the County of Albert by one additional Member, and to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick. We copy two sections of the last mentioned Act.

IV. And be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend in any manner to confer any spiritual jurisdiction or ecclesiastical rights whatsoever upon the said Roman Catholic Bishop herebefore mentioned, or upon his successor or successors, or other ecclesiastical person of the said Church, in communion with the Church of Rome aforesaid.

VI. And be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall affect or be construed to affect in any manner or way the rights of Her Majesty, her Heirs or Successors, or of any person or persons whomsoever, or of any body politic or corporate, or of any Church Wardens, or Auditors of Accounts, in any Roman Catholic Church in this Province, or in any way to abridge, diminish or take away any of the rights, privileges and advantages now enjoyed and possessed by any pewholder, or any person having any right, title or interest in any pew or sitting in any Roman Catholic Church or Chapel in this Province, such only as are herebefore mentioned and provided for.

Fire in Halifax.—About ten o'clock on Wednesday night, a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop on the Long Wharf, in Halifax, which, was not got under until one. Some half a dozen workshops were burnt, in which was a great deal of valuable stock. Loss estimated at about £2000. The sufferers were Mr. Wisdom, Mr. Bentley, star maker, Mr. Mahony, carpenter, Mr. Martin, blacksmith, and Mr. Williamson, merchant.

Reported Raising of the Blockade at Buenos Ayres.—We learn from Capt. Porterfield, of the Brig Abraxis, from Rio Janeiro, July 1st, that a report prevailed when he left, that the blockade of Buenos Ayres, by the combined squadrons of England and France, was about to be raised.

Accident at Mount Auburn.—This morning, a serious accident occurred at Mount Auburn. Six men were upon a staging, at work on the ceiling of the new chapel. The staging gave way and they were all thrown to the floor. Two of the men were very seriously injured, one it is feared mortally; a third received a severe blow on the head, the other three were more or less injured.

MARRIED.

On Sunday last, by the Rev. John Ross, Capt. John McCulloch, to Miss Margaret Augusta Stinson, both of this town.

On the 10th inst., at Minnie, Nova Scotia, by the Rev. Mr. Townsend, Rector of Amherst, Mr. Edward G. Vernon, of St. John Merchant, to Mary, second daughter of Ainos Seaman, Esq. of the former place.

DIED

At St. John, on Saturday afternoon, Elizabeth Ann, wife of Mr. Colin E. Cross, and eldest daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Gore, in the 22d year of her age. Her end was peace.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 12. Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, assorted Cargo, Master.

Schr. Star, Cook, Wilmet, Wood, &c. Master.

13. Schr. Prince Albert, Snell, Eastport, Assorted Cargo, Master.

14. Schr. Fame, Crowell, Halifax, Oil, & Fish, R. Walton.

Brig Jacinth, Shaw, Yarmouth, Ballast, Steam Mill Co.

17. Bge. Brunswick, Morrison, Dublin, 40 days, Ballast to Owners.

Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, assorted cargo, Master.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

The following Sales will take place at the COURT HOUSE IN ST. ANDREWS.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Real Estate of Patrick Hannahan | 26th Sep. |
| Do Elisha Sherman | 26th Sep. |
| Do Wm. & J. Hanson | 9th Jan. |
| Do Michael Farrell | 6th Feb. |

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 5 o'clock p.m., of the same day, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Patrick Hannahan, of in and to the Hall of a certain Town Lot of land in St. Andrews, situated on the East side of the road leading from the Salt water towards the long bridge, so-called, with the one story House and erections thereon, and bounded on the South, by lands in the occupation of Josiah Cutler, and on the North by a lot recently occupied by Robert Kelly.

The same having been levied on, to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Allan McLean, endorsed to levy £28 0 9, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 10th March, 1846.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Elisha Sherman, of in and to a tract or parcel of land, situated in the Parish of St. David, known as Lot No. One in Block letter L in Wentworths division of the Cape Ann Grant, containing 109 acres more or less. The above lot having been purchased by Sherman in 1835 from Abner Farrow.

ALSO, At the right, title, claim and demand of said Elisha Sherman to Eight acres of land, with the House, barn, Grist Mill and other erections thereon, situated in the Parish of St. David.

The same having been levied on to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Alexander Morrow, endorsed to levy £30 17 9, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 10th March, 1846.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the COURT HOUSE, in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest and claim, of WILLIAM HANSON, JAMES HANSON and ISAAC HANSON, and of each of them to all that certain piece, parcel or lot of Land, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, conveyed by Eleanor Rose, to the said William and James Hanson, bounded on the East by the road leading from the Cove in Saint Stephen to the Bass Wood Ridge, &c., being the second tier of Lots in Mark's Grant, numbered 68 and containing 54 acres more or less. Excepting that part of the said Lot formerly conveyed to one William Douglas.

ALSO, To 4 Lots of land included in the 6th division of the Penobscot Association Grant, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, and numbered 197, 198, 199 and 200, lying on the Eastern side of the St. Croix river near Sprague's Falls, so called.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution, issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Anson G. Chandler, endorsed to levy £144 7s 6d—besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, May, 22, 1846.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m., and 5 o'clock p.m., at the COURT HOUSE, in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever, of Michael Farrell, of in and to Lots numbered 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 in Block letter L Morris' division, in the Town plot of St. Andrews, the same having been seized, taken and levied upon, to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John Ford endorsed to levy £21 8s. 2d. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, July, 27, 1846.

To Let.

STORE and Dwelling No. 8 on the Market Wharf adjoining Mr. James Drummond. The Store will be let separately if required, and the apartments likewise separately.

Apply to F. A. BARCOCK.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

HENRY M. LEAVY,

Has Just received and is now opening a large STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, Provisions, & Groceries.

Which he offers for sale at the lowest prices.

CONSISTING IN PART OF,

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Molesters, VELVET, Ready made London CLOTHING, BALZARINES and Muslin DRESSES, Ladies BONNETS in great variety, Cap Borders and Artificial Flowers, 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.31.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40.41.42.43.44.45.46.47.48.49.50.51.52.53.54.55.56.57.58.59.60.61.62.63.64.65.66.67.68.69.70.71.72.73.74.75.76.77.78.79.80.81.82.83.84.85.86.87.88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.96.97.98.99.100.101.102.103.104.105.106.107.108.109.110.111.112.113.114.115.116.117.118.119.120.121.122.123.124.125.126.127.128.129.130.131.132.133.134.135.136.137.138.139.140.141.142.143.144.145.146.147.148.149.150.151.152.153.154.155.156.157.158.159.160.161.162.163.164.165.166.167.168.169.170.171.172.173.174.175.176.177.178.179.180.181.182.183.184.185.186.187.188.189.190.191.192.193.194.195.196.197.198.199.200.201.202.203.204.205.206.207.208.209.210.211.212.213.214.215.216.217.218.219.220.221.222.223.224.225.226.227.228.229.230.231.232.233.234.235.236.237.238.239.240.241.242.243.244.245.246.247.248.249.250.251.252.253.254.255.256.257.258.259.260.261.262.263.264.265.266.267.268.269.270.271.272.273.274.275.276.277.278.279.280.281.282.283.284.285.286.287.288.289.290.291.292.293.294.295.296.297.298.299.300.301.302.303.304.305.306.307.308.309.310.311.312.313.314.315.316.317.318.319.320.321.322.323.324.325.326.327.328.329.330.331.332.333.334.335.336.337.338.339.340.341.342.343.344.345.346.347.348.349.350.351.352.353.354.355.356.357.358.359.360.361.362.363.364.365.366.367.368.369.370.371.372.373.374.375.376.377.378.379.380.381.382.383.384.385.386.387.388.389.390.391.392.393.394.395.396.397.398.399.400.401.402.403.404.405.406.407.408.409.410.411.412.413.414.415.416.417.418.419.420.421.422.423.424.425.426.427.428.429.430.431.432.433.434.435.436.437.438.439.440.441.442.443.444.445.446.447.448.449.450.451.452.453.454.455.456.457.458.459.460.461.462.463.464.465.466.467.468.469.470.471.472.473.474.475.476.477.478.479.480.481.482.483.484.485.486.487.488.489.490.491.492.493.494.495.496.497.498.499.500.501.502.503.504.505.506.507.508.509.510.511.512.513.514.515.516.517.518.519.520.521.522.523.524.525.526.527.528.529.530.531.532.533.534.535.536.537.538.539.540.541.542.543.544.545.546.547.548.549.550.551.552.553.554.555.556.557.558.559.560.561.562.563.564.565.566.567.568.569.570.571.572.573.574.575.576.577.578.579.580.581.582.583.584.585.586.587.588.589.590.591.592.593.594.595.596.597.598.599.600.601.602.603.604.605.606.607.608.609.610.611.612.613.614.615.616.617.618.619.620.621.622.623.624.625.626.627.628.629.630.631.632.633.634.635.636.637.638.639.640.641.642.643.644.645.646.647.648.649.650.651.652.653.654.655.656.657.658.659.660.661.662.663.664.665.666.667.668.669.670.671.672.673.674.675.676.677.678.679.680.681.682.683.684.685.686.687.688.689.690.691.692.693.694.695.696.697.698.699.700.701.702.703.704.705.706.707.708.709.710.711.712.713.714.715.716.717.718.719.720.721.722.723.724.725.726.727.728.729.730.731.732.733.734.735.736.737.738.739.740.741.742.743.744.745.746.747.748.749.750.751.752.753.754.755.756.757.758.759.760.761.762.763.764.765.766.767.768.769.770.771.772.773.774.775.776.777.778.779.780.781.782.783.784.785.786.787.788.789.790.791.792.793.794.795.796.797.798.799.800.801.802.803.804.805.806.807.808.809.810.811.812.813.814.815.816.817.818.819.820.821.822.823.824.825.826.827.828.829.830.831.832.833.834.835.836.837.838.839.840.841.842.843.844.845.846.847.848.849.850.851.852.853.854.855.856.857.858.859.860.861.862.863.864.865.866.867.868.869.870.871.872.873.874.875.876.877.878.879.880.881.882.883.884.885.886.887.888.889.890.891.892.893.894.895.896.897.898.899.900.901.902.903.904.905.906.907.908.909.910.911.912.913.914.915.916.917.918.919.920.921.922.923.924.925.926.927.928.929.930.931.932.933.934.935.936.937.938.939.940.941.942.943.944.945.946.947.948.949.950.951.952.953.954.955.956.957.958.959.960.961.962.963.964.965.966.967.968.969.970.971.972.973.974.975.976.977.978.979.980.981.982.983.984.985.986.987.988.989.990.991.992.993.994.995.996.997.998.999.1000.

White Red Blue and Yellow FLANNELS, Parsnells silk and cotton, Martell's QUILTS, Sheets, Bed Tick, Orleans, Cashmeres, Muslin de Lanes, Muslin, Jaconets, Laces, Edgings and Insertions, a great variety of Prints, Silk Hdk. Cotton, do. Ginghams, Striped Shirts, Checks, Plaids, Gloves, Hosiery, Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Linen Towels and Table Covers, White and brown, Canvas, Padding, Silk and Twist Buttons, Thread, Needles, &c., Wadding, Basting, Cotton Warp, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, &c., Hair Brushes and a variety of Combs.

Groceries, &c.

Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish, Tea, loaf crushed, and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Molasses, Rice, Barley, Beans, Vinegar, Tobacco, Soap, Candles, Crockeryware, Boots and Shoes, Glass 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, and 12x14. Shoe and other brushes, Blacking Black Ld., Lamp black, Paints, boiled and Raw Oil, Lamp Oil and wick, Knives and forks sheath and shoe knives, Brooms, Pans and hair seives, Locks, Keys, Screws Latches and bolts, Iron Pots bake Kettles and Covers, Lambrova wool Cards fishing Hooks and Lines Pipes Spices Salsaparilla Starch Blue Indigo Seydies sneaths and Hay Rakes. With numerous other Articles.

St. Andrews June 5, 1846.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 10th March, 1846.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Elisha Sherman, of in and to a tract or parcel of land, situated in the Parish of St. David, known as Lot No. One in Block letter L in Wentworths division of the Cape Ann Grant, containing 109 acres more or less. The above lot having been purchased by Sherman in 1835 from Abner Farrow.

ALSO, At the right, title, claim and demand of said Elisha Sherman to Eight acres of land, with the House, barn, Grist Mill and other erections thereon, situated in the Parish of St. David.

The same having been levied on to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Alexander Morrow, endorsed to levy £30 17 9, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 10th March, 1846.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the COURT HOUSE, in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest and claim, of WILLIAM HANSON, JAMES HANSON and ISAAC HANSON, and of each of them to all that certain piece, parcel or lot of Land, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, conveyed by Eleanor Rose, to the said William and James Hanson, bounded on the East by the road leading from the Cove in Saint Stephen to the Bass Wood Ridge, &c., being the second tier of Lots in Mark's Grant, numbered 68 and containing 54 acres more or less. Excepting that part of the said Lot formerly conveyed to one William Douglas.

ALSO, To 4 Lots of land included in the 6th division of the Penobscot Association Grant, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, and numbered 197, 198, 199 and 200, lying on the Eastern side of the St. Croix river near Sprague's Falls, so called.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution, issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Anson G. Chandler, endorsed to levy £144 7s 6d—besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, May, 22, 1846.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m., and 5 o'clock p.m., at the COURT HOUSE, in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever, of Michael Farrell, of in and to Lots numbered 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 in Block letter L Morris' division, in the Town plot of St. Andrews, the same having been seized, taken and levied upon, to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John Ford endorsed to levy £21 8s. 2d. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, July, 27, 1846.

To Let.

STORE and Dwelling No. 8 on the Market Wharf adjoining Mr. James Drummond. The Store will be let separately if required, and the apartments likewise separately.

Apply to F. A. BARCOCK.

B. A. HENSTOCK'S VERNIFUGE.

Has Just received and is now opening a large STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, Provisions, & Groceries.

Which he offers for sale at the lowest prices.

CONSISTING IN PART OF,

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Molesters, VELVET, Ready made London CLOTHING, BALZARINES and Muslin DRESSES, Ladies BONNETS in great variety, Cap Borders and Artificial Flowers, 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.31.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40.41.42.43.44.45.46.47.48.49.50.51.52.53.54.55.56.57.58.59.60.61.62.63.64.65.66.67.68.69.70.71.72.73.74.75.76.77.78.79.80.81.82.83.84.85.86.87.88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.96.97.98.99.100.101.102.103.104.105.106.107.108.109.110.111.112.113.114.115.116.117.118.119.120.121.122.123.124.125.126.127.128.129.130.131.132.133.134.135.136.137.138.139.140.141.142.143.144.145.146.147.148.149.150.151.152.153.154.155.156.157.158.159.160.161.162.163.164.165.166.167.168.169.170.171.172.173.174.175.176.177.178.179.180.181.182.183.184.185.186.187.188.189.190.191.192.193.194.195.196.197.198.199.200.201.202.203.204.205.206.207.208.209.210.211.212.213.214.215.216.217.218.219.220.221.222.223.224.225.226.227.228.229.230.231.232.233.234.235.236.237.238.239.240.241.242.243.244.245.246.247.248.249.250.251.252.253.254.255.256.257.258.259.260.261.262.263.264.265.266.267.268.269.270.271.272.273.274.275.276.277.278.279.280.281.282.283.284.285.286.287.288.289.290.291.292.293.294.295.296.297.298.299.300.301.302.303.304.305.306.307.308.309.310.311.312.313.314.315.316.317.318.319.320.321.322.323.324.325.326.327.328.329.330.331.332.333.334.335.336.337.338.339.340.341.342.343.344.345.346.347.348.349.350.351.352.353.354.355.356.357.358.359.360.361.362.363.364.365.366.367.368.369.370.371.372.373.374.375.376.377.378.379.380.381.382.383.384.385.386.387.388.389.390.391.392.393.394.395.396.397.398.399.400.401.402.403.404.405.406.407.408.409.410.411.412.413.414.415.416.417.418.419.420.421.422.423.424.425.426.427.428.429.430.431.432.433.434.435.436.437.438.439.440.441.442.443.444.445.446.447.448.449.450.451.452.453.454.455.456.457.458.459.460.461.462.463.464.465.466.467.468.469.470.471.472.473.474.475.476.477.478.479.480.481.482.483.484.485.486.487.488.489.490.491.492.493.494.495.496.497.498.499.500.501.502.503.504.505.506.507.508.509.510.511.512.513.514.515.516.517.518.519.520.521.522.523.524.525.526.527.528.529.530.531.532.533.534.535.536.537.538.539.540.541.542.543.544.545.546.547.548.549.550.551.552.553.554.555.556.557.558.559.560.561.562.563.564.565.566.567.568.569.570.571.572.573.574.575.576.577.578.579.580.581.582.583.584.585.586.587.588.589.590.591.592.593.594.595.596.597.598.599.600.601.602.603.604.605.606.607.608.609.610.611.612.613.614.615.616.617.618.619.620.621.622.623.624.625.626.627.628.629.630.631.632.633.634.635.636.637.638.639.640.641.642.643.644.645.646.647.648.649.650.651.652.653.654.655.656.657.658.659.660.661.662.663.664.665.666.667.668.669.670.671.672.673.674.675.676.677.678.679.680.681.682.683.684.685.686.687.688.689.690.691.692.693.694.695.696.697.698.699.700.701.702.703.704.705.706.707.708.709.710.711.712.713.714.715.716.717.718.719.720.721.722.723.724.725.726.727.728.729.730.731.732.733.734.735.736.737.738.739.740.741.742.743.744.745.746.747.748.749.750.751.752.753.754.755.756.757.758.759.760.761.762.763.764.765.766.767.768.769.770.771.772.773.774.775.776.777.778.779.780.781.782.783.784.785.786.787.788.789.790.791.792.793.794.795.796.797.798.799.800.801.802.803.804.805.806.807.808.809.810.811.812.813.814.815.816.817.818.819.820.821.822.823.824.825.826.827.828.829.830.831.832.833.834.835.836.837.838.839.840.841.842.843.844.845.846.847.848.849.850.851.852.853.854.855.856.857.858.859.860.861.862.863.864.865.866.867.868.869.870.871.872.873.874.875.876.877.878.879.880.881.882.883.884.885.886.887.888.889.890.891.892.893.894.895.896.897.898.899.900.901.902.903.904.905.906.907.908.909.910.911.912.913.914.915.916.917.918.919.920.921.922.923.924.925.926.927.928.929.930.931.932.933.934.935.936.937.938.939.940.941.942.943.944.945.946.947.948.949.950.951.952.953.954.955.956.957.9