

# The Standard

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OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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## THE PUNJAB.

ITS PEOPLE, ARMY, AND HISTORY.

At a time when such important events are transpiring in the East, and public attention is directed to the war, between the British and Sikh armies, we trust that the following sketch of the Punjab, its people, army, and history, taken from a work lately published entitled "The Punjab" by Col. Steinbach,—will be interesting to our Readers.—

The word Punjab is formed of two Persian words, *Pan*, five, and *ab*, waters; the five rivers which flow through and water this noble territory, conferring on it an appropriate name. The overflow of these rivers on each side enclose the kingdom; the Ravee on the west, and the Sutlej on the east, marking its boundaries too clearly to be mistaken. In some parts the Punjab extends beyond the confines of these rivers, as at Peshawar, which Runjeet Singh submitted to his authority, but generally they may be said to enclose it, the northern boundary being formed by the range of Caucasus, or Himalaya. In extent the Punjab is larger than Great Britain, and contains some of the most beautiful and fertile provinces of India.

Wheat, rice, and other descriptions of grain grow in rich luxuriance, and even with the slight skill and labour bestowed on them, the cotton tree, sugar cane, opium, and indigo, flourish here as well as in any part of the world. The gardens, many of which are carefully irrigated, yield an ample supply of the finest fruits; oranges, peaches, grapes, lemons, pomegranates, mangoes, dates, figs, apples, and mulberries, are produced in perfection.

Little in the Punjab are abundant. Large herds of buffaloes and flocks of sheep are bred, though the former are only used for their milk and hides, and the latter for their wool. Horses are bred extensively in the Punjab, and are of various breeds. Herds of deer, with a variety of animals of chase, roam in the unenclosed districts. The rivers partake of the general fertility of the country, swarming with fish, mullet, carp, and a number of other species unknown in Europe.

It is known that excellent mines of iron, copper, salt, coal, and other minerals abound in the Punjab, but the difficulty of carrying them to the market, has hitherto prevented the Sikh government from taking advantage of the immense wealth that lies beneath the surface of the soil.

Numerous towns and villages are situated in the vicinity of the rivers, but, notwithstanding the power of the kingdom under Runjeet, no great cities were taken to fortify its principal places; the country therefore can offer no obstinate resistance to an invader. Lahore, the capital, is surrounded by an imperfect brick wall, and the extent of its fortifications, seven miles, renders it impossible that it can be efficiently defended. The town is wealthy, though the narrowness of the streets, common to all Eastern cities, and the long ranges of blank walls give it a mean and dingy appearance. It has yet some splendid remains of the Mahometan dynasty; and in the time of Runjeet carried on a considerable traffic, both with British India and the surrounding states. It has manufactories of arms, of shawls, &c., and some of the workmen are remarkable for their dexterity. Uralzar is somewhat larger than Lahore, and, from having been favoured by Runjeet is of greater commercial importance. It has a strong fortress, which serves as the royal treasury and arsenal.

The Indian papers have long called for the seizure of this kingdom; but it seems probable, from the character of the people—turbulent, warlike, and numerous,—and from the obstacles opposed by the country itself to the work of subjugation, that it can be reduced to British dominion only by years of severe and almost constant conflict. At the extreme north, is the fine province of Cashmere, so famed in the pages of romance, and in the shawl manufactures of fashion. The whole of the Punjab is generally healthy, but varies materially with the season and locality. The heat is greatest in June, and is sometimes excessive, the heat rising in tents artificially cooled at Lahore to 112 deg.; this degree of heat is, however, rare. The severity of the winter is little felt in the plains of the Punjab, the thermometer in January and February not falling lower than 70 deg. at midday.

The northern provinces present, perhaps, the finest climate in the world, and some of the most magnificent scenes of nature. Among the heights and valleys of this northern district almost every variety of climate and of vegetation can be found within the compass of a limited tract. The summer in Cashmere is extremely beautiful.

The Sikh population of the Punjab is generally estimated at about four millions. They are a fine race, more muscular in person than the Hindus, and endowed correspondingly with more animal spirit and firmness of mind. Their diet, though simple, is of a higher kind, beef is forbidden, and

mutton but little used; but they eat plentifully of fish, fowls, condiments, vegetables, and fruits.

The Sikhs owe their name to their religion. Originally Hindus or Mahomedans, Nana Shah, the son of a salt merchant, appeared towards the close of the fifteenth century, to announce a new faith. This man had been a pious Hindu, but, conceiving that many of his tenets must be superstitious inventions and offensive to God, he began to preach a new religion, founded on pure Deism. He declared the one God to be the only being worthy of worship, and that thousands of Mahomedans and Vishnus stand before the gate of his everlasting dwelling. He denounced idol worship as contrary to the homage due to the Supreme Being, but he encouraged all sects to join him, by an assurance that all good men, whatever their faith, were acceptable to the Most High. By his labours and preaching, his contempt of worldly goods, and his asserted miracles, Nana Shah collected numerous followers, who called themselves Sikhs, a Sanscrit term, applicable to the disciples of any religious teacher. This term spread with the spread of the new faith, until it became applied to all the inhabitants of the Punjab. As the religion of Nana Shah was rather remarkable for what it denied and rejected than for what it thought, the disciples of other creeds have engrailed their ceremonies and tenets on it, so that the Sikhs may still be regarded as Hindus and Mahomedans, united together by the spirit of tolerance which Nana Shah insisted on as a fundamental part of his teaching. As the Sikhs extended their conquests in the Punjab, the leading chiefs took the title of Singh, or Lion, by which all the leading Punjabees are now distinguished.

The Punjab first rose into political importance under the rule of Runjeet Singh. His ancestors played a conspicuous part in the wars that desolated this splendid country in the middle of the last century. Under their guidance the Sikhs chiefly finally became masters of the country; but, acknowledging no leader, war only gave place to a still worse evil—anarchy. By a series of successes and sudden measures the father Runjeet became possessed of a wide extent of territory and of considerable authority. At his death in 1792, Runjeet succeeded him, and soon became the acknowledged ruler of the whole country.

The first conquest of our government with Runjeet arose out of our war with some Sikh states beyond the limits of the Punjab. The alliance of Runjeet was courted by either party, but he wisely preferred an arrangement which allowed him to remain neutral. At last the Sikh states concluded a peace with the British government, and Runjeet was one of the subscribing parties. The treaty was signed in 1806. Two years later flattering overtures were made by Lord Metcalfe, and Mr. Metcalfe, the British government to negotiate with the great Sikh ruler. Runjeet, however, who had his eye on the countries east of the Sutlej determined on a rapid movement, and, before giving an answer to Mr. Metcalfe, advanced with his troops across that river, entered the country which the Sikh chiefs have so recently invaded, and marched to Umballa. He seized the whole country and made it over to his dependents. The British government promptly interposed; it declared that the whole country invaded was under its protection, and called on Runjeet to withdraw his forces. As he refused, a British army was assembled, and he was decisively informed that he must consider the Sutlej to be the boundary of his kingdom.

On this occasion Runjeet gave proof of the sagacity which eminently distinguished him. He perceived the inability of his troops, though much superior to those of his Indian opponents, to cope with the organized skill of a British army. He expressed a wish to negotiate, and the terms were soon agreed on, the Sutlej being fixed as the boundary of his empire. The main stipulations of the treaty are worth giving here in consequence of the daring violation of them by the late invasion.—

"Article 1st.—Perpetual friendship shall subsist between the British government and the State of Lahore; the latter shall be considered, with respect to the former, to be on the footing of the most favoured powers, and the British government will have no concern with the territories and subjects of the Rajah to the northward of the river Sutlej.

"Article 2d.—The Rajah will never maintain in the territory which he occupies on the left bank of the Sutlej more troops than are necessary for the internal duties of the territory, nor permit or suffer any encroachment on the possessions or rights of the chiefs in its vicinity.

"Article 3d.—In the event of a violation of any of the preceding articles, or of a departure from the rules of friendship on the part of either state, this treaty shall be considered to be null and void." (The fourth and last article provides for the exchange of ratifications.)

At the same time the Sikh states south and

west of the Sutlej were formally received under British protection. To his treaty Runjeet Singh steadily adhered, with inviolable faith. His constant answer to all persuasions urging him to break it was, that the British government had been faithful to him, and he would prove himself worthy of their confidence. In 1831 Lord Barnes visited Runjeet at Lahore, and from that date our communications with him became more frequent, in consequence of the preparations made for the invasion of Afghanistan. New treaties were made on the basis of former ones, Runjeet throughout remaining steadfast to the alliance he had formed, and leaving at his death, in 1839, his kingdom on terms of perfect friendship with the British government. Less than six years have sufficed to destroy the prudent labours of his life, to throw his kingdom back into the anarchy from which he reclaimed it, and to wantonly break, by a most wicked and unjustifiable invasion, an alliance of forty years' standing with the rulers of British India.

## THE OREGON QUESTION.

[From the Times]

The language of Lord Clarendon and Lord Aberdeen, in the short discussion which took place on Tuesday night in the House of Lords on a motion for the correspondence relating to the last Oregon negotiation, reflects honour on the temper, judgment, and good feeling of those eminent persons. That every exertion consistent with the national honour will be made to preserve the peace, was the gracious declaration made by her Majesty from the throne, and no one in this country has entertained the least doubt that it will be strictly adhered to. That assurance we believe scarcely needed to be emphatically repeated, for no distrust has ever been expressed upon the subject. We have now abundant evidence from the United States that the moderation of this sentence in the speech from the throne, and of the brief remarks made on the subject on the first night of the session, have been grossly misconstrued by the party in power in America. Their demands and their expectations have risen, because we scarcely expected to give an answer to them, or put in a cogent plea. Incredible as it may seem, confined to our territory of Oregon, confined to our own right, and unable to believe in a prospect to war, we have been supposed to act as if we intended to surrender the question or to shun the contest. This excessive moderation of language has deceived the Americans more effectually than if we had employed all the arts of diplomacy. Of the members of the Senate who will vote for the abrogation of the convention a large proportion are convinced that England will not only now accept the terms she rejected before, but that she will accept terms even less favourable, and they have taken up their position in consequence.

They are grossly and dangerously mistaken. Whatever rectitude may be imposed upon Peers of Parliament by courtesy or by official prudence, we are confident that not one of the English statesmen who spoke last night upon this subject, contemplates the abandonment of a territory in which our rights are equal to those of any Power. The time and the place might not be fitted to a more precise and emphatic declaration of the views and intentions of England, but it would be absurd to suppose that they are a whit below the level which the interests and the dignity of the country prescribe. It would be foolish to overstate our just pretensions, but it is dangerous and unwise to allow them to be thought less than they are. We have offered to submit them to any fair arbitration; we are ready to assent to terms of equitable partition, on a principle of equality. But arbitration has been rejected, and partition itself is scarcely compatible with the claims of justice and patriotism. Nothing is left for us to do, since a divided right is all we are contending for, and the very principle of division is not yet admitted by the American government.

The declaration which is now becomes as emphatically to repeat, that we have "rights in the Oregon territory which we are resolved and prepared to maintain." That expression of Sir R. Peel and Lord Aberdeen was certainly not inoperative and ill considered; and we have no doubt that subsequent events have not in the slightest degree diminished their resolution to adhere to it, and to all that it was understood to imply. We see nothing in the present posture of affairs which calls for, or can justify, a more subdued language on the part of the English government; and we are persuaded that the false construction which has been put upon the very guarded declarations of the English Ministers is one of the circumstances most calculated to mislead public opinion in the United States, and possibly to enhance the unwarrantable presumption of the American government.

On the Question of the Opposition. An event which occasioned the most

intense merriment, occurred on Thursday night in the House of Commons, during the debate on the Corn Bill. In the course of Mr. Finch's speech, the Free-trade Members, whether attracted by the "toss of the dinner bell," or desirous of prematurely closing the debate, gradually disappeared, until at length Mr. Hume, like the rest, rose of a sudden, and "in blooming bloom." The circumstance having been alluded to by Mr. Finch as a singular proof that conviction was at length beginning to reach the obtuse understanding of the pseudo political economists; Mr. Hume, either not wishing to be "alone in his glory," or being desirous to interpret the allusion jocularly, crossed the floor of the House, and said the most boisterous manifestations of mirth, seated himself among the Protectionists. The Opposition benches presented the same dreary aspect for upwards of half an hour, until Mr. Hume appeared. "The honourable Member and a few of those who immediately followed him were severely hailed with derisive cheers.—Morning Post.

Retirement of the Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, G. C. B., and G. C. H.—We regret to learn that Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield is about to retire from the command of the garrison at Woolwich. He will be succeeded by Major-General Sir Thomas Downman, K. C. H., an old and highly-distinguished officer. The intention of Lord Bloomfield to resign is ascribed to ill health; but after an active and military service of sixty-five years' duration, nothing is more natural than that he should stand in need of repose. Lord Bloomfield entered the army as a Second Lieutenant of the Royal Artillery, on the 24th of May 1781; was promoted to a first lieutenantcy on the 21st of November 1787; to a captaincy on the 9th of September 1794; to a brevet majority on the 1st of January 1805; to a regimental majority on the 1st of June 1806; to a lieutenant-colony on the 3d of December 1806; and to a colonelcy on the 20th February 1812; on the 4th of June 1814, he was appointed a Major-General; and on the 22d of July a Lieutenant-General. Lord Bloomfield's connection with his late Majesty George IV., and the esteem in which he was held by that monarch, presented opportunities of which he was not slow to avail himself, of promoting the interests of many meritorious brother officers; and he retires from the post he has so long filled, bearing with him the esteem and regard of every officer in the distinguished corps of which he is the senior officer. His Lordship's is a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and a Knight Grand Cross of Nassau.

"Blighty in the Army" refuted.—The *C. B. Examiner*, having, notwithstanding the contradiction given to its former charge against Major Doyle of the 24th Regiment, thought proper to bring it forward under a new name, Colonel Beresford, the Assistant Adjutant-General of the district, has addressed the following letter to the editor, which it is to be presumed, satisfactorily refutes the unfounded calumny.—

Cork, March 14.

Sir,—By the rules of the military service, officers are forbidden to appeal to the public, through the press, upon subjects of a personal nature.

The officer commanding the 24th Regiment must therefore abstain from any reply to your remarks upon himself, or the system alleged to be pursued by him in that corps.

As, however, the accusations against that officer, contained in your paper of the 9th, and those implied in your queries in that of the 13th inst. may, if uncontradicted, interfere with the success of that regiment in obtaining recruits, I conceive it within my official duty to inform you that the statements in your paper of the 9th, headed, "A second chapter upon recruiting—Something about Major Doyle of the 24th, and Catholic recruits," have not the slightest foundation.

The regiment was commanded that recruiting party happened to be a Roman Catholic, and selected for his merit and ability, no question having been asked or thought of as to what creed he professed.

All the recruits, 13 in number, who were enlisted, were passed by Major Doyle—of these 10 were Roman Catholics; and Major Doyle never thought of making inquiry of any as to their religious persuasions.

With respect to the accusations implied in your queries in your paper of the 13th inst. after full enquiry I am enabled to give a most unqualified denial to each and all.

It has become my duty to contradict statements which appeared likely to check the success of the recruiting for the 24th regiment. I shall not, however, be justified in making any further observations.

I am, Sir, your most obt. servant,  
M. BERESFORD, Colonel,  
Asst. Adj. General.

Reasoning furnishes the mind only with materials of knowledge; it is thinking makes reasoning out of them.

An important reduction of the duty on salt has been made in the French tariff.

## RAILWAY MEMORANDA.

Some weeks since we published from the Brighton Gazette, a few paragraphs which referred to proceedings of individuals, of the Goguettes, connected with the Halifax and Quebec Railway, which appeared to be new and contained some gratifying information with regard to the favourable consideration of the project by the Colonial minister.—Last week we received the London Railway Times of the 7th Feb. by mail, containing further information of the proceedings, which we now bring before our readers, convinced that any intelligence bearing upon an enterprise which all have so much at heart must be read and considered with the deepest interest.

### COLONIAL RAILWAYS.

Deputations from Railway Companies for British Colonies had a conference, on the 16th inst., with the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

The deputations were composed of the following gentlemen—

From the Halifax and Quebec Railway—William Bridges Esq., the hon. Sir Richard Eroun, Bart., and John Valentine, Esq.

From the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railway—Charles Franks, Esq., and F. Widdler Esq.

From the Cape of Good Hope Western Railway—H. Watson, Esq., the Hon. W. Gore, and W. Oldershaw, Esq.

From the Mauritius Railway—Nat. Ogle, Esq., Mr. Glynn, Mr. Hancock, and Mr. Kist.

From the Trinidad Railway—Mr. McGregor, and Sir John R. Reid, M. P.

From the Ceylon Railway—A. Crowe, Esq., and Mr. Noad.

From the Sydney and Paramatta Railway—John Selby, Esq., T. J. Angel, Esq., G. Capper Esq., Gilchrist Wheeler, Esq., W. Selby Esq.

From the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway—Mr. Stieglitz.

From the St. Lawrence and Ontario Railway—Mr. Gould, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Buschuff.

From the Trinidad Great Eastern and Western Railway—Giles Hall, Esq.

Writing for the Press—Never write for publication in haste; and especially never hurry off to the press an article hastily written. Take time for cool reflection; let your manuscript get cold. Let it in some sense pass from your mind—then take it up and thoroughly review it. Criticise, alter, amend. Never send a badly written article to an editor or publisher, if it can be possibly avoided. Remember most human productions are made better by abridgement.

Avoid Temptation.—We find the following anecdote in one of our exchanges.—"A reformed drunkard having accumulated sufficient to pay off his old rum debts, and feeling bound to discharge them, but knowing his weakness, and not wishing to place himself in the way of temptation, hit upon the following ingenious method of accomplishing his object—Placing half a dollar, the amount of his indebtedness, in a slit at the end of a long pole, he poked the amount in at the door of the grog shop, and thus avoided coming in contact with his enemy."

The Waldenses.—The most wonderful people in the world are the Waldenses.—They once numbered some hundreds of thousands, afterwards they were reduced to less than one thousand, and now they are about twenty four thousand. They have endured thirty seven persecutions; yet still maintain as did their fathers, the essential doctrines of the gospel, and are rising in intelligence.—They are very poor, but cheerful and industrious and many are devotedly pious.

## Flour! Flour!!

50 Bbls. Superfine Flour, just received, and for sale low by  
HENRY McLEAEY.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late PETER CLINCH, deceased, of St. George, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

ALICE CLINCH, Executrix,  
PETER CLINCH, Executor,  
St. George, April 29, 1846.

Falkirk Ale, Whiskey,  
PAINT, OIL, &c.

Just Received,  
20 Bbls Falkirk ALE,  
1 Pauckoon Superior Malt Whiskey.  
To arrive in the Harbour from Hull by the  
"EXPRESS"  
12 Bbls Baled and Rax Linned Oil,  
12 Cwt Best White Paint.  
April 21. J. W. STREET.

L. OF ALDBOROUGH  
CURED BY

ALDBOROUGH CURED OF  
STOMACH COMPLAINT  
from the Earl of Aldborough  
in Lehigh, 21st February 1846  
doctor HOLLOWAY.

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Original issues in Poor Condition  
Best copy available

European Intelligence.

The Oregon Negotiation.—In the House of Lords on the 17th of March, the Earl of Clarendon moved...

Warlike Preparations.—The greatest activity continues in all the dock yards in England, and the recruiting for the army is still going on with great spirit...

Some of the rich Polish nobles resident in Paris sold shares in the French railways to the amount of £80,000 sterling to send the proceeds to their insurgent countrymen.

The great bulk of the people take Lord Aberdeen to task for "issuing matters" with the Americans.

A treasury order had been issued, opening the ports immediately for the admission of Indian Corn and buck wheat.

The Free trade policy of England had operated on the Continent, and Russia was about to liberalize its tariff.

The market at home continues fluctuating in consequence of the ticklish position of the Corn Laws, the Oregon, and the effect of the Railway mania.

Failures of substantial houses had taken place, but confidence was becoming restored. Indian Corn was getting quite popular as an article of food.

Proposals had been made to reduce the duty on Tea; but Ministers were averse to it.

Sagar had slightly advanced. Lord Cathcart has been Gazetted Governor-General of British North America.

The Steamship Great Liverpool was lost on a rock off Cape Finisrre on the 24th February. Only three persons were lost out of 150—Mrs. Archer, from Bombay, a child, Miss Morris and female servant.

There were serious fears of famine in Austria. The Cholera is making fearful ravages in the interior of Asia.

English usurers have already introduced a clause into their politics, stating that they do not insure against capture, or destruction by an enemy.

An infectious disease has broken out among the sheep at Derbyshire; they are seized with difficulty of breathing, refuse their food and die in a few days.

The Army and Navy.—The officers of the 13th Light Infantry are about to wear mourning for the late Sir R. Sale, their Colonel.

The regiments selected for Indian service are the 10th Hussars, and the 8th, 24th, and 32d Foot. The 18th and 95th Regiments are also ordered to move from China to Bengal.

The number of seamen required by the navy estimates is 27,500; boys 2,000; marines about 5,500; ashore 5,000—total 40,000.

The Star, 10, had captured two slaves of the coast of Africa, and sent them into St. Helena.

Fatal Accident.—On Monday evening a woman named Eliza Johnson was killed by the charge of a gun in the hands of a man named Henderson, who keeps a sailor's boarding house near the Fish market and with whom deceased resided.

COMMUNICATIONS. St. Andrews 27, April 1846. Mr. Aber McAllister. Sir,—Since my return from Fredericton, I observed in the St. Andrews Standard, a letter from you, reflecting on me, for having on the 2d February last made some remarks on a petition presented by my colleague Mr. Hill, from R. Watson Esq. Deputy Treasurer at St. Stephen, relative to some Clocks that had been seized by him.

THE IRISH COERCION BILL. As a specimen of the abuse which the reporters heap upon this measure and its authors, we annex an extract from the speech of Mr. Steele, at the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, held on the 9th inst. The Head Pasticifer said: I call upon the conductor of the massacre of Clontarf, the bloody-minded Lord St. Germain, to abandon his atrocious bill for the destruction of the liberties of the people of Ireland—I call upon the House of Lords and Commons to reflect upon the condition of this country—the patriot feeling which pervades the Irish breast, and not pass a measure which is deemed a national insult, an act of intolerable tyranny.—(Great applause.) I tell the members of Ireland that although this atrocious act of bloody minded Lord St. Germain may be passed, they have duties to perform in which this act cannot relieve them. (Hear.) I tell the ministers of England that at the present moment it requires all the influence of O'Connell, together with that of the Catholic clergy of Ireland, to keep the country from bursting into a great volcanic conflagration. (Cheers.) Let the stones ensuing in other countries arrest their attention and their assaults upon Irish liberty will be checked.—Mr. Grattan, M. P. who preceded Mr. Steele, said—"that the Cer-

say, I do not hold myself accountable for newspaper-reports, particularly of debate in the House of Assembly,—for instance the speech put in, my mouth by the Loyalist, when in Committee of Ways and Means, as every person who knew me could at one glance see that that speech, was much more calculated for the meridian of St. John, than for the County of Charlotte, and which speech was afterwards corrected in the Reporter, the following week. I would now assure Mr. McAllister, that I have too high a regard for all who bear the same name in this County, and who I believe are all his relatives, to say one disrespectful word of any of them; they have long known me, and I hope they know that I am incapable of injuring or wounding the feelings of any or either of them. One thing however, I would observe before taking leave of the subject is—that as a public man, I will never shrink from my duty; and when it becomes necessary for the public good, and to correct abuses, or remove grievances, I will not mince the matter altho' some of my most intimate acquaintances may be compromised.

Mr. Campbell, as the Attorney for the owners of the Clocks wrote me on the subject, on the third of March last, and had it not been for the dictatorial style in which that letter was written, I would then have given a full and satisfactory explanation; and as to my knowledge at the time that I made the remarks, that a new trial was to be had, I distinctly deny it; and if I had, I should have been sorry to have said anything to the prejudice of the parties interested. I again reiterate, that I said nothing to your prejudice, that I did not even at the time think, your being on that jury, and that it was not until my return, and speaking of the circumstance, that Mr. D. D. Morrison informed me you were one of the jury.

With our best wishes for your Honor's continued health and happiness, We are, your Honor's, Most Obedt. Servants, THOS. WYER, J. P., and fifteen other Magistrates. St. Andrews, April 28, 1846.

To the Magistrates for the County of Charlotte. GENTLEMEN, I thank you for the kind address of congratulation, which you have been pleased to present to me, on this my first coming into your County, in my judicial capacity—and it is the more gratifying to me, coming as it does from those whose long personal knowledge of my conduct during the many years I was in practice at the Bar of this Province, has enabled them to form a just estimate of my character, and qualifications for the high and responsible situation it has pleased Her Majesty to promote me to—and I trust I shall so discharge the duties thereof, as to prove to you and the public at large, that the confidence in me, you have so kindly expressed, is not misplaced. I am well aware how important it is to the public, and how deeply the interests of the people are involved in the due administration of justice, and how necessary it is, in order to secure that blessing to us all, that the Bench should be filled by men of high legal attainments, and strict integrity of character, it therefore affords me the greatest satisfaction to be associated with men (my Brethren of the Bench) who possess those qualifications, in so eminent a degree, as to call forth the admiration of all who come within their influence, and you may rest assured that the first object of my ambition in future will be to prove that I am worthy of being so associated.

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loggerheads. The former dismissed the Speaker of the House from the Executive Council, as is alleged, for expressing sentiments contrary to the opinion of His Excellency, on a Despatch from Lord Stanley, on the subject of an increased issue of Treasury Notes. The measure was brought before the House, and Resolutions passed condemning the Governor. The next day a Resolution was passed:—"Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that the House of Assembly has no confidence in Sir Vere Hantley, Lieutenant-Governor of this Colony."

MARRIED. In St. Andrews, on the 25th instant, by the Rev. M. Pickles, Mr. Alexander Watson, to Miss Louisa Christy, both of the above place.

At St. George, on the 26th instant, by the Rev. Mr. McDonald, Mr. Timothy Conly, to Miss Mary Berry; and on the same day, Mr. Richard Cornish, to Miss Sarah Cooper, all of the Parish of St. George.

DIED. At the Rolling Dam, Parish of St. Patrick, on the 13th inst., Margaret Ann second daughter of Capt. Samuel McFarlane, aged 15 years—much regretted by a large circle of friends.

At St. Croix, on the 23d March, of an illness arising from the bursting of a blood vessel some time since, William Hammond Esq. of this City, in the 40th year of his age, leaving a wife and several young children in mournful bereavement. Mr. Hammond has for several years past been one of our most enterprising and prosperous merchants, and had been recently appointed a Justice of the peace for the City and County of St. John. He bore a high character for integrity, and usefulness in the community, and his premature death will be generally lamented. His remains are on their way to the City for interment.

On the 22d inst., at Moncton, Parish of Lunenburg, Mr. John Tognoni, a native of Scotland, and Clerk to the Kirk of Scotland, aged 83 years.

SHIPPING JOURNAL. PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. ARRIVED. April 25, Schr. Splendid, Bge. Vermont Molasses to Master.

27, Bge. Brunswick Morrison Hall, Coals and Potatoes. To City.

22, "Volant, Bal-oo, Londonderry, Indigo and Potatoes, Passengers Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, St. Andrews.

29, Sloop Homer, De-Wille, Eastport, Potatoes. Ship Jane and Barbara, Brown, Savannah, Indigo, to order.

Public Notice. IS hereby given that the Sittings of Court in the County of Charlotte will in future be held on the first Tuesday in every month at the hour of noon, at the Office of George D. Street, Registrar of the said County at St. Andrews, at which time persons applying for Letters Testamentary or Letters of Administration, are requested to attend.

By Order of the Sittings, GEORGE D. STREET, Registrar. St. Andrews April 29, 1846.

Notice. ALL Persons are forbidden purchasing a Note of Hand given by John Segee and the Subscriber, in favour of Henry Simpson or under the seal of Ten Pounds dated Nov. 1844, and payable in June or July 1847 as said Note has been paid.

DANIEL B. PEER. April 29, 1846. COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE. IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In the matter of J. J. Wetmore a Bankrupt. TAKE NOTICE, that I appointed a Public Meeting on Monday the 1st day of June next at noon, to audit the account of Harris H. Hatch, the provisional Assignee, in the above matter, of which all persons interested will take Notice.

Dated the 29th day of April, 1846. H. HATCH. Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE. IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

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Wanted a BOY from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentice to the Printing business. Apply immediately at the STANDARD OFFICE.

THE STANDARD. ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY APRIL 29, 1846. CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week—George D. Street, 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. SILVER and BLACK HOUSE. Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. W. Dimock, M. S. Hannah, John Bailey. St. Andrews Steam Mill 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—Geo. 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, Apr 4 Montreal, Apr 17 London, Apr 3 Quebec, Apr 16 Edinburgh, Apr 2 Halifax, Apr 25 Paris, Apr 1 New York, Apr 24 Toronto, Apr 15 Boston, Apr 25 COURT OF NEXT PASSES.—The April circuit of the Courts of Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery, for the County of Charlotte, was opened on Tuesday the 28th inst., by His Honor Mr. Justice STREET. There were twenty-eight causes entered for trial, only one of which has as yet been tried. His Honor in addressing the Grand Jury, pointed out to them, the duties of their office, which he observed, were partially included in the oath which they had taken—he observed that the institution of Grand Juries was of very ancient date in the mother country, that these bodies are generally selected from those persons possessing influence and standing in different parts of the County, in order that they might bring together, the knowledge which they possessed of any violation of the laws which might have been committed in their County. His Honor then congratulated the Grand Jury upon the small number of crimes which were presented for the consideration of the Court, upon this, his first appearance in the County, to administer the laws in his judicial capacity. He found upon inspection of the calendar only one case, the charge in which however, was of a very serious nature, being that of setting fire to a dwelling house in which persons were then living. This his Honor observed was a capital offence by the laws of the Province, and the punishment for which was death; he stated that one person was charged with this offence as principal, and two others as accessories in the first degree. His Honor stated to the jury that their duty would be to examine and consider well the evidence brought

House. No 1—W... No 2—H... No 3—L... No 4—L... No 5—B... No 6—B... No 7—B... No 8—B... No 9—B... No 10—B... No 11—B... No 12—B... No 13—B... No 14—B... No 15—B... No 16—B... No 17—B... No 18—B... No 19—B... No 20—B... No 21—B... No 22—B... No 23—B... No 24—B... No 25—B... No 26—B... No 27—B... No 28—B... No 29—B... No 30—B... No 31—B... No 32—B... No 33—B... No 34—B... No 35—B... No 36—B... No 37—B... No 38—B... No 39—B... No 40—B... No 41—B... No 42—B... No 43—B... No 44—B... No 45—B... No 46—B... No 47—B... No 48—B... No 49—B... No 50—B... No 51—B... No 52—B... No 53—B... No 54—B... No 55—B... No 56—B... No 57—B... No 58—B... No 59—B... No 60—B... No 61—B... No 62—B... No 63—B... No 64—B... No 65—B... No 66—B... No 67—B... No 68—B... No 69—B... No 70—B... No 71—B... No 72—B... No 73—B... No 74—B... No 75—B... No 76—B... No 77—B... No 78—B... No 79—B... No 80—B... No 81—B... No 82—B... No 83—B... No 84—B... No 85—B... No 86—B... No 87—B... No 88—B... No 89—B... No 90—B... No 91—B... No 92—B... No 93—B... No 94—B... No 95—B... No 96—B... No 97—B... No 98—B... No 99—B... No 100—B... Original issues in Pool Seat

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the 26th instant, by the  
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and on the same day,  
to Miss Sarah Cooper,  
George.

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Margaret Ann second  
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be 22d March, of an ill-  
William Hemmings, Esq.,  
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JOURNAL  
D. ANDREWS.  
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Notice.  
at the Sarragate Court  
Charlotte will in future  
need in every month  
of the said Court in  
time persons applying  
of Letters of Admis-  
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of the Sarragate,  
RGE D. STREET,  
Registrar,  
29 1846

Notice.  
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CHARLOTTE.  
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STANDARD OFFICE.

### Houses and Lands.

The following valuable properties will be sold at Auction on Friday the 5th June, if not previously disposed of by private sale.  
No 1—Water Lots Nos. 5 & 6 letter H Barkeleys division—with the House on same, now occupied by C. Ingram and others.  
No 2—House on the North West corner of the Church Block with the Land belonging thereto, now occupied by John Rogers, painter.  
No 3—Lots Nos. 5 and 6 letter H Barkeleys division, in rear of House occupied by G. D. Street, Esquire.  
No 4—Lot No 3 letter S Barkeleys division, fronting on Water street.  
No 5—300 Acres of excellent Wilder-ness land, fronting on the Diggesgaug River being part of Lot No 4 in grant to John Campbell, John Strong and Harris Hatch Esquire.  
For information apply to  
J. RODGER,  
at the C. C. Bank,  
St. Andrews April 21, 1846.

### HOUSE & FARM TO LET.

To let that eligible Stand at Bonaber, known as Turner's Hill, at present occupied by the subscriber, and well adapted as a House of Entertainment. On the premises are two large Barns with wood sheds &c. together with a Garden and Orchard.—The Farm contains 100 acres—Six acres plowed and ready for seed several acres are in pasture, with a large compost heap and barn manure sufficient for the crops. There is also a good well for fuel, on the premises—Any person desirous of keeping a Public House (where the St. John Mail Stage stops every day) would do well to call and examine for themselves. The Subscriber is desirous of retaining the premises, being a desire to retire from public life.  
For further particulars enquire at the Standard Office, or of the proprietor,  
RACHAEL TURNER,  
St. Patrick April 21, 1846.

### Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of John M. Campbell, deceased, are required to present them within three calendar months, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to  
J. A. W. CAMPBELL,  
Sole Executor.  
Or to her attorney at St. Stephen,  
JAMES STEVEN, Esq.  
Attorney at Law.  
St. Stephen, April 20, 1846.

### Flour! Flour!!

60 Bbls. Superfine Flour, just received, and for sale low by  
HENRY McLEALY.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late PETER CLINE, deceased, of St. George, are requested to present the same, duly ascertained, within three months, and all those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to  
ALICE CLINE, Executrix.  
PATRICK CLINE, Executor.  
St. George, April 20, 1846.

### Falkirk Ale, Whiskey, PAINT, OIL, &c.

Just Received,  
20 Bbls Falkirk ALE,  
1 Puncheon Superior Malt Whiskey;  
To arrive in the Hexamer from Hull hourly expected.  
12 Hhds. Baled & Roped Raw Lined Oil,  
12 Cwt. Best White Paint.  
April 21. J. W. STREET.

### TO LET.

And possession given immediately. That well known stand called "Happy Corn" is situated in a country town, or Groceries, it stands unrivalled, there is a spacious stable attached to the premises with 12 Stalls for Horses, and lot for containing Eighteen Tons of Hay, pure Water from Artesian aqueduct, can be had in the cellar of the Dwelling House. The premises are too well known to require a further description.  
ALSO TO LET  
The store now in occupation of the subscriber, well fitted with counters and shelves, has an excellent iron roof cellar, and two back buildings for storage &c. Possession given on the first of May. For further particulars apply to  
JAMES BOYD,  
Agent for A. Keith.  
St. Andrews April 17, 1846.

### CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Charlotte County Bank, will be held at the Banking Office, on Monday the 4th day of May next, at noon, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, receive Dividend and take into consideration sundry matters, connected with the Institution.  
By order of the Board,  
H. HATCH,  
President.  
April 11, 1846.

### 31st MARCH, 1846.

Store and for Sale by the undersigned.  
40 Casks Best London Bottled Scotch Porter and Pale Ale in Qtz. and Pints  
5 Hhds. best Cognac Brandy, Martell and other Brands  
2 " " Holland Gin,  
8 " " Old Cambridge Whiskey,  
8 " " Imitation Jamaica Rum,  
4 Hhds. " best Old London Particular London Market,  
6 Qt. Casks " Mederia, Port, Sherry, &c. In Bottle  
50 doz. best Old London Particular Madeira.  
30 " " Port,  
E. India & Golden Sherry Claret &c.  
Sir John Hopes Old Rum &c.  
Arrack  
Pale & Coloured Brandy Vintage 1842.  
50 Bales London Glasgow & Liverpool Sover.

Bales London Sperm Candles,  
12 Cwt. best white Paint,  
Black, yellow, and Red Do  
Dry, Paints and Colours  
2 Casks Whiting—2 Casks Lamp Black,  
2 Hhds Raw Linseed Oil,  
1 Hhd. Leaf Sugar,  
1 Do  
3 Bbls Crushed Do,  
15 Kegs Gun Powder,  
Hall & Sons Best Canister Gun Powder &c. &c.  
JAMES W. STREET.

### Charlotte County Bank.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR 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 ROGER, Cashier.  
April 6, 1846.

### To Let.

The HOUSE and Dwelling on the Market Wharf, occupied at present by Capt. James McMaster—Possession given on the 1st May.  
F. A. BABCOCK.  
April 8, 1846.

### For Sale or to Let.

The HOUSE and Premises near the Barracks, now in the occupation of Hallett Whitlock, Esquire, also—The COTTAGE in Parr Street, now occupied by Mr. James B. Brown. Enquire of the Subscriber,  
GEO. D STREET.  
St. Andrews, 30th March, 1846.

### St. Andrews Hotel.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he intends resuming his business as Proprietor of the St. Andrews Hotel, on the 15th of April next, the present occupant's lease expiring at that time. The House will undergo a thorough repair and every exertion will be made to render the establishment worthy of a continuance of patronage.  
Good Stabling, and a careful Groom will be in attendance.  
L. J. COPELAND.  
St. Andrews, February 25, 1846.

### NEW IMPORTATIONS.

February 16, 1846.  
The Subscribers have just received and are now landing, ex Barque Flaxey from  
An Assortment of Goods, among which are—  
Lustres, Coburg Cloths, Orleans, Cashmeres, Delaines, Calicoes Union and Damask cloths Towels and Towelling, Hockley, Lawls, Jacobites Linen Ladies & Gentlemen's cottons and silk Hhds. Ladies Shawls Salebury Flannels, &c. These with their former Stock of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, JONKERS TOOLS, SHIP CHANDLERY, IRON, STEEL and COCKERY WARE, comprises an extensive stock, which they offer for sale, wholesale or retail at low prices.  
DIMOCK & WILSON.  
St. Andrews, Feb. 1846.

### SALE OF LANDS.

THE undermentioned Lots of Land will be sold at Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 1st MAY, 1846 if not sooner disposed of by private bargain,  
VIZ.  
That Lot of Land granted to James Ash, situate on Hill Lake, and adjoining Lands granted to Hugh McKay, Esquire and containing about 72 acres, and that Lot situate in the parish of St. George, on the east side of Lake Uplon and in the rear of certain Lots formerly owned by James Ash containing 100 acres with all the improvements thereon. ALSO That Lot of Land in the Island of Grand Manan, being Lot No 13 granted to Stephen Frye and containing 200 acres more or less.  
ALSO—Lot No 11 on the Northern head of Grand Manan, and ALSO 100 acres more or less on Eel Brook being part of Lot No 30 granted to Levi Richardson situated on the Northern head, with Mills and other improvements and right of way to the Roads on North side of Eel Brook.  
For particulars apply to either of the Subscribers  
W. B. KEIL, Trustee for the Creditors,  
THOS TURNER, Attorney for the Creditors,  
JOHN McKEAN, Jewels Retail.  
St. Andrews 10th Feb. 1846

### Day School.

Miss GILLEY, begs respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of St. Andrews that she intends opening a School, on Monday 2nd February next, for the usual branches of a female English Education, at her Father's residence in Water Street, directly opposite Mr. Turner's Store.  
Terms, from 5s. to 10s. per Quarter.  
St. Andrews, 26th January, 1846.

### Soap and Candles.

September 2, 1845.  
40 BOXES London SOAP, as Ready Rinsed from London  
30 Boxes Hoild and Dip Candles,  
Ex "Favorite" from St. John  
Just received and for sale by J. W. STREET

### NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, and entrance on the 1st April,  
The LOT of LAND on the Common, situated near the Post House, containing about 12 1/2 acres, under excellent cultivation now occupied by Benjamin Tolls. On the premises are a good Dwelling House, Barn, &c. The Lease will be renewed on the 1st of May next. Apply to  
WILLIAM KER,  
THOMAS TURNER,  
JOHN McKEAN, Trustees  
St. Andrews, 18th Jan. 1846.

### Macstays Dispensary.

W. C. MACSTAY Junior, begs to inform the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has taken half the Shop, still occupied by his Father, for the purpose of opening a business as a DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY, and has on hand a good supply of Comstock's Drugs and Patent Medicine, which are offered at cheap rates for Cash only.—ALSO,  
Oils, Colours, Varnish, Dye Stuffs and Groceries, Ships Medicine Chests expediently furnished or refilled at reasonable prices.  
For Medical advice, Obstetric and Surgical operations, application will be made to W. C. Macstay Junior, as formerly.  
St. Andrews January 28 1846.

### New Winter Goods.

WM. McDONEY.  
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that in addition to his former stock, he has received from England, a general supply of WINTER GOODS, consisting of Ladies DRESSES and CLOAKINGS, Do ready made (looks, latest fashion), Cashmere Dresses, Satin Ribbons, Silk Hhds. SHAWLS, Orleans, Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS, Buckskins, Moleskins, Ready made Winter Clothing, Fur Caps, Rose & Whiney BLANKETS, White and Red FLANNEL, Sheetings, Shirtings, Linen, Fancy Shirts, Duck, Cottons, Prints, Tailors Trimmings of every description, and a variety of other articles which will be sold low.  
St. Andrews, Dec. 17, 1845.

### LOOK HERE.

Ex. Barque "Jantle" and other Afrivals.  
A large assortment of Blue, Dove, colour and Brown printed, Crockery ware, by the crate or retail. Plates and tea sets sold separately if required—also 20 Sets China, assorted.  
ALSO—Hard-Ware of various descriptions with Joiner's tools &c. and a large assortment of Day Goods.  
An assortment of IRON, various sizes SHIP CHANDLERY,  
Consisting of—Chain Cables, Anchors, Fire, Pitch, Oakum, Smeothering Paper, Ships Compasses, Gun tin Flage, Reefing Jackets, and a general assortment for ships and Sailors use.  
GROCERIES in every variety. These with their Stock previously on hand forms a very large and extensive assortment which they are determined to sell by wholesale or retail at low prices.  
DIMOCK & WILSON.

### FOR SALE.

200 ACRES OF LAND, in the Parish of Pennfield, County of Charlotte, situate on the Big New River, above the Mills owned by Farmer & Co. of Boston, and on the rear of lands owned by Hugh Gallagher. The Lot is well wooded with Spruce and Pine to good quality. Enquire of  
R. & H. GILBERT, Barristers.  
St. John, Nov. 15, 1845.—2mo.

### Sugar & Molasses.

Ex "Favorite" from St. John.  
10 Hhds. Good Retailing Molasses,  
6 ds. Bright Segars  
For Sale by  
J. W. STREET.  
Dec. 24, 1845.

### ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

St. Stephen, Feb. 23, 1846.  
STOCKHOLDERS in this Bank will be entitled to a Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the 30th March next.  
D. UPTON, Cashier.

### On Consignment.

250 Barrels superfine flour,  
9 Barrels Rye flour,  
30 Barrels Pilot Bread,  
30 do. Navy Bread,  
200 Bags Indian Meal,  
100 Bags Beans,  
Which will be sold at very low rates for cash only by  
DIMOCK & WILSON,  
St. Andrews, 1st January, 1846.

### B. FAHNESTOCK'S 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 freed from the proprietors, can be warranted genuine.  
Sold Wholesale and Retail, by the Subscriber.—A liberal discount made to retailers.  
THOMAS SIME,  
Agent for the Proprietors.  
St. Andrews, June 3, 1845.

### Hartford Fire INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

This long established Institution has for more than thirty five years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honorable promptness.  
The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company, is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss of damage by Fire.  
St. Andrews, March 26. THOMAS SIME.

### WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A Compound Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar.  
The best remedy known to the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bleeding of the Lungs, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Inflammation, Shortness of Breath, Pain and Swelling of the Throat or Chest, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all the first stages of CONSUMPTION.

A THOUSAND CURES in cases deemed utterly hopeless have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—a tree that is thickly scattered wherever disease of the lungs prevail. We give a few instances of its extraordinary power, from a catalogue almost without end.  
A lady (address will be given at the New York Agency) who was given up by all her physicians for dead of consumption, had a hard labour for months on the side—raised among large quantities of matter a sort of bony substance—had taken no medicine for two months being past all hope—entirely cured by a few bottles of this Balsam in September and October, 1844.  
A Widower, Esq. Attorney, &c. New York, cured of spasmodic asthma of 25 years' standing, certified to by Recorder Laimadage & J. Power, N. Y.  
A Canadian, New York City, who had not slept, lying down, for 7 years, (being obliged to sleep in a sitting posture) was so far cured as to attend to his business in the most stony weather.  
Thomas Bandler, Esq., J. P. Jamaica, L. I., cured of asthma of 40 years' standing.  
Mrs Anna D. Hopkins, of Knowlesville, N. Y. entirely cured of a severe complaint and general debility of eighteen months' standing.  
Jacob Hoffman, M. D. Huntington, cured a child of E. choleric, of obstinate disease of the lungs after he had tried all the usual remedies in vain.  
"There is no such thing as fail" in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most convincing—evidence that no one can doubt—fully establishes this fact.

### NO QUACKERY! NO DECEPTION!

THE published testimonials of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect, TRUE. Bewareful and get the genuine "DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," as spurious imitations are abroad.  
Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston.  
For sale in St. Andrews, by, THOS. SIME, St. Stephen—JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

### Schooner for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale the Schooner FOREST of 15 Tons Burthen—as she now lies at Burch Cove—she is well found having new Sails, Rigging, Cables, Anchor &c.  
For further particulars apply to  
JOHN McMASTER,  
St. Andrews, Jan. 20, 1846.

### ALL MAY BE CURED.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.  
FIFTY CURES CURED IN SIX WEEKS.  
Extract of Letter from John J. Martin, Esq., of New York, dated 1st Feb. 1846.  
February 6th, 1846.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.  
Sir—I beg to inform you that the inhalant of this Ointment especially those who cannot stand having your ointment Medicines without your mark, from the immense benefits some of them have derived in several cases, to cure Scrophulous Ulcers of the most malignant and dangerous kind. One gentleman in this Island, who had, I think, about fifty running ulcers about his legs, arms, &c. who had tried all other Medicines before the receipt of yours, but all at which he had no power, but yours cured him in about six weeks, and he is now, by their means, quite restored to health and vigour.

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

Mr. LEWIS REIDON, of Glasgow, writes under the above date—  
"I have used your Ointment and have cured bad leg ulcers, no doctor could manage, ulcers and sores that were of the most dreadful description, as likewise leprous spots, blotches, scales and other skin diseases of the most frightful nature and that the cure effected were beyond the power of any other medicine."  
JAN 3rd, 1846.

Mr. LEWIS REIDON, of Glasgow, writes under the above date—  
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JAN 3rd, 1846.

Public Notice.

THE Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas for the County of Charlotte, will sit at the Court House in St. Andrews on Tuesday the 14th day of April next at 12 o'clock, and the Courts Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Nisi Prius for the said County, will be held at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 25th day of April next, at 12 o'clock at which times and place, all Magistrates, Coroners, and Constables of the County of Charlotte, and all Persons required to be at these Courts are hereby Publicly notified to give their attendance.

By order of Her Majesty's Justices, THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, March 18, 1846.



Real Estate of Wm. & J. Hanson May 17. Do Louis Frost, 27th June. Do John Carlyle 11th July. Do Patrick Hannahan 26th Sep. Do Elisha Sherman 26th Sep.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 25th day of APRIL next between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, 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. Stephen, 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.

To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 25th 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 Wentworth's division of the Cape Ann Grant, containing 109 acres or less.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Sept. 20, 1845. The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 27th June next, at the place and hour aforesaid.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 25th April 1846. To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 17th day of MAY 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, covered 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 in 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. Stephens and numbered 197, 198, 199 and 200, lying on the Eastern side of the St. Croix river near Spizogue's Falls, so called.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Nov. 5, 1845. To be Sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 11th day of April next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. of the same day at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the estate, right, title, and interest, of JOHN CARLYLE, of in and to all that certain Farm, piece or parcel of Land, being part of lot No. 21, in the Penobscot Grant, and abutted and bounded as follows, viz:—commencing at the S. E. corner of said lot, thence on the East line of said lot, North 10° East 55 chains and 5 links thence North 88° West 19 chains and 6 links, thence South 2° West 51 chains

and 5 links, thence South 88° East 2 chains and 50 links, thence South 2° West 14 chains, thence South 88° East 17 chains and 18 links to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres, more or less, with all the buildings and other improvements thereon, the same having been seized and levied on, to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of James W. Chandler, Esq., endorsed to levy £75 11s. with interest, Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, Sep 29, 1845.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 11th April, 1846.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 25th 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. Stephen, 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.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 10th March, 1846.

To be sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 25th 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 Wentworth's division of the Cape Ann Grant, containing 109 acres or less.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 10th March, 1846.

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Independent Opposition Line. COVERED COACH WITH 4 HORSES. Leaves the St Andrews Hotel, on Monday Wednesday, and Thursday mornings, and the St. John Hotel, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings.

The Subscriber tenders his thanks for the liberal support he has received in his line for many years, and respectfully announces, that his Coach will run regularly three times a week, as heretofore between St. Andrews and St. John, leaving St. Andrews every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock am and St. John on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. He is also prepared to furnish extra conveyances when required. A careful Driver, Geo. Christie, who is well known to the public will continue to drive. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Passengers, and good horses and substantial carriages will be kept on the line.

Books are kept at Ross' Hotel, St. Andrews and St. John Hotel, St. John, and parcels or bundles left at either place to go by this Stage will be attended to. All Parcels and Letters at the risk of the owners. L. L. COPELAND, St. Andrew's Aug. 18, 1845.

Mail Stage, BETWEEN St. Andrew's & St. Stephen.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favors respectfully intimates to his Friends and the Public generally that he continues to run a two horse Stage between St. Andrews and St. Stephen, leaving St. Andrews on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock and on Saturdays at 10 o'clock—returning leaves St. Stephen on Wednesdays Fridays and Sundays at 10 o'clock.

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To Let. STORE and Dwelling No. 9 on the Market Wharf adjoining Mr. James Driscoll's—The Store will be let separately if required, and the apartments likewise separate. Apply to F. A. BABCOCK, April 8, 1846.

DRY GOODS, Provisions, & Groceries. The Subscriber grateful for the liberal patronage he has received, since his commencement in business, begs to inform his friends in Town & Country, that he has received his Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, which he offers for Sale at low Prices.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 11th April, 1846.

Consisting in Part of, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Molecaine, Ready made London CLOTHING, Olives, Cashmeres, Muslin de Lanes, Muslins, Jacquets, Lace, Edgings and Insertions, a great variety of Prints, Silk Hks, Cottons, &c. Gingham, Striped Shirting, Checks, Plaids, Glens, Heavy Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Linen and Linen Towels and Table Covers, White and brown Canvas, Padding, Silk and Taw, Burasos, Thread, Needles, &c., Wedding Bunting, Cotton Warps, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 10th March, 1846.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. CAPITAL £500,000 STG.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 10th March, 1846.

THE Subscriber is Agent for (St. Andrews) is prepared to give every information as to the Society's rates of premium, mode of insuring, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 10th March, 1846.

THE Subscriber desires to tender his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal share of public patronage which he has enjoyed during many years, and begs most respectfully to announce that having entered into a Contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail, he will, on and from the 15th instant, run a Two Horse Coach three times a week, each way, between the above places, leaving Saint John by the first boat to Carleton on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and St. Andrew at 6 o'clock, A. M. on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Books kept at the St. John Hotel, St. John, and at Ross' Hotel, Saint Andrews.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE, BETWEEN ST. JOHN & ST. ANDREWS

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The following Medicines are for sale by Henry McLeavy, St. Andrews.

CONNEL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. The great healing value of this medicine is well known to the public, and its efficacy is attested by the most eminent medical authorities.

THE EARL OF MALDENBROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Maldenbrough, dated Villa Massia, Leghorn, 21st February 1845.

HOLLOWAYS' PILLS. THE EARL OF MALDENBROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Maldenbrough, dated Villa Massia, Leghorn, 21st February 1845.

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