



## AY'S OINTMENT!

inary Cure of a Case

READER BY

METROPOLITAN KING'S

AND CHARING-CROSS

ITALS, LONDON.

born to this 8th day of March

the Lord Mayor at the

Banquet House.

ANY OF AFFIDAVIT.

RE. Messenger of No. 9,

outward, London, market

that he: (this deponent) was

FIFTEEN RUNNING UL-

t arm, and ulcerated sores

both legs, for which deposed

an out-door patient at

Hospital, in April 1841,

and for nearly four weeks

ve a cure these, the deposed

at the three following

g's College Hospital in May

at Guy's Hospital in July,

and at Charing Cross Hos-

pital of August for some weeks

epont left, being in a far

than when he had quitted

BRANSEY COOPER,

al officers of the establish-

ment that the only chance of

as to lose his arm. The

pon called upon Dr. Bright

at Guy's, who, on viewing

mon, kindly and libera-

ly at a loss what to do for

half a sovereign, go to

AY, and try what effect

ment will have, as I have

used the wonderful effects

of his ointment. You can

gain. This unprepared

and by the physician, and

rested in three weeks, by

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS &amp;

ther four Hospitals had fail-

Bright was shown by the

suit of his advice and clas-

am both astounded and

thought that if ever I saw

it would be without your

compare this cure to a

anion House, of the city of

8th day of March, 1842.

W. B. BROOKE.

JOHN FINE, Mayor.

USES OF THE SKIN.

Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad

piles, Strains and Rheuma-

tism, Swellings, Great Itches,

likewise in case of Piles,

above cases, caused by

injury, as by this means

ed with a much greater cer-

time that it would be

Ointment alone. The Oint-

is a certain remedy for the

the blood and fluids, they

TH TO ALL.

is the Guidance of Par-

chase Post

hens Bank.

D OF FOUR PER CENT.

Capital Stock has been de-

clared instant.

D. TITTON,

Cashier.

1, 1845.—3d.

L E T.

belonging to the Church

continuing S. Lott in

in the Town of St. Au-

Apply to

STREET, F. Clark.

TANDARD,

VERY WEDNESDAY, BY

W. Smith.

Saint Andrews, N B

E R M S.

—if paid in advance.

end of the year.

and until orders are paid

IN MEMBERS.

written orders, or contin-

no written directions

lines, and under, 2s

over 12 lines 3d per line

12 lines 1d per line

years as may be agreed on

individuals who have no

face to be paid for in ad-

vances, &amp;c. struck off at

to be paid for on delivery

MENTS

Mr. John Central

W. Campbell Esq

James Albee Esq

Treat. Moore Esq

Jas. Brown Esq

Mr. J. Geddery

Mr. Clarke Hanson

Mr. T. Conington

Mr. D. Gilman

Willford Fisher Esq

Mr. Henry S. Day

VOLUME 12

## The Standard.

NUMBER 25

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL &amp; COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1845.

[15s. at the end of the year

## The London Punch.

## PUNCH'S POLICE REPORT.

A man named Peel, was yesterday brought before the magistrate, Mr. Bull, at this office charged with having intermarried with a female named Free Trade, his former wife Agriculture being still alive.

Their Graces the Dukes of Richmond and Buckingham, and a gentleman named Ferand, plotted the fact of the former marriage; but upon cross examination, admitted a doubt as to whether Agriculture was still living, intimating their suspicion that she had been destroyed by the ill treatment of her husband.

A Mr. Cobden disposed that Peel (who holds a high situation in Royalty) had within the last two years contracted matrimony with Free Trade, a young lady to whom he was himself engaged. He complained bitterly of Peel as having stolen his sweetheart.

The Editors of the Standard and Morning Herald gave the prisoner an excellent character; but the disinterestedness of their testimony appeared very questionable.

Mr. Bull said that the fact of the two marriages had been distinctly proved, and was highly discreditable to the prisoner; but, as there was a doubt as to whether the former wife was in existence, he regretted that he could do nothing with the case; and cautioned the prisoner not to let him see him there again.

## PEEL THE POACHER.

We have this day to record one of the most extraordinary cases of poaching that we ever saw in the character of public commentaries to take notice of.

A respectable looking person, who gave his name as Robert Peel, was brought up on a charge of having been found poaching in the meadow of Mr. Richard Cobden. It appeared that the defendant, had for some time past been lurking about near a field, called Free Trade. There had been a narrow hedge round it, by the way of protection; and at length the defendant, though called out by some farmers who were watching his movement broke down a great portion of his protection, and forced his way into Cobden's field. In the course of the examination it turned out that Peel, when he got into the field, did not make any attempt on the highest kind of game, which Cobden himself was in the habit of aiming at. The defendant was, however, proved to have shot down at one shot upwards of 400 different heads one day in February last, though every article was of no trading a description that it was quite impossible to place any value upon it.

On being asked what he had to say, Peel seemed a good deal disconcerted, and said he hoped, if he had been poaching on Mr. Cobden's meadow, that gentlemen would not complain, as he had often invited him (Peel) to do so. Mr. Cobden said he did not object, nor did he care, though he had rather that it should be done openly in the broad face of the day. For his own part he did not wish to preserve anything that might be considered fair game, and he invited any one to join him in the field of Free Trade, which he did not wish to make by any means exclusive, for he was doing his utmost to break down the protection on all sides, so that all who felt disposed might unite with him.

Peel, having been advised that it would be better for him to enter the field in a fair and honorable manner, to speak about it, inside and out, as he felt ashamed of what he was doing, was cautioned and discharged.

## THE PRESIDENT'S OATH.

It is generally known—and all the touching circumstance ought to be published to the whole world—that the Bible, on which Mr. Polk took the Presidential oath was very handsomely bound for the purpose in the skin of a negro.

## From the N. Y. Abolition.

THE BELLIGERENT POLICY OF ENGLAND.

No one who observes the "signs of the times" can now doubt that England is not only putting herself in a posture of defence, but actually preparing for war should that great and terrible evil become necessary. The speeches in Parliament, the articles in the best informed British journals, and the activity in all the naval departments prove this important fact. It is not that England is desirous of rekindling the flames of discord, but that she has been compelled, in spite of all her sacrifices for the sake of tranquillity, to lay aside the garb of peace and to put on the armour of war. Perhaps this will have its uses, as it may tell foreign nations that there is always a point beyond which human forbearance will not go.

The attitude assumed by France under the ministry of M. Thiers in relation to the Syrian Question well nigh led to hostilities; fortunately the dreaded calamity was averted by the advent of the Peel ministry, and

the good sense of the French monarch. But this cloud which portended so much danger had scarcely passed when the Prince de Joinville visited England, partook of her hospitality, became the guest of Queen Victoria, and then returned to France to publish a pamphlet which proved that he had been acting the part of a spy. He laid down all the available points of the British coast; told his ambitious and excitable countrymen how England might be invaded, her arsenals destroyed, her cities laid in ashes, and her people put to the sword. All this was done and said, during a profound peace, by a Prince of the blood who had just paid the country whose destruction he meditated, a friendly visit!

So too, with the matters that have come up for discussion between Great Britain and this country; every change and every phase has been accompanied by a blast from the war trumpet. In the North-Eastern Boundary, as well as the Oregon controversy, we have never heard a speech from a public orator, nor read an article from a party newspaper, that did not claim the whole territory in dispute, and declare if it were not forthwith surrendered it should be taken by force. All such threats were wound up with the further declaration that Canada as well as Texas should be annexed.

The diplomatic correspondence, too, has partaken of this violent and hostile character, of which the despatches of Mr. Calhoun to Mr. King, the American Minister in Paris, is a notable example. The proceedings too of Gen. Cass, when residing in the French capital, cannot be forgotten; nor can we forget that peace could not be preserved with China, even without first going to war.

We repeat then, that England has not assumed a belligerent attitude without provocation. She has, in fact, been goaded into it, by those who had overtaxed her powers of endurance. The preparations making are many, and one of the most prominent was the demand made of Parliament by Sir Robert Peel, for an increased appropriation for the navy of nearly a million sterling for the current year. The construction of a large class of war steamers is also another symptom of preparation, while we hear of surveys of all parts of the coast on the British channel are making with a view of putting the weak points in a state of defence. Chatham is not deemed safe, nor is the river Medway with its present fortifications considered inaccessible to an invading enemy.

But it is not merely physical preparations that are making but moral. England, we are told by the Duke of Wellington, cannot wage a "little war." It must be a war upon a grand scale, one commensurate with her power, her greatness, and her rank among the nations of the earth. Neither can she with any advantage carry on a long war, which is so exhausting to the vital powers of a country. In a long war, England must add still more to her national debt, an alternative by no means desirable. Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington fully understand this, and their policy seems to be—that should hostilities unhappily occur, the nation must make a grand effort, with all her powers concentrated to bring the contest to a speedy conclusion. For this purpose we have seen that efforts are making to conciliate Ireland; the policy of the Premier, too, is such, that he must secure the support of the great Whig party. With the Whig party and war Ireland to boot, and with the augmented power that modern science can give the elements of destruction, it is supposed that the energies of the empire can be wielded with a power that will prove irresistible. The cautious policy of Sir Robert Peel will induce him to take heed that all these advantages be in a state of happy combination before a blow be struck, so that England will be no more paralyzed by an opposition party, who may retard the national prowess because they think the war unnecessary. England suffered much, too much, from this unfortunate cause in all the wars that grew out of the French and American revolutions.

It is not, we apprehend, entirely certain, that a fleet of such force will traverse the Atlantic immediately, but if it does it will not be for the purpose of offensive or even ostentatious display, but for the objects of exercise and experience, and for showing to the world that England is still a naval power, and means to vindicate herself as such, and most of all it will not be for the purpose of any vulgar intimidation that such a force will come this way, nor does England prosecute these measures of preparation with untoward motives. She is most anxious to settle all differences with foreign countries by friendly negotiation. The pen and the olive branch are her weapons, and bitterly will she lament the day when fate obliges her to lay them aside to clutch the sword and the spear.

The British Ministers then, it is obvious, are doing nothing more than preparing them-selves for any adverse circumstances that

may presently arise; they do not wish to be caught napping—they are merely acting upon the wise and salutary maxim, that "to ensure peace it is necessary to be prepared for war."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GAROTTE.—This is an instrument which is used for the execution of criminals in Havana. We commend it to our philanthropists as a much more horrible method of extinguishing life, and therefore, according to their doctrine, more beneficial to community than either the guillotine or the gallows. We extract from the correspondence of the Tribune the following account of an execution by this machine:

"On the following morning I saw a murderer executed by the garotte. He was taken from prison at sunrise, executed, and left as a public show till sundown, when he was taken down and buried. The prison is at the foot of the 'Paseo Isabella,' or Isabella's road near the Gull, and the place of execution quite on the shore of the Gull, all within the city. The Garotte, I consider, a far preferable instrument to the gallows, that is without trying it though the sight of a man, aye, a thing formed and coloured like ourselves, sitting all day long, the sun blackening him, and the flies peeping his mouth, nostrils and ears, by whatever death he may die, is something so awful, that it can never leave the vision it has flashed upon! The garotte is a platform, raised say six feet high, with steps leading to it, through the centre ascends a square post with an iron slide on one side, in which is inserted a sharp lance about two inches long, a common chair is set against the post on that side, in which the prisoner sits, dressed in a pair of pantaloons, shirt, stockings and pumps, with a handkerchief tied upon his head just covering his eyes. His feet are fastened to the bottom of the chair post, his elbows tucked back, and his hands before him. An iron bar is put on the forehead of his neck, either end being fastened to some iron gear at the back side of the post, through which a screw passes, and this being suddenly turned by a soldier, after the lance is rightly gauged to cut the spine, the fellow, or whatever else he may be, is eternity. It is sure and instantaneous death, and there you may see the man, who in the morning was rosy with life, as when his mother smiled on him, and gave his youth her benison—at noon, when the glory of the heavens is upon the earth, when all things else are most beautiful—a grinning and ghastly corpse, too hideous for Christian men to carry to burial. Could you have seen this man, stout of frame, drop his chin upon his breast, quiver an instant, and then sit, and blacken in the sun as I saw him, even and anon the sea breeze lifting his locks as if willing to lend him some semblance of life—you would have said, let no man, let no law, take that gift of life and light from a human soul, which none but an Almighty God could give!"

THE IDOLATRY OF WEALTH.—The insatiable and insatiable passion for accumulation, ever ready, when circumstances favour, to seize upon the public mind, is that "love of money, which is the root of all evil," that makes a grand effort, with all her powers concentrated to bring the contest to a speedy conclusion. For this purpose we have seen that efforts are making to conciliate Ireland; the policy of the Premier, too, is such, that he must secure the support of the great Whig party. With the Whig party and war Ireland to boot, and with the augmented power that modern science can give the elements of destruction, it is supposed that the energies of the empire can be wielded with a power that will prove irresistible. The cautious policy of Sir Robert Peel will induce him to take heed that all these advantages be in a state of happy combination before a blow be struck, so that England will be no more paralyzed by an opposition party, who may retard the national prowess because they think the war unnecessary. England suffered much, too much, from this unfortunate cause in all the wars that grew out of the French and American revolutions.

The end of our being.—The end of our being is to educate, bring out, and perfect the divine principles of our nature. We were made and upheld in life for this as our great end, that we may be true to the principle of duty within us; that we may put down all desire and appetite beneath the inward law; that we enthroned God the infinitely perfect Father in our souls; that we may count all things as dross, in comparison with capacity of heart and life; that we may hunger and thirst for righteousness more than for daily food; that we may resolutely and honestly seek for and communicate truth; that disinterested love and impartial justice may triumph over every emotion of selfishness and every tendency to wrong doing; in a word, that our whole lives, labors, and conversation may express and strengthen reverence for ourselves, for our fellow creatures, and above all, for God. Such is the good for which we are made: and in order to this triumph of virtuous and religious principles, we are exposed to temptation, hardship, and pain. Is suffering inconsistent then with God's love?—Channing.

Scolding.—It has neither reason, religion, common sense, or experience to command it; while there are reasons, many, and mighty to justify its total and immediate abolition. It sours the temper of the children; so that one thorough scolding prepares the way for two or three more. It sours your temper, provided it was sweet, which is a question if you are prone to scold; and thus the more you scold the more you will have, to scold because you have become crasser, and your children likelier.

Scolding alienates the peace of your children. Depend upon it they cannot love you as well as if you have berated them soundly as they did before. You may be

sofa or chair, as the case may be, is preserved on a perfectly horizontal equilibrium, and all oscillations effectually prevented. The motion of the ship, even during the most tempestuous weather, being thus counteracted, those who recline or sit on the sofas and chairs are as perfectly steadied against any lurch as if they were sitting or reclining on land. A number of the higher class passenger ships, it is said, have adopted Mr. Brown's invention; and there can be no doubt that, if it effectually overcomes the motion, it will avert the disease.

Pill Story.—Among the various means of attaining sudden wealth in this country, the discovery of a popular "patent" medicine has often proved singularly successful. A letter from New York, published in the Charleston Courier, cites various examples in point:

Brandreth, with his pills, has risen from a poor man to be a man of extensive fortune. He has now at Sing Sing a three story factory for grinding his medicines. Alives are carried into it by the ton, and whole cargoes of the pills are despatched to every part of the Union, and down every body's throat. He has expended thirty five thousand dollars in a single year for advertising. Comstock began with nothing, but by crowding his patent medicines, has been able to purchase one of the finest houses in Union Place, and gives magnificent soirees, suppers, &c. Moffat, adding bitters to pills, has run up a handsome fortune of nearly \$300,000—Sherman, taking the lozenge line, has emerged from his little shop in Nassau street, into a buyer of lots and houses by the wholesale. I need not mention Swaim of Philadelphia, who, by pouring his panacea into people's stomachs, can afford to buy a single pearl head-band for his daughter worth \$20,000—to prove that we are a pill-eating and butter-drinking people. Your literary man will starve in his garret, while your pill-maker will emerge from his garret into a palace.

A Curious Fulfillment of a Promise.—An English gentleman one Sunday evening of last summer, drove out to Greenwood Cemetery, and on arriving at the gate was refused admission, not having a proprietor's ticket. "I am a stranger," he said, "and don't like to go back without seeing the place. And you may as well admit me, for my health is going, and if I fancy a spot, I'll come and lay my bones here!" The quiet seriousness with which this quiet argument was urged, pleased the gate-keeper, and he drew bolt and let the pleader in. He drove about till the twilight, and on passing out, thanked the keeper very feelingly, and said he should keep his promise. A few days ago, a gentleman called with a description of a particular spot in the Cemetery, identified, and purchased it, mentioning that the remains of an English gentleman were on their way from Palermo for burial there. He was the subject of the incident just related. Before his death he had recorded his promise to the gate-keeper, and given orders for his removal to the place he had chosen, requesting that the fulfillment of his promise might be mentioned as he should pass through the gate! His remains are expected daily.

The End of our Being.—The end of our being is to educate, bring out, and perfect the divine principles of our nature. We were made and upheld in life for this as our great end, that we may be true to the principle of duty within us; that we may put down all desire and appetite beneath the inward law; that we enthroned God the infinitely perfect Father in our souls; that we may count all things as dross, in comparison with capacity of heart and life; that we may hunger and thirst for righteousness more than for daily food; that we may resolutely and honestly seek for and communicate truth; that disinterested love and impartial justice may triumph over every emotion of selfishness and every tendency to wrong doing; in a word, that our whole lives, labors, and conversation may express and strengthen reverence for ourselves, for our fellow creatures, and above all, for God. Such is the good for which we are made: and in order to this triumph of virtuous and religious principles, we are exposed to temptation, hardship, and pain. Is suffering inconsistent then with God's love?—Channing.

Scolding.—It has neither reason, religion, common sense, or experience to command it; while there are reasons, many, and mighty to justify its total and immediate abolition. It sours the temper of the children; so that one thorough scolding prepares the way for two or three more. It sours your temper, provided it was sweet, which is a question if you are prone to scold; and thus the more you scold the more you will have, to scold because you have become crasser, and your children likelier.

Scolding alienates the peace of your children. Depend upon it they cannot love you as well as if you have berated them soundly as they did before. You may be

prove them with firmness and decision, you may punish with severity adequate to the nature of their offences, and they will feel the justice of your conduct and love you, notwithstanding all. But they hate scolding. It stirs up the bad blood, while it discloses your weakness and sinks you in their esteem. Especially at night, when they are about to retire, their hearts should be melted and moulded with voices of kindness, that they may go to their slumbers with thoughts of love stealing around their souls, and whispering peace.

A Clever Fraud.—A perhaps novel trick has just been played off here, the result of which has been to relieve a portion of the amusement-loving public of some of its superfluous cash. A person styling himself Mr. Charles Russell, announced a grand musical treat to take place last night at Odd Fellows's Hall. At the time appointed a large audience assembled, when, after waiting for some time, it was found that the only actor in the business (who had taken the precaution of having all monies paid at the door) had decamped, having left under pretence of making enquiry at the railway station after the absent performers. Some idea of the origin of the roguesy—and perhaps of the rogue—may be obtained from the bill of entertainment, which, of course was plentifully distributed. It was to be an American treat. Miss Charlotte Villiers, of the principal American concert; Mr. T. D. Rice the celebrated American comedian; Mr. Henry Ford, and Mr. C. Russell the great American mimic and caricaturist, were to be the performers. Russell was to assume seven different disguises, and Miss Villiers was to be equally versatile, the disguises being perfectly imperceptible. His first song, "I calculate there'll be a row here." "Then follows 'The music lesson.' 'I guess you'll say you've seen me now,' and 'The absent man.' Mr. T. D. Rice sings, with banjo accompaniments, 'Dinah dear, him go away.' 'Tarnation strange!' and afterwards gives a lecture on heads (phonology)! The conclusion is Mr. Charles Russell's comic monologue, with 'Jonathan's trip,' 'Always ton late,' 'Coach waiting,' 'A trip proposed,' 'Oh dear, he's gone,' 'Change your room,' &c.; and it was gravely announced that the laughable and rapid change of character was to keep the audience in one continual roar of laughter from beginning to end. As from one part of the programme it would seem that the fellow's intention is to make the grand tour, and have a "brilliantly successful musical scamper over Europe," it is advisable that the utmost publicity should be given to his mode of operation.—Halifax Times.

Peas with Potatoes.—We have several times planted peas and potatoes, and incline to the opinion that the peas do not improve with the potato any, but that, while you get a good crop of peas, you also obtain just as many potatoes as you would had there been no peas planted among them. It would be advisable to have some exact comparative experiments instituted to ascertain the truth in regard to it. The peas and potatoes are very dissimilar in their form and products, and if they do not rob each other, while maturing their several fruits or crops, it is certainly best to put them together, for while you cultivate the potato, you can also cultivate the peas. In thus combining the two we have thought that it did better, when the potatoes were planted in drills, although they do very well when planted in hills. Try it.—Maine Cultivator.

Simplicity.—The more I see of the world the more I am satisfied that simplicity is inseparable the companion of true greatness. I never yet knew a truly great man—a man who over-topped his fellow men—who did not possess a certain playful, almost infantile simplicity. True greatness never struts on stilts, or plays the king upon the stage. Conscious of its elevation, and knowing in what that elevation consists, it is happy to act its part like other men, in the common amusements and business of mankind. It is not afraid of being undervalued for its humility.—Paulding.

Oh, how few there are throughout all existence that we can trust—fully, entirely, confidently trust! The faith of one, the wisdom of another, the courage of a third, the resolution of a fourth—the activity, the energy, the zeal of others—all, all, may be doubtful, and, alas! in looking back through life, how sad and terrible summing up will exert be, that our confidence has been too often misplaced than wrongly withheld.

Memory is the true Old Mortality of the heart, wandering sadly through the scenes of the past, and reliving the tomb-stone of joys gone by.

Religion and virtue, our best support and highest honor, confer on the mind principles of noble independence.



## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

**A NEW INVENTION.**—A young mechanic, by the name of Wm. N. Clark, a native of this county, has lately secured a patent for a new and valuable improvement on the single twist ship auger. The old auger was objectionable, on the ground that the cavities were convex, which breaking the chips and forcing outwards, caused them to clog and wedge between the auger and side of the hole, thus rendering it necessary to withdraw the auger several times during the process of boring. The invention of Mr. Clark removes these difficulties entirely. The upper cavity of his auger instead of being convex is concave;—this affords ample room for the chip to escape continuously, at the same time dispensing with considerable strength, by diminishing the friction, and obviating the necessity of withdrawing the instrument till the hole is complete. The lower cavity of the auger is made convex, which gives it abundant strength, and prevents it from springing. The bit and gimlet are made upon the same principle of the auger. This invention, we trust, is not only a valuable one to the inventor, but a useful one to shipwrights and mechanics generally.—*New Haven Register.*

The new President of Hayti, Gen. Pierault is a full black, over six feet high, erect in figure and about seventy-two years of age. He still rides well, is often on horseback, and, for his age, is active and vigorous. He has little or no education, is said to be gifted with considerable natural shrewdness and to be temperate in his habits—if the latter particular, having greatly the advantage of his predecessors. His wife, from whom he has been long separated, has for some years past been residing in Sicily, with her sister, the ex-queen. Gen. P. is the oldest of the surviving generals of Christophe.

**ONZON.**—According to the St. Louis Republican, the people of the West are in favor of a war, rather than to see it. And that paper thinks that difficulty will occur in the disputed territory itself; between the crowd of American settlers now pouring into it, and the Hudson Bay Company.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

**BARBADOS.**—The latest accounts from this island mention that in consequence of the prevalence of very strong trade winds the shipping have sustained some damage by vessels coming into collision with each other, and that several houses in the bay have been washed away. Some cases of fever have occurred, but sickness does not prevail to any extent. The fire raising mania appears to have died away. The shipping of sugar goes on briskly. Eighteen vessels were taking in sugar on the 7th of April.

**ST. LUCIA.**—The weather has been most agreeable for the operations of the Planter; and sugar making is proceeding with great activity in different parts of the island. The harbour displays an unusual scene of bustle from the numbers of arrivals lately.

**Highway Robbery.**—We are informed that an aggravated case of highway robbery was perpetrated on Saturday evening last, about two miles out of the town of Dartmouth. Mr. Logan, by name a mason, formerly of Picton, but now residing on the Truro Road, between Shultz's and Key's, came to this city on Friday, expecting to procure a sum of money, and he mentioned the purpose of his business to town to several persons on the road. He did not however accomplish the object of his visit, and was returning homeward disappointed, when he was attacked by two negroes, who waylaid and dragged him off the road, into a thicket, where they beat him with such savage cruelty that he feared they designed to murder him, and to induce them to spare his life he offered them his pocket book, which they took and then left him to his fate. Two negroes were arrested and committed to the County Jail yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of having perpetrated the frightful crime. It is said they were observed near Mr. Logan when about leaving Dartmouth, and consequently they must have obtained such information of his affairs as tempted them to engage in robbing him.—*Halifax Journal.*

**Father Mathew.**—The papers announce that £7000 having been collected for Father Mathew, he is now free of debt.

**SMUGGLING AT HALIFAX!**—The Revenue Officers at Halifax seized a number of casks supposed to contain brandy, and a box of shoes, on Saturday night last, near Fort Massey. On arriving with the casks at the residence of J. Bland, Esq., from whom they obtained permission to roll them into his yard, they were assailed by a band of nine or ten men with a volley of stones. One of the officers was knocked down five or six times, and another had his head split open.

Another seizure was made on Sunday night, and a similar assault upon the officers attempted, which was prevented by the timely approach of the military guard near the spot. The truckman conveying the property was arrested.

**ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES.**—Arrived on the 28th inst., per ship "Creole," from London, the Rev. James Law, A. M., and the Rev. William Millen, both of the Presbytery of Coleraine—Missionaries to this Province from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. These Rev. Gentlemen will preach in the Free Church of this City, To-morrow—the one in the forenoon the other in the afternoon,—after which they will proceed to visit the different Settlements in the Province, with a view to fulfil the end of their important mission.—*Courier.*

It is stated in the American papers that John C. Calhoun is to be accredited as Plenipotentiary to the British Court for the settlement of the Oregon question. It appears, also that large bodies of citizens of the United States continue to emigrate to that

country, and that the authorities have dispatched troops of Dragoons to treat with the Indians who inhabit the country through which their route lies, for their unmolested passage to the place of their destination.

There can be no question that the policy of the American authorities is to virtually take possession of the Oregon in the same way as they formerly did of Texas, by facilitating by every means in their power the occupation of the country by their own citizens, and in process of time annexing them to the Union.

While this policy continues to be pursued there cannot be much reliance placed on their professions of a desire for the amicable adjustment of the question, and the appointment of a plenipotentiary extraordinary may be considered as a scheme to gain time for occupying the country with adventurers favourable to the views of the United States Government. It remains to be seen what measures will be adopted by the British Government, for disposing of these new settlers when they arrive in the country.—*Head Quarters.*

**FIRE.**—On Monday last a fire broke out in a house on the corner of Westmorland and George streets, belonging to Mr. William Taylor, Carpenter, which entirely consumed the building in little more than an hour after it was discovered to be on fire. The house was entirely new, the upper story being unfinished. The lower story was inhabited by the owner, who was from home when the accident happened—the cause of which is not known. We understand Mr. Taylor had no insurance.—*Ibid.*

**Public Dinner to Alexander Rankin and J. A. Street, Esquires.**—We learn by the last Gleaner, that a public dinner was given to the Members for Northumberland County, in Hamilton's Hotel, Newcastle, which was attended by a numerous and highly respectable company of gentlemen with their guests, among whom we notice the name of William End, Esq., who delivered an excellent speech on the occasion. Mr. Street likewise delivered an address which was well worthy of perusal. Appropriate toasts, music, and songs enlivened the evening, and the party did not separate until after midnight. Mr. Rankin was prevented from being present by business which called him to the Magdalen Islands.

## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1845

**Charlotte County Bank.**  
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.  
Director next week—J. W. Street.

**Discount Day—TUESDAY.**  
Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

**Bills and Notes for Discount** must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

**St. Stephens Bank.**  
G. D. KING, Esq., President.  
Director next week—John Marks.

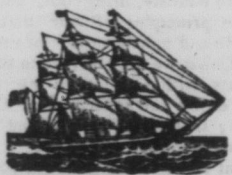
**Discount Day—SATURDAY.**  
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

**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, — May 20    Montreal, — May 12  
London, — May 19    Quebec, — May 12  
Edinburgh, — May 16    Halifax, — May 21  
Paris, — May 15    New York, — May 21  
Toronto, — May 12    Boston, — May 21

## ARRIVAL OF THE



## CAMBRIA!

By the politeness of Wm. PORTER, Esq. of St. Stephen, who came passenger in the Steamship Cambria, we have been favored with a copy of *Willmer & Smith's European Times*, of the 20th ult. in advance of the Mail.

The Cambria brings Liverpool dates to the 20th and London to the 19th May. His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton, came passenger in the Cambria, and remained in Halifax.

The intelligence is not very important—the Oregon question is treated very calmly and dispassionately by the press.

We are happy to be enabled to state that the domestic trade of the country is obviously on the increase; that labour is more fully employed, and capital in all our staples at once increasing and receiving a large and liberal return.

The Queen will not visit Ireland this year; this has been finally determined upon.

Mr. Hume has threatened "a call" of the House of Commons for the purpose of commanding the enforced presence of the Irish Members, who are passing their time at Conception Hall.—The Sergeant-at-Arms, Sir W. Gossett, would have to cross the channel to Ireland and arrest the members. Mr. O'Connell has declared that in the event of such

a proceeding he would test the legality of the arrest. O'Connell intends holding a series of monster meetings, at Tara. This will put the Premier's temper to a severe test.

It is still uncertain whether the Roman Catholic Bishops will give their adhesion to the Government plan for the erection of three Colleges in Ireland, minus religious instruction.

The Duke of Newcastle, has addressed a letter to the people of England through the London Times, intimating that he is ready to take their cause in hand if they will wheel the present Government out of power.

The Cotton market continues in the same quiet state in which the "Great Western" left it. Prices have reduced fully a farthing per pound for middling qualities, but the better kinds of New Orleans have not been quite so depressed.

A letter from Lima, dated January 9, states that the relation between the Peruvian Government, and the British naval commander continued as unsatisfactory as ever.

A Debate took place in the House of Commons, on Friday night on the state of the Navy, which the professional members contended, was in a most inefficient state—badly manned and altogether disgraceful to the country. Sir George Cockburn and the other Representatives of the Admiralty Board admitted this inefficiency, and the blame was thrown on the Exchequer.

**TURKISH PARLIAMENT.**—The Sultan has called together a Parliament of the Turkish Empire, at Constantinople. There are to be Representatives from every Province to bring forward their respective wants and grievances; and their object is to ascertain what is best to be done to remove the former and redress the latter.

## FOREIGN.

Now that it has been determined that the Queen shall not visit Ireland, rumour is busy in assigning the locale of her summer excursions. The recent advices from Paris, state that she will visit the King and Queen of the French at St. Cloud ere long. It is gratifying to find, by the news from the same capital, that the health of M. Guizot is so far restored as to admit of his return to his official duties in the course of a few days. On 4th, that Prince Albert will return the visit of the Emperor of Russia during the summer, and present himself to the Czar in St. Petersburg. A visit to Belgium, and another to Germany, by the Queen and her Consort, are also said to be determined upon.

The Paris Fortifications Bill is passed, and M. Thiers has brought the question of the Jesuits before the Chambers—a body of religious respecting whose existence and movements much jealousy exists amongst our French neighbours. The debate on the subject was marked by a good deal of acrimony, and the leading men of the different parties in the Chambers expressed their selves warmly. The recent religious revival in that Country has greatly strengthened the power of the church, and those who desire to curb that power, seek to do it most effectively by this covert attack on the most accomplished and insidious portion of the Catholic priest-hood. The making of railways forms in the French Legislature, like our own at the present moment, a topic of absorbing interest. In Africa, the old enemy of the French, the notorious Abd-el-Kader, is again in the field, and giving some uneasiness.

**OBITUARY.**—Admiral Sir David Milne is dead.—Mr. Hood the distinguished writer died on the 31 May, on the 2d the Dean of Wells.—On the 10th, R. B. Cooper Esq. brother of the late Sir Aslety Cooper, aged 83.

**TIMBER.**—We extract the following from Messrs Duncan & Ewing's circular.—We have still to remark, that the consumption of Timber and Deals goes on at an undiminished rate. Importers who are fairly supplied, appear to be rather pressing their stocks on the market, consumers therefore find they can supply themselves at rates rather under those quoted in our last printed circular, viz:—Quebec pine 19 1-4d to 20d per foot. Deals £10 10s to £12 5s per hundred. St. John Pine 20d to 20 1-2d per foot; Plank 2 3-8d to 2 1-2d per foot of 2 inches.

**ENCROACHMENTS ON THE STREETS.**—We frequently hear complaints made on the subject of encroachments upon the Streets and highways, and we are sorry to add, that there is too much ground for such complaints. In different parts of the town, portions of what ought to be the public street, are enclosed for private purposes. Why such a practice is tolerated we shall not pretend to determine, but certain we are, that it would not do for every person to take such liberties with the public. It were well if those who have hitherto trespassed in this respect, would quietly take the hint, and remove their enclosures; but if otherwise disposed, the proper authorities should turn their attention to the matter, and have the nuisance complained of removed. The Grand Jury at the April Sessions, brought this subject before their Worship, and suggested to them "the propriety of directing the Commissioners of Highways for St. Andrews, to commence legal proceedings against all parties who have enclosed any part, or trespassed in any manner, on the public Streets, within the Town plot, after giving due notice." We are not aware of any action being taken upon the suggestion, but shall refer to this matter again.

Another serious nuisance that gives rise to much complaint, is the practice of making compost heaps on the streets! Some of these heaps containing several tons of manure, from the decay of animal and vegetable matter of which they are composed, emit an intolerable stench. We cannot too strongly express our disapprobation of such a practice; and we are really at a loss to

conceive why these offensive and disgusting nuisances are permitted to disgrace our streets, and to endanger the health of the people.

**Hotel—Calais.**—We beg to direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. Bates proprietor of the Washington Hotel, Calais—Persons visiting Calais will find the Hotel much enlarged and improved—the table well supplied, and the servants attentive and obliging—in a word Mr. Bates has made every arrangement to suit the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize this Hotel. Give him a call.—*(See Ad.)*

**STEAMER PORTLAND.**—This Steamer is for the future to make two trips per week, one to Boston direct, on Fridays, and the other to Portland, on Tuesdays, where passengers can take the rail road to Boston. The Saint John Steamer Herald will also make two trips to Eastport in connection with the Portland.—*See Advertisement.*

**Division of the Methodist Church in the United States.**—The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States has divided into two separate organizations. In consequence of the Southern Methodists being slave holders, the Northern Methodists remonstrated with them, out of which grew the controversy which has led to the unhappy result, of separation.

**The Colonial Advocate.**—We have received the first No. of a new paper under the above title published at St. John by C. Smiler, under the patronage of the Provincial Association, and edited by John Gillis, Esq. The paper is well printed, and filled.

**CHANGE OF NAME.**—We learn by American papers that several of the learned Societies in the U. S. are discussing the propriety of changing the name of the United States to Alleghania. Other names have been suggested such as Aborigines, Cotton Spinnaria, &c. but none of them have as yet thought of *Republiatians*.—Keep the ball rolling.

The Woodstock Telegraph of Saturday last, states that a report had reached that place of a Pedlar, named McQuire, having been robbed and murdered near the River du Loup, about a fortnight ago, by a Frenchman at whose house he had put up for the night. The murderer had not been arrested.

**New York Saturday Emporium.**—We have received two numbers of this journal—published by Messrs Ward & Company, who have purchased the New World newspaper establishment. The Emporium is a large sheet neatly printed, well filled, and is designed as a family gazette of Literature, Art, Science, Agriculture, general intelligence and amusement. It numbers among the list of Contributors some of the leading minds of the United States. Price \$2 per ann. copies may be seen at this Office.

**The Odd Fellows of Boston,** are making great preparations for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the introduction of the order into the State of Massachusetts. The proprietors of the Railroads are to reduce the fare upon the different routes, on the 17th 18th and 19th in order to induce persons to visit the City on the day of celebration viz the 19th of this month.

**Cure of a Bleeding Cancer by Holloway's Pills and Ointment.**—Castle Fargate, Shrewsbury, Jan. 5th, 1844.—Mr. Holloway, Sir I shall deem it my duty to make an affidavit (before one of our magistrates) to the effect that a frightful and dangerous cancer in my wife's face, which for seven years had resisted the treatment of all the doctors in Shrewsbury, has been radically cured by means alone of your wonderful pills and ointment. I shall in gratitude, put this case into the newspaper. I tell every body I know of this extraordinary and miraculous cure.

Signed, James Sexton.

## MARRIED.

On the 12th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Sutcliffe, Mr. Hugh Wiley, of Fredericton, to Miss Martha Glazer, of Lincoln, County of Sunbury.

## DIED.

At Norton, on the 26th ult. in the 25th year of her age, Jane Crozier, the beloved wife of the Rev. Andrew Donald.

## SHIPPING JOURNAL.

### PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

#### ARRIVED.

May 29, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Sundries.

June 3, ship Margaret, Reynolds, London, Ballast.—H. Frye.

—3, brig News, Hunt, Sunderland, 51, Coals, E & J Wilson, 5th May lat. 53° 17' N long 23° 39' W. fell in with brig Eliza Jane, of Shoreham, from Newport, bound to Quebec, with loss of bowsprit, foremast, and main-top mast, offered assistance but none required.—27th lat. 43° 23' N, long. 62° 20' W. spoke ship Charles Humbertson, from N. York.

#### CLEARED.

May 31, bqr. Edward Thorne, Johnson, Newry, Timber & Deals, by H. Frye.

June 2, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Ballast.

—4, brig Harvey, Crumfoot, Londonderry, Deals, by E. & J. Wilson.

## ARRIVED AT MAGADAVIC.

June 3rd. Bique. Huron, Muir, Boston, 36 hours, Merchandize, L. Cameron.

Vessels sailed from Liverpool for St. Andrews, May 8, Plutus, 15th Britannia—from Deal, May 13, Hymen.

## Washington Hotel. CALAIS, ME.

In consequence of the insufficiency of accommodation the past season, for the travelling public, the subscriber has leased the whole of building known by the above name, and has remodelled, painted and refurnished the same.

It is the intention of the Subscriber, by giving his personal attention to this Establishment, having his table well supplied with the Choicest articles the market affords, his servants polite and attentive, to make his house worthy in all respects the liberal patronage he respectfully solicits, and confidently hopes to receive from the public. He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends in St. Andrews, and vicinity, for their patronage, and kindness to him, during the four past years, that he has kept the above named Hotel, and would again ask them to give him a call and see for themselves.

HENRY BATES.

Calais, June 1st, 1845.

## NEW ARRANGEMENT! Twice a Week!

ONCE a WEEK to BOSTON Direct and once a Week to Boston Connecting with the Rail Road at Portland.

## STEAMER PORTLAND.

CAPT. THOMAS RODGERS.

WILL after this week, leave Boston, at 12 o'clock noon, for Eastport.

Leave Eastport for Portland, every Tuesday at 6 o'clock P. M.—Passengers leave for Boston in the train on Thursday morning.

Leave Portland for Eastport every Thursday Evening at 8 o'clock, on the arrival of the 1-4 p.m. 2 o'clock train from Boston. Leave Eastport for Boston every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

## BRITISH STEAMER HERALD.

CAPT. BROWN.

Will arrive here from St. John every Tuesday and Friday, returning same evening, connecting with the steamer Portland.

For freight or passage apply to GEORGE HOBBS, Agent. Eastport, May 28, 1845.

## Mail Packet, Between Campbellello and Grand Manan, touching at Eastport.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted for the conveyance of the Mail, between St. Andrews, Campbellello, and Grand Manan, and that he will commence running the Schooner "Prince Albert," between the above places, on Friday next, the 5th inst.

Leaving St. Andrews every Friday morning, at 9 A. M. Leaves Westport, Campbellello, every Saturday morning, at 9 A. M. Leaves Woodville Cove, Grand Manan, every Tuesday morning, at 10 A. M. touching at Campbellello, on her return to St. Andrews.

Passengers and freight taken on moderate terms. Orders left with E. Pheasant, Market Wharf, will be punctually attended to. Apply to EDWARD SNELL, Master.

June 3, 1845.

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favours begs respectfully to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Capt. McGill, near the Church gate, in King Street, where he continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches; and trusts by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

THOMAS ALGAR.

N. B.—A horse and wagon to hire, and also a man to drive, if required.

St. Andrews, June 3, 1845.

## NOTICE.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, and CONVEYANCES of every description will be drawn at the Record Office, by the Registrar, before whom acknowledgements to all transfers can be made.

H. H. HATCH.

June 3, 1845. Registrar.

## FAHNESTOCKS VERMIFUGE.

JUST received a large supply of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, for expelling WORMS, from the system, a medicine admitted by all who are acquainted with it and can be recommended as an effectual remedy.—Certificates of its extraordinary effects can be produced without number.—Being direct from the proprietors, can be warranted genuine.

Sole Wholesale and Retail, by the Subscriber.—A liberal discount made to retailers.

THOMAS SIME,

Agent for the Proprietors. St. Andrews, June 3, 1845.

## BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.



IVED AT MAGADAVIC.  
Bque. Huron, Muir, Boston, 36  
handize, L. Cameron.  
ailed from Liverpool for St. An-  
S. Plutus, 15th Britannia—from  
13, Hymen.

hington Hotel.  
CALAIS, ME.

ence of the insufficiency of accom-  
the past season, for the travel-  
the subscriber has leased the  
lding known by the above name,  
doddled, painted and refurnished  
attention of the Subscriber, by  
personal attention to this Estab-  
lishing his table well supplied with  
articles the market affords, his  
ite and attentive, to make his  
y in all respects the liberal pat-  
spectfully solicits, and confidently  
ive from the public. He would  
ortunity of returning his thanks  
in St. Andrews, and vicinity.  
onage, and kindness to him, dur-  
past years, that he has kept the  
Hotel, and would again ask  
him a call and see for them-

HENRY BATES.

ARRANGEMENT!  
ce a Week!

EEK to BOSTON Direct  
Wick to Boston Connecting  
Rail Road at Portland.

IER PORTLAND,  
r. THOMAS RODGERS.

ter this week, leave Boston, as  
fore, every Monday, at 12  
for Eastport.

port for Portland, every Tues-  
day, at 8 o'clock, on the arrival of  
2 o'clock train from Boston.  
port for Boston every Friday, at  
M.

STEAMER HERALD,

CAPT. BROWN  
here from St. John every  
Friday, returning same even-  
ing with the steamer Portland.  
or passage apply to  
GEORGE HOBBS, Agent.  
May 28, 1845

Mail Packet,  
Campobello and Grand  
touching at Eastport.

ter respectfully informs the  
the has contracted for the con-  
Mail, between St. Andrews,  
nd Grand Manan, and that he  
e running the schooner "Pine-  
ce" on the above places, on Friday  
nt.

Andrews every Friday morn-  
g. Leaves Westport, Campo-  
aturday morning, at 9 A. M.  
wards Cove, Grand Manan,  
morning, at 10 A. M. touch-  
bello, on her return to St. An-  
d.

nd freight taken on moderate  
with E. Phasant, Market  
punctually attended to.  
Apply to  
EDWARD SNELL,  
Master.

REMOVAL.

iber thankful for past favours  
ctually to intimate to his friends  
generally, that he has removed  
tely occupied by Capt. Mc-  
Church gate, in King Street,  
aces to carry on the Tailoring  
its branches, and trusts by  
to merit a share of public

THOMAS ALGAR.  
re and wagon to hire, and  
rive, if required.  
June 3, 1845.

OTICE.

ORTGAGES, and CON-  
of every description will be  
cord Office, by the Regis-  
acknowledgements to all  
made.

H. H. HATCH.

ESTOCKS  
MIFUGE.

nd a large supply of B. A.  
Vermetage, for expelling  
the system, a medicine ad-  
are acquainted with it and  
aded as an effectual remedy.  
its extraordinary effects can  
best number.—Being direct  
sars, and can be warranted go-

le and Retail, by the Subscri-  
liousment made to retailers.  
THOMAS SIME,  
Agent for the Proprietors.  
June 3, 1845

LANKS

le at this Office.

## FASHIONABLE GOODS.

JOHN IRWIN,

Has received his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods,  
Which are now opening and offered for Sale at unusually low prices.  
**The Stock consists of a General Assortment of**  
**FANCY** Printed CASHMERE, Orleans, and OTTOMAN CLOTHS, a new ar-  
ticle for Ladies Dresses.  
Black and fancy Lusters. A variety of Gyms and Fringes, Satin, Indians, and Cash-  
mere SHAWS and Hks.  
Fancy Straw, Tuscan and Dunstable BONNETS.  
RIBBONS of newest style and patterns, Artificial Flowers.  
Ladies Boot and Shoes, Misses ditto. Lisle thread, Kid and Silk Gloves, Silk and  
Beaver HATS, Umbrellas and Parasols, Scarfs and Collars.  
CLOTHS—Black, blue, invisible green, and brown Broad Cloths of different shades.  
TWEEDS, Cassimores, Buckskins, Duckskins, and Moleskins.  
Janes, Grey and White COTTONS, CALICOES, Linens, Lawns, and MUSLINS.  
Ready made Clothing and London Slips, Tailors Trimmings, and a quantity of  
GROCERIES, with numerous other articles worthy the attention of purcha-ers.  
June 2, 1845.

## NEW SUMMER GOODS.

C. KEIVE, CHEAP CASH STORE,

BEGS RESPECTFULLY to announce to his friends and the public generally, that  
he has just received his Summer supply of

## FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

which he has opened for the inspection of purchasers, hoping they will be found of as  
good quality, and prices as moderate as any others in Market, the Stock is principal-  
ly all new as the old was sold at Auction. Purchasers are invited to call and examine  
for themselves, they consist in part of the following articles:—  
BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERES, TWEEDS & BUCKSKINS, MOLSKINS,  
Gambroon, Linen, Drillings, and Plaids for boys Dresses, a large assortment of London  
Ready Made Clothing, of the latest fashions, one Case Paris Silk HATS, Cloth CAPS  
all sizes, Fancy Stocks, Scarfs and Hdkts, Ladies Cashmores, Satin, Indians and delain  
Shawls, and Hks, a great variety of Dress patterns of the latest style, plain and figured  
Orleans and Luster Cloths, BONNETS of every description, Hosiery and Fringe, Cords  
and Tassels, plain and figured Dress and Bonnet SILK, White and Col'd Stays, a large  
Stock of printed Cottons, Prunell Boots and Slippers, Leather do., bleached and un-  
bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Scotch Factory, Checks, Regatta, Irish Linens and  
Lawns, Twelling, Ticking and Oznaburghs, Table Cloths and Covers, Cotton Warps  
Blue and White Fancy Nees, Laces, and Muslins Do. insertions, Edgings and Ribbons.  
JEWELRY, and PERFUMERY, Steel pens, and Pen Knives, Table and Tea  
SPOONS, together with a good assortment of GROCERIES and other Articles too  
tedious to mention, but will be found at the CHEAP CASH STORE.  
SALES FOR CASH ONLY.  
St. Andrews, June 3, 1845 —m.

## LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Saint Andrews  
June 1st, 1845.

A. James	Hayes Bartholomew
Alexander Mary Ann	Johns Daniel
Bark Adeline	Knowles William H
Black Thomas	Lynn Mary
Brooks Margaret	Megugin John
Brown Sarah	Moore Esther
Bowden Ellen	Mingo Michael
Burton John J	Mowat David
Bullington George 2	MacWilliams John
Brown George	Murray Gordon
Black John 2	Miles John
Boucher C	Say Dr.
Brine Peter	Fairlane Rachel
Connors Bryan	Nichol Margaret
Cannon Mary	O'Hara Hugh
Christie Louis L	Potter John 3
Cassidy Peter	Petel Charles Cord
Dougherty William	Pittogrove J
Dousett Margaret	Quinn Thomas
Delaney John	Ross Robert
Dougherty Mary	Reardon Dennis
Dowds B B	Reading Edward
Elliott Robert	Runkin Joseph
Eston George	Snie Mr.
Flynn Daniel	Smart N
Flagg Jane	Sampson James
Gibbons Mary Vary 2	Steele John
Gillmes Elizabeth	Woods Elizabeth
Greenlaw Alexander	
Healy Michael 2	
Houston Charles S 2	
Hesley Martin	

## For Saint Patricks.

Anderson Thomas	Kerr John
Achison Thomas	Lowrey Stephen
Bolt John	Nichell Hamilton
Green Charles	McIntyre Thomas
Haycock Elizabeth	McCloskey Sarah Jane
Reynolds James	Petrie James
Ervin John	Quinn Francis
Kerr James	

## For West Isles, Campobello and

Wilson James	Eldridge Colby
Wilkie Charles	Lindsay James
Cadigan Barthe	Greer Daniel
Morse John	Thomas Daniel
Harrington Daniel	Dooley James
Cameron John	

## For Indian Island and Deer Island

Babcock Freeman	McKenna Mary E.
Gay Charles	For Campobello
Babcock Baryl M	Murray Miss Charles
Good Franklin	

Persons calling for any of the above will  
please say advertised.

## GOOD BOARDING AND STABLING.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his friends  
and the Public in general, that he has  
commenced business in the well known ar-  
the "Happy Corner," (late occupied by Mr.  
Daniel Graham,) where he promises that his  
best services will be given to those who may  
favor him with a call, and particularly that  
every care will be taken of Horses left in his  
charge.

JOHN V. KEHILL.  
St. Andrews, 6th May, 1845.

## Assessors Notice.

THE Assessors of the Parish of St. Ste-  
phen, hereby give notice that War-  
rants of Assessment being received by them  
to raise the sum of £357 0 0.

ALL persons liable to Assessment and  
choose to furnish the Assessors with state-  
ments of the Value of their property and  
income as directed by the Act of Assembly  
will leave them with the Assessors forth-  
with.

WM. D. CHRISTIE, Assessors  
S. H. HITCHINGS, of Rates,  
DANL. SULLIVAN,  
St. Stephen, 12th May, 1845.

## Notice.

THE Owners of the late Barque LORD  
SEATON, are notified that a final  
dividend of SEVEN POUNDS NINE  
SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE per Share  
is payable at the Counting room of the  
Subscriber.

J. W. STREET.  
St. Andrews, 20th May, 1845.—2i.

## GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS!

GROWTH OF 1844.  
The Subscriber has received from the  
NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE,  
Boston, his usual supply of

## Garden & Field Seeds,

Of last years growth, and the best quality,  
which he will dispose of low for Cash. As  
this old Establishment is well known in this  
Province, and having been supplied from the  
same House for upwards of 24 years—further  
notice is unnecessary.

The Subscriber has also for Sale a lot of  
SEED WHEAT raised by himself last sea-  
son, which received the Premium at the  
Charlotte County Agricultural Society's An-  
nual Fair, the yield is large, he having obtained  
40 bushels of this Wheat, cleaned, from  
one acre, and weighing 64 lb. per bushel.

SAMUEL GETTY.  
St. Andrews, May 5, 1845.

## Charlotte County Bank.

PURSUANT to Notice, a meeting of the  
STOCKHOLDERS of the Charlotte  
County Bank, was held when the following  
gentlemen were chosen Directors for the en-  
suing year.

Hon. Harris Hatch,	
Hon. Thomas Wier,	
Geo. D. Street,	
R. Walton,	Esquires.
W. Fisher,	
J. W. Street,	
W. Whitlock,	

And at a subsequent meeting, the Hon. H.  
HATCH, was unanimously elected President.  
J. RODGER,  
Clerk.

St. Andrews, May 5, 1845.

## NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ROYD has resumed his  
business of  
Auctioneer and Commission Mer-  
chant.

at the old Stand, and respectfully solicits,  
a share of patronage.  
St. Andrews  
28th April, 1845 } 19jam.

## Clock & Watch Making

G. F. STICKNEY, respectfully  
informs the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and  
its vicinity that he has commenced the  
Clock & Watch Making Business,  
in the shop recently occupied by the late Mr.  
James Hutchinson, in Water Street, and of-  
fers for Sale, an assortment of the best  
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.  
JEWELRY & COMPASSES will be re-  
paired at short notice.  
St. Andrews, July 3d, 1844.

## Charlotte County Bank

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

JOHN RODGER,  
Clerk.

April 7, 1845

## Charlotte County Bank.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS,  
of the Charlotte County Bank, will be  
held at the Banking Office, on Monday the 5th  
day of May next, at noon, to elect Directors for  
the ensuing year, receive Report, and take into  
consideration sundry matters, connected with the  
Institution.

By order of the Board,  
H. HATCH,  
President.

April 7, 1845.

## MR. W. CAMERON Attorney at Law AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in the same building as the Treasury  
Office.  
St. Andrews, Feb. 18, 1845.

INDENTURES  
And other Blanks for sale at this  
Office.

## SAINT ANDREWS STEAM MILL, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BY Virtue of authority vested in me, by the  
Act of Legislature, Incorporating this  
Company, I do hereby give notice, that the  
first General Meeting of Stockholders, will be  
held on Monday, the second day of June,  
at 12 o'clock, noon, in the Town Hall, at  
Saint Andrews, for the purpose of establishing  
Bye Laws and Regulations, for the manage-  
ment of the said Company and also for the  
purpose of electing five Directors, in ac-  
cordance with the terms of the Charter.  
W. WHITLOCK.  
St. Andrews, May 13, 1845

## TENDERS FOR PAINTING.

TENDERS will be received at the Count-  
ing House of Thomas Wier, Esquire,  
until one o'clock on Saturday, the 21st June  
next, for painting the LIGHT HOUSE and  
Keeper's residence, at Head Harbour, Cam-  
pobello, and the Light House and Keeper's  
residence at Indian Point, St. Andrews, both  
to have two good coats of best White paint.  
The Light House at Campobello, to be  
painted White, with a red cross, the Materi-  
als to be found by the Contractor, and the  
work to be done to the satisfaction of the  
Commissioners to be completed by the 21st  
July next.

THOS. WIER, } Commissioners.  
JOHN WILSON, }  
St. Andrews, May 13, 1845.

## Public Notice

IS Heerly Given, That the Subscribers have  
received from the Clerk of the Peace for this  
County, Warrants of Assessment, requiring them  
forthwith to raise the sum of

£191 16 6,

within the parish of St. Andrews, all Persons liable  
to Assessment are therefore requested to furnish  
the Assessors with statements of their Property  
and Income pursuant to the directions of the Act of  
Assembly in such case made and provided.  
S. FRYE, } Assessors  
GEO. D. STREET, } Rates.  
EDW. WILSON, }  
St. Andrews, May 6, 1845.

## FARM FOR SALE.

THAT Pleasantly situated FARM, in the  
Parish of St. David, near Moore Mills,  
about three miles from Oak Bay, and four  
and a half from St. Stephens.  
This Farm contains about seventy acres,  
of excellent Land, it has a good House nearly  
new, 21 by 31, and a Barn 30 by 50, and a  
young Orchard on the premises; for Terms  
(which will be made easy) and other particu-  
lars, apply to Mr. Oliver Hitchings, on the  
premises, or

W. McLEAN,  
Saint Andrews.  
St. Andrews, April 30 1845.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands  
against the Estate of JOHN P. COLD-  
WELL, late of St. Andrews, deceased, are  
requested to render the same duly attested  
within three months from the date hereof, and  
all persons indebted to said Estate are re-  
quested to make immediate payment to  
M. L. COLDWELL,  
Administratrix.

St. Andrews, May 5, 1845.

## TENDERS

WILL be received at the Post Office, St. An-  
drews, until the 3d day of June for running  
a Packet BOAT weekly of not less than 20 Tons  
registry between St. Andrews and Grandmanan,  
touching at Campobello, and the lowest tender if  
the vessel should be approved of will be accepted,  
to be in readiness and commence running on the  
15th of June, and continued for one year, under  
such instructions as may from time to time be given  
by the Subscribers.  
Persons tendering for this service should have  
their vessels in St. Andrews on 21 June for inspec-  
tion.

WILFORD FISHER, } Com-  
JOHN FARMER, } mission-  
G. F. CAMPBELL, } ers.  
Saint Andrews, 6th May 1845.

## CONTRACT FOR OIL.

THE undersigned Commissioners will receive  
TENDERS until Saturday the 7th of JUNE  
next at noon, for the supplying of Eleven hundred  
and Fifty Gallons of Fall Sperm Oil, and two  
Hundred and Fifty Gallons of Porpoise Oil, to be  
delivered at St. Andrews, on or before the 7th of  
JULY next, in Casks not exceeding Fifty Gallons  
each; the Oil to be free from Dregs and sediment  
and to be approved of by the Commissioners; the  
Porpoise Oil to be of this year's catch, payment  
will be made in ten days after the completion of  
the Contract.

THOMAS WYER, } Commissioners  
JOHN WILSON, } of  
Saint Andrews, 28th April, 1845.

## ENCAMPMENT.

A MEETING of Knights Templars, and  
Knights of Malta, is summoned at their  
Encampment, Masonic Hall, on Monday  
9th June next.—Regular Night.  
By Order of the G. G.  
St. Andrews, May 14, 1845.

## Bank Stock for Sale.

TWO SHARES of Charlotte County Bank  
Stock for Sale.  
Apply to the Undersigned  
March 29.  
J. W. STREET.

## Chancery Sale.

For Sale, on Saturday the Seventh day of  
JUNE next, at noon, with the appropra-  
tion of the undersigned one of the Mas-  
ters of the Court of Chancery of this Pro-  
vince, at the office of David W. Jack,  
Esquire, St. Andrews, by virtue of a de-  
cretal order made in the said Court, in a  
cause wherein William Garnett and oth-  
ers, are complainants, and Mary Parkin-  
son, John Robertson, John V. Thurgar,  
and Frederick Chyman, Defendants.

ALL that LOT OF LAND, situate in  
the Parish of St. Patrick, on the  
Western side of the road leading from St.  
Andrews to Fredericton, bounded as fol-  
lows, beginning at a Beech tree marked  
standing on the western side of the road,  
about six chains south westerly of the twen-  
ty five mile tree, thence north seven de-  
grees west one hundred and thirteen chains  
of four poles each, thence north sixteen  
degrees east, to the westerly corner of the  
land allotted to Nathaniel Gardener, being  
thirty chains and thirty six links, thence  
South seventy degrees East, along the  
Southwesterly side of the said allotment, to  
the road to a Beech tree marked, and thence  
in a Southerly direction along the road to  
the place of beginning, containing Three  
Acres more or less.

ALSO.

A certain other Tract of Land situate in  
the said Parish, bounded as follows, begin-  
ning at a Spruce tree marked, standing on  
the Eastern side of the road aforesaid, about  
ten chains northeasterly of the twenty five  
mile tree, thence running South seven de-  
grees East one hundred and seven chains  
of four poles each, thence North sixteen  
degrees East fifty chains and sixty links,  
thence North seventy degrees West to the  
road to a Birch tree marked, and from  
thence in a Southwesterly direction along  
the road to the place of beginning, contain-  
ing 500 Acres more or less, excepting a  
certain part thereof conveyed to William  
Phillbrook.

ALSO.

The following TOWN LOTS situate in the  
Town Plat of St. Andrews, with the im-  
provements thereon respectively. One half  
of Lot No. 2, Block A, Bulkleys Division.  
Lot No 1 Block K, Morris Division.  
Lot No 3 and 4, Block I, Bulkleys Di-  
vision.  
One half of Lot No 2, Block C, Bulkleys  
Division.

Lot No 6, Block C, Bulkleys Division.  
Lot No 4, Block C, Morris Division.  
Lot No 6, Block I, Bulkleys Division.  
Lot No 1 Block Q, Bulkleys Division.  
Lot No 5, Block I, Bulkleys Division.  
Lot No 1, Block N, Parris Division.  
Lots No 1, 2, and 5, Block E, in Bulk-  
leys Division.  
Water Lots No 1, 2, 3, and 4 Block K,  
Bulkleys Division; and  
Water Lots No 1 and 2, in Block G,  
Bulkleys Division.

Any further particulars can be had on  
reference to the Solicitor for the Complain-  
ants, or at the Masters Office.

W. JACK,  
Master in Chancery.  
GEO. D. STREET, Sol. for Comp'ts.  
St. John, 25th Feb. 1845.

## PATENT AEOLIAN, ATTACHMENT!

C. BEDLOW, JUNR.  
Agent for the Sale of T. Gilbert & Co's  
PIANO FORTES.

MESSES. T. GILBERT & CO. are  
surpassed by none, for the excel-  
lence of their Instruments, both as regards  
durability and richness of tone.

They have purchased the Patent right  
for manufacturing and applying COLE-  
MAN'S AEOLIAN ATTACHMENT by  
means of which the capabilities of the Piano  
are greatly enlarged. By means of a  
Bellows and sympathetic reeds the Instru-  
ment is made to combine the additional  
powers of the Organ.

This attachment can be applied to any  
common Piano, at an expense of One Hun-  
dred Dollars.

This valuable improvement has been  
greatly admired and has received the full  
approbation of the most eminent Professors  
in the United States. It is now attracting  
the attention of the "Musical World" of  
Europe and is pronounced by them the  
greatest improvement of the age.

All who wish to purchase a first rate In-  
strument with or without the attachment  
at the Manufacturer's lowest prices, can  
be supplied on application to the Sub-  
scriber. All Instruments warranted to give  
entire satisfaction.  
Calais, March 18, 1845.

## House to Let.

for One Year or a Term of Years.  
THAT large and commodious, two  
Story Dwelling house and premises ad-  
jacent to Adolphus Street in St. Andrews,  
next the residence of Mr. Chas. Gilliland.  
There is a large well finished Barn and Ex-  
tensive Stabling on the premises. The  
Establishment is in every way suitable for a  
Country Inn, having been built for that  
purpose. The Buildings are finished and  
complete throughout and will be put in  
good order, and possession given on the  
first MAY next, or sooner if required.  
Terms moderate.

apply to  
R. M. ANDREWS.



