

ALDBOROUGH
BY

YS' PILLS.

BOROUGH CURED OF MACH COMPLAINT.
The Earl of Aldborough, on 21st February 1845, was cured of the above complaint by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

ALBIBOROUGH OF DROPSY OF STANDING.
Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chas. 17th April 1845.

The Standard.

Vol. 13

No. 32

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12^d 6^d in Advance.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1846.

[15s. at the end of the Year.

POETRY.

WE ARE GROWING OLD.
We are growing old—how the thought will rise
When a glance is backward cast,
On some long remembered spot that lies
In the silence of the past:
It may be the shrine of our early vows,
Or the tomb of early tears;
But it seems like a far-off tale to us,
In the stormy sea of years.
Oh, wide and wild are the waves that part
Our steps from its greenness now,
And we miss the joy of many a heart,
And the light of many a brow:
For deep o'er many a stately bark
Have the whelming billows rolled,
That steered with us from that early mark—
Oh, friends, we are growing old!

Old in the dimness and the dust
Of our daily toils and cares,
Old in the wrecks of love and trust,
Which our burdened memory bears.
Each form may wear to the passing years
The bloom of life's freshness yet,
And beams may brighten our later days,
Which the morning never met.
But oh the changes we have seen,
In the far and winding way:
The graves in our path that have grown green,
And the locks that have grown gray!
The winters still on our own many spire
The subtle of the gold;
But we saw their snows upon brighter hair—
And, friends, we are growing old.

We have gained the world's cold wisdom now
We have learned to pause and fear;
But where are the living fountains whose flow
Was a joy of heart to hear?
We have won the wealth of many a time,
And the lore of many a page;
But where is the hope that saw in time
But its boundless heritage?
Will it come again when the violet wakes,
And the woods their youth renew?
We have stood in the light of sunny brakes,
Where the Moon was deep and blue;
And our souls might fly in the spring time then,
But the joy was faint and cold.
For it never could give the youth again
Oh hearts that are growing old!

A Chinese Map of the World.—Amongst the articles brought from China by the French Commission, who have just returned from the Ministry of Commerce, is a map of the world presented to the Commission by the head Mandarin of Canton. The Chinese geographer has arranged the earth quite in his own way. With him there are no isthmuses, no peninsulas; the isthmus of Suez is replaced by a magnificent arm of the sea, which detaches itself from the Mediterranean to fall into the Red Sea. We see nothing of the isthmus of Panama, and the two seas on that side are connected in the same way. There are neither Pyrenees nor Alps, and hardly are the vast mountains of America indicated. On the other hand, however, China is liberally dealt with by the geographer, for upon this point it occupies three-quarters of the whole globe.

THE MOON IN LORD ROSS'S TELESCOPE.—With respect to the moon, every object on its surface of the height of one hundred feet was now distinctly to be seen; and, he had no doubt, that under very favourable circumstances it would be so with objects fifty feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stones almost innumerable. He had no doubt whatever that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of habitations such as ours—no vestiges of architectural remains to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presented no appearances which could lead to the supposition that it contained anything like the green fields and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours.—There was no water visible—not a sea, or a river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying down or factory; all seemed desolate. Hence would arise the reflection in the mind of the Christian philosopher—Why had this desolation been? It might be further inquired—Was it a lost world? Had it suffered for its transgression? Analogy might suggest the question—Had it met the fate which Scripture tells us is reserved for our world? It was obvious that all this was mysterious conjecture.—Dr. Scoresby's Lecture on Astronomy.

Divorce.—The *Wessex Gazette* says that the divorce of the Prince Royal of Denmark has been decided on, and that negotiations have been commenced for a marriage with the daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse.

KINDNESS REWARDED.

DAYLIGHT was fast fading from the sky, on a cold and lowering evening in November when a poor woman, leading a little boy by the hand, rang at the door of a handsome house in the outskirts of the pleasant town of W—. The girl who answered the bell soon returned and told the lady that a poor woman was at the door, begging a night's lodging. The lady cast a troubled look at the dead leaves that were whirling in eddies along the streets, and then at the clouds that were drifting together over head and sighed. Her husband had a nervous dislike to admitting unknown persons into his house, and had often charged his family not to suffer any such to cross his threshold. She therefore arose with a heavy heart, and went to the door where the stranger stood holding the hand of a pale sad-looking little boy, about six years of age. The lady kindly inquired into his situation and heard the following account: Several years ago she had emigrated to the West with her husband and five children, in hopes of bettering their condition. Their hopes had been disappointed—sickness had entered their cabin—the husband and father was carried off by one of the fevers of the climate, and the children, one by one, had followed; the poor feeble boy which she held by the hand, alone remained. When all was over she sold the little property that was left, and with the boy, began on foot, their melancholy journey back to their native place. That evening, for the first time she found herself obliged to ask charity, but it was so hard to bring her feelings to it that she had passed through the whole town without having courage to step at a door, until she made her first application at that house. But, said she, we do not want food, or clothes, nor money; we only ask for shelter for the night. The lady felt that this was a case in which she ought rather to risk the displeasure of her husband than to send the strangers away. Accordingly, she led them into the house, and while the bed was preparing, she urged them to eat, but they both refused food, and when their bed was ready they retired and soon fell asleep.

When the master of the house returned and heard what had happened, he exclaimed, angrily—They shall not stay here. My father never would harbour any vagrants, neither will I. But my dear, said the lady, they are now asleep—you cannot send them away now; it is very dark, and what harm can they do here. They will get up when we are asleep and rob the house, and be off before we know anything about it. It is all a pretence to get inside of the house; but they must be up and off.

Oh, pray, do not turn them out this dark, cold night, said the lady. If you are afraid of their robbing the house, I will sit up and watch them; but they are worn out and unable to go any farther.

We will soon see how that is, said he; and going into the small room where they slept, he called out in a loud voice, Come, get up and be off—you cannot stay here—I cannot have you here.

The woman raised her eyes with a look of silent despair; but the boy, with a nervous agitation, painfully different from the motions of a happy, healthy child, sprang from the bed, and clasping his hands together, imploring his mother and cried out, in a shrill, imploring tone, Oh, sir! don't turn us out this dark night! We are tired almost to death. Oh, do let us stay till daylight!

The gentleman relented at the appeal, and turning to his wife said, If you choose to give up your night's rest for the sake of their staying, I have no objections; but you must watch them all the while.

The lady willingly consented, and soothing the boy, sent him back to bed. She then took a seat in the neighbouring room, and prepared to fulfil her promise, by watching them all night.

The strangers slept heavily, but not quietly. The poor woman groaned, often, and murmured in her sleep of many sorrows. Once or twice she said with a deep sigh, Well, well! my heart is breaking, but the Lord is good.

In after years, that lady was tried to endure loss after loss, and trial after trial until her heart was almost crushed within her; but often when she was ready to sink with despair, the sleeping words of that unknown widow came home to her heart and brought strength and comfort, and she felt herself richly repaid for a sleepless night when she had learned to say, Well well! my heart is breaking, but the Lord is good.

Poor unknown woman! if you are still an inhabitant of this world—if the Physician has healed your breaking heart, know that your words, unconsciously spoken, have often strengthened the spirit of a widow almost desolate as yourself, and in return she now longs to tell you what she has since learned. If you truly know and acknowledge that the Lord is good, your hearts will never break, but grow stronger and stronger under trials.

The foregoing incidents are founded on fact, and are worth recording.

SPRINT OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

[From the Courant.]

Lord John Russell and his colleagues being now duly installed in their offices, the question which is universally asked is, what course will they pursue, and what new changes will they introduce? That they will follow out Sir R. Peel's policy, of which they frequently claimed the merit when they were opposed to him, and to which at last they have given a cordial support, there can be no doubt; and also that they will not fail to give their attention to whatever grievances they may conceive to remain yet unaddressed in the complicated concerns of the Kingdom. This is indeed apparent from Lord John Russell's address. We have no fear, indeed, that inactivity will be the besetting fault of the present Administration. They will naturally be anxious to signalise their accession to power by vigorous and decisive measures, and to put in for a share of that popular favour which their predecessor has gained by his recent measures. The circumstances under which they have entered on their arduous duties are certainly favourable. They cannot well be accused of having used unworthy means for the attainment of power, since the offices which they now occupy were not taken possession of till they were vacant by the retirement of Sir Robert Peel; and if the power which they have now obtained be used for the benefit of the country, they will hardly, we imagine, be harassed by any factious opposition. Though Sir R. Peel would have been a most popular Minister, and perhaps more acceptable than any other, yet, as the present Ministers have been placed in office by circumstances which they neither expected nor could control, the country will be inclined to give them a fair trial. It does not appear that they will have to struggle with any extraordinary or unexpected difficulties. The finances are prosperous; they present a fair promise of future increase; and the property tax is a most convenient instrument which Sir Robert Peel may be said to have fashioned for their use. The foreign relations of the country are also in the best state. Profound peace reigns over the world. The wise and temperate policy of the last Ministry, by the amicable settlement of the Oregon question, has removed the last lingering cloud from the political horizon; so that, if ever there was any time more happily adapted than another for the work of domestic improvement, it is the present; and, accordingly, Lord John Russell in his address to his constituents, hints at the necessity of great reforms, in which no great difficulty will be experienced. In various branches of our internal administration, in public education, in the criminal law, in the sanitary condition of towns, in our colonial policy, and, though last not least, in the condition of Ireland—the misery, discontent, and outrages in which, he adds, recent discussions have laid bare. It is here that the great difficulty will be found to the present as to former Administrations. Ireland will still prove to be the rock a-head. Its disturbed state has been the grief and the perplexity of every successive Administration in this country, for more than half a century; and it still continues the scene of crimes and outrages.—Every expedient has been tried for quieting this distracted country, but without success. The evil-doer still defies the vengeance of the law, and perpetrates cold-blooded murder in open day. A coercion bill for the maintenance of order and law by restraint and terror, the last resort of indignant justice, has been rejected by the House of Commons, and hence Ministers are forever deluged from the use of any such expedient for the preservation of good order in Ireland; they themselves admit that the country must now be pacified by the contentment of the people, and not by coercion bills. If tranquillity could be thus established, it would no doubt be the better course, and this experiment of policy and humanity, we must confess, in its result, will now be tried. The first point, therefore, to be ascertained, is the cause of the present outrages and crimes. This is said to be the uncertainty of the landed tenantry. The land in Ireland, as is well known, is let out to a numerous tenantry, who by hard labour contrive to earn a scanty subsistence from their small properties, from which they may, however, be driven by the landlord to make way for more profitable tenants. The consequence is, that when the land is cleared, as it frequently is, of hundreds of those tenants, they are consigned to misery and starvation, and are consequently to discontent, which breaks out in those outrages, of which this unhappy country has been long the scene.—It is stated, that in some parts of Ireland, as in the province of Ulster, the outgoing tenant is compensated by his landlord for the loss of his lease, and that, where this is the practice, the country is quite peaceable. To this compensation, however, the tenant has no legal right. He owes this indulgence entirely to usage, and, in Tipperary, where this usage is not followed, but where the land is cleared of its numerous tenantry, who are thus deprived of subsistence, they average their imaginary wrongs, but real sufferings, by the most desperate outrages. This is the evil for which

the great difficulty is to suggest an effectual remedy—and this is the arduous duty to which the present Ministers are now pledged, since they have rejected the use of those restraints to which their predecessors deemed it their painful duty to resort. If they could transfer the humane usage which prevails in other parts of Ireland to the disturbed districts—if they could secure the benefits which the tenant derives from usage by a legal title, it is asserted that the crimes by which the country is disturbed would cease. But the obstacle to this arrangement is the legal right of the proprietor. He refuses to give the tenant the compensation to which the law does not entitle him, and, in compelling him to this course the danger is of shaking the rights of property. It is really not easy to see any satisfactory or practical solution of this problem by the present or by any other Ministers; and we may add that the same causes have produced the same effects in other countries as well as in Ireland. It is one of the consequences of an improved mode of agriculture that the work can be done with fewer hands. The land is consequently cleared, not always by the most merciful process, of its superfluous labourers who, having possessed it from father to son, never dream of quitting it, and are by those clearances often reduced to great misery. Some serious disturbances took place in Scotland when the great estates in the northern counties were going through this ordeal of improvement, and it was found necessary to call in the aid of troops to remove the crowd of reluctant tenants from their paternal acres. The Government here found it necessary to interfere to put the law in force, there being no process by which they could compel the landlord to alter his measures. And this is precisely the difficulty in Ireland; to reconcile justice with humanity, to effect any amicable arrangement between the hostile parties; and thus to lay asleep those deadly passions of hate and revenge which set at defiance all order and law.

On the subject of the Sugar duties, which is among the first serious questions which will engage the attention of the present Ministers, different reports continue to be circulated. There is no doubt, we believe, that the distinction between slave-labour and free-labour Sugar will be done away; but it is not so certain how the differential duties between British colonial sugar and foreign sugar will be settled. At present the duty on the former is 14s per cwt., on the latter 23s. 4d., being a protecting duty on colonial sugar of 9s. 4d. It is intended that those duties shall be in time equalized; but no one expects that the protecting duty will be immediately done away; so sudden a change would be unfair to the planter. According to some, the differential duty will be continued as it is till the beginning of the year 1849, when the gradual reduction is to commence, which will equalize the duties in the year 1854. Another account continues the differential duties to 1852. The first account has been circulated by Lord George Bentinck, which, according to the Times was originally published in that journal. Both accounts are treated by the Morning Chronicle as unworthy of credit; and it is stated, though without any official authority, that the protecting duty will be entirely withdrawn in the year 1849, the same indulgence being given to the growers of sugar as to the growers of corn. No more certain information can be obtained on this question, however deeply interesting to commerce, until the time comes for Ministers themselves to declare their intentions.

THE LATE CHIEF-JUSTICE TINDAL.

The late Sir Nicolas Tindal was the son of an attorney, and was born at the latter part of the year 1776. After receiving the usual rudimentary tuition, he was sent to Cambridge and entered Trinity College, where he became eighth wrangler and senior classic of his year, obtaining a fellowship. Having become a student of Lincoln's Inn, he was by that society called to the bar, and, although he obtained a considerable share of practice, he continued in comparative obscurity until the trial of Queen Caroline, in which he acted as junior counsel for the Crown, and exhibited an ability and knowledge which at once attracted attention. He subsequently entered Parliament as Member for the borough of Harwich, and up to that time having supported the Government, he was in 1826 knighted and chosen as Solicitor-General. On the formation of the new Ministry in 1827 he stood for the University of Cambridge, and was returned. Sir Nicolas voted for the Catholic Relief Bill, by which he incurred the odium of many of his constituents. In 1829 he was created Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. The late Lord Abinger, although Attorney-General at the time, declining to accept the office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which had then become vacant by the retirement from illness of the late Lord Wynford, then Sir William Draper Best, Knt. Sir Nicolas married early in life, and has been a widower many years with a large family. The late learned Chief Justice, although not noted as a pleader, was an able lawyer, gifted with great reasoning powers and soundness of judgment. Few men were more fitted for

a judicial station. His uprightness, urbanity of manners, and clearness of intellect, rendered him universally respected by the bar; and we believe we speak but the general feeling when we say, that few men will be more regretted. His Lordship's attention to his duties was unremitting, and is supposed to have been the immediate cause of the malady under which he sank. The demise of Sir Nicolas Tindal will cause an alteration in the Oxford circuit, and for the time being, puts a stop to the *vis à vis* business of the Court.

The ex-Premier and Sir John Gladstone.

The Liverpool Courier states that the honour conferred upon Sir John Gladstone, Bart., was altogether unsolicited and unexpected. The offer was first made through Mr. W. E. Gladstone, who having communicated the Premier's intentions to his father, the latter immediately addressed a letter to Sir Robert, expressing his grateful sense of the favour designed him, but reminding Sir Robert of the course he had deemed it right to take in opposition to the free-trade measures of the Government, more especially in his recently published pamphlet, of which he conceived it possible the Premier might not have been aware when he selected him for the baronetcy. Sir Robert's reply was to the effect, that he considered the compliment one to which Mr. Gladstone was entitled, as the representative of an important class in the community, and as an individual distinguished by a long career of honourable enterprise; that political considerations had not influenced him in his choice, and, consequently, that the circumstances recalled to his mind by Mr. Gladstone did not alter his intentions with regard to him.

The Board of Customs.

The following statement will be found to embody a more accurate account of the recent changes in the Board of Customs than any that has hitherto been published. Mr. Dean, the late chairman of the Board, has withdrawn from public business after forty-one years' service. The retiring allowance to which he is entitled is, we understand, £1666 per annum for life. Sir Thomas Fremantle, late deputy-chairman, has been promoted to the chairmanship vacated by Mr. Dean. His salary as chairman is £2000 a year, namely, £1200 as commissioner, and £800 as head of the Board. Sir George Robert Dawson, late one of the commissioners, is made deputy-chairman, with an augmentation to his salary of £500 a-year, making his present official income £1700 per annum. Captain Saurin, late Commissioner of Stamps and Taxes, is appointed to fill up the vacancy in the Board of Customs by the promotion of Mr. Dawson; and Mr. Saurin's place in the Stamps and Taxes has been filled by Mr. Alfred Montgomery, formerly private secretary to the Marquis Wellesley. The annual salary of a Commissioner of Stamps is £1012.

Massacre at Madagascar.

Private letters received at Paris give detailed accounts of a horrible massacre of some French and English by the Hovas. We quote the following account of the murder of an English soldier, who bore all the tortures inflicted upon him with the heroic firmness of a martyr.—During the struggle, an English soldier dangerously wounded had dragged himself to some bushes, where he lay concealed. From his hiding-spot he witnessed the horrible tortures inflicted upon his companions, and for forty-eight hours endured all the torments of thirst and hunger. Hoping, then, that his life would be spared, he left the bushes, and advancing into the midst of the Hovas, gave up his musket, and requested some water, pointing to his wounds at the time. The chief Marosomana sent to inquire the will of the governor, who ordered the soldier to be put to death. The Hovas then stripped him, and with their knives stabbed him in different parts of the body. The soldier, who was on the ground from weakness, raised himself by an heroic effort, and, standing, submitted without uttering a word to the tortures inflicted upon him. Perceiving that the Englishman, who was covered with blood, derided all their attempts to shake his courage, they commenced tearing out his nails. He shut his eyes and calmly submitted. A dagger was then driven through his heart, his body cut in pieces, and his head paraded on a pole.

Private letters from Rome of the 29th ult.

announce that the six Cardinals comprising the temporary commission of Government had disagreed among themselves, and that Cardinals Lambruschini, Martini, and Bernetti had tendered their resignation. A full amnesty was to be published in a few days. The Pope signed on the 28th the pardon of Professor Orioli, Minister of Public Instruction during the revolution of 1831. His Holiness intended to permit the construction of railroads through the Papal dominions, and to introduce various reforms in the administration. Several inhabitants of Rome having been arrested, and the Governor being unable to assign any satisfactory reason for that measure, the Pope ordered the prisoners to be immediately restored to liberty.

NTUR-S
nks for sale at this
Office.

FANDARD.

EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
W. Smith.

Saint Andrews, N B
ERMS.

1.—if paid in advance.
til the end of the year.

issued until arrears are paid
TIENTS.

no written direct
lines, and under, 3s

10, 11 over 12 lines 3d per line
12 lines 1d per line

year as may be agreed on
individuals who have no
Dues to be paid for in ad-
andville, &c., struck off a
to be paid for on delivery
GENTS

Mr. John Cottrell
W. Campbell Esq
James Albee Esq
Trist Moore Esq
Jas Brown Esq
Mr. J. Geddery
Mr. Charles Hanson
Mr. E. Douglas
Mr. D. Gilmore
Ward Fisher Esq
Mr. Henry Beck

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

European Intelligence.

The Late Thunder Storms.—The thunder storms of the month just ended will not be readily forgotten in the north. The trial turmoil extended over the country as far as Shetland; although in no locality has it been more frightfully experienced, or attended with such disastrous effects, as in Strathpey. On the night of the 18th ult., a fine ash tree—one of the largest in the north—and known as "the big ash tree of Reelig," was struck by the lightning, and shattered so much, that it is feared the damage is irreparable. At Culbokie, the electric fluid entered an outhouse and killed a sow and a litter of ten young pigs, and also a sick. At Findon the glass of a window was broken, but no further damage done. At Rosehall, in Sutherlandshire, a small hill burn, that had been completely dry for many weeks, rose with such rapidity, that a girl five years old, daughter of one of the salmon fishers, was carried down with the current and drowned. On the morning of Friday, 19th ult., the storm progressed onwards to Caithness. At Castletown, the lightning entered by the chimney of one house and scorched the arm of a man who happened to be in bed, and stunned another who had just got up. Some damage was done to the furniture in another house in the same place. The storm broke out in the Orkney Islands about two in the morning, and progressed northwards by Eyr, Rendell, &c. The storm approached Lerwick in Shetland about nine in the morning, and continued until about five in the afternoon. The thunder storm which was experienced here on the evening of Monday, 22d ult., was also severely felt in Ross and Sutherland.—*Inter-Oceanic Courier.*

In consequence of the demise of Chief Justice Tindal, Sir Thomas Wilde, who succeeds him, vacates the Post of Attorney-General, which post will be filled by Mr. Jervis.

Mr. Douglas has received the appointment of Solicitor-General.

We understand that the christening of the infant Princess will take place at Buckingham Palace on Saturday next.

Sir Robert Peel has quite recovered from the effects of his late slight accident.

Herbiam Pacha left Spitzhead yesterday in the Avenger, steam frigate, on his return to Egypt.

Two most destructive fires broke out in Liverpool on Thursday night by which the Apothecaries Hall and a large iron foundry, near the Brunswick Dock, were totally consumed. The loss of property is very great.

At Truro, in Cornwall, one of these devastating visitations which sometimes attend upon thunderstorms, the wonderful phenomenon of a waterspout, overflowing the Newlyn Downs, having inundated the East Wheel Rose lead mine with irresistible torrents, has hastened into eternity no less than 43 miners of various ages!

There has been some serious rioting at Paisley, on pretence of celebrating the passing of the Corn Bill. Large quantities of wood were stolen for the purpose of making bonfires. The police interfered, but were beaten and forced to retreat; and it was not until a detachment of the 87th Regiment was ordered to the spot, that the riotous assembly was broken. Twenty of the offenders are in goal.

The anniversary of the battle of Aughrim, and, according to the old style, the anniversary of the Boyne, was celebrated in various parts of the province of Ulster. Nearly all the Orange lodges of Armagh, Antrim, Down, and Monaghan, are stated to have been out in procession, with bands playing and colours flying. As far as we are informed, the whole passed off without a breach of the peace.—*Liverpool Mail.*

There was a very stormy meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. The Lord Mayor presided. Some of the "Young Ireland" party were present, and expressed their dissatisfaction at the return of Mr. Shiel, for Dungannon, after Dr. Stock and Sergeant Murphy had been excluded from Cashel and Cork for not being repealers. The day's proceedings ended in the adoption of Mr. O'Connell's report, and not as the "Old Irelanders" expected, in the expulsion of Messrs. Meagher, O'Gorman, Mitchell, Barry, Gavan Duffy, Doherty, and a few others. There is no doubt Mr. O'Connell had a majority in his favour, but he was evidently much disconcerted by the uproarious applause bestowed upon his young rivals. Mr. O'Connell is now favourable to a state provision for the Catholic Clergy. The rent was announced to be £136 5s, and the meeting adjourned.

The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* of Thursday last, the 16th instant, contains a long reply from Mr. O'Connell to Lord Miltown's invitation to postpone the repeal agitation for a season, and give time to form an Irish party to assist the ministry, if willing, to urge them on, if lagging, in procuring justice. Mr. O'Connell declines to comply. His reasons may be classed under three heads. He maintains—That there is no nucleus for such a party as Lord Miltown contemplates; that every attempt he himself has made, since emancipation, to organise an Irish party for any purpose but Repeal has failed; and that England and the English Government never will concede anything, except to an Irish national party combined to obtain Repeal.

The verdict has been given in the trial of Dr. Conneau and others, for aiding in the escape of Prince Louis. Dr. Conneau has been condemned to three months imprisonment. The commanding officer, Demarie, has been acquitted. Thein, the Prince's valet de chambre, who escaped with him, has been sentenced by default to six months' imprisonment.

An afflicting catastrophe has occurred within the last few days, on the coasts of Almeria, in Spain. A steamer carrying, by orders of the general of the district, 600 troops on board

was unable to bear the weight of so many men, and went to the bottom, only two escaping.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Two days later from Mexico.—The arrival of the U. S. frigate *Raritan* at Pensacola July 25, brings a few items of news. *Parades* had not left the city of Mexico. It was found impossible to raise a body of even five thousand to follow him, while it is the opinion of all well informed persons that there is nothing to prevent Gen. Taylor marching directly to the city of Mexico. There are no troops to oppose him. Gen. Mora is in command of the castle and city of Vera Cruz. The guns are of large calibre and throw shot to a great distance. The American squadron is anchored under Green Island. The opinion of Gen. Gaines is that the castle can only be taken by escalade, or boarding, as "Jack" calls it; this the sailors are eager to undertake. The yellow fever is making great havoc among the troops, both in the Castle and in the city. The soldiers being mostly from the interior, are not accustomed to the climate, and therefore suffer in health very severely. Vera Cruz could easily be taken with two or three thousand men, who could land either north or south of it. At present the city is nearly deserted. Excellent health prevails throughout the squadron, the frigate *Raritan* alone excepted, on board which vessel the scurvy prevails to a great extent.

[From the *Journal of Commerce*, Aug. 7.]

PROSPECT OF PEACE WITH MEXICO.—Advices from Washington intimate that measures are in progress for the speedy termination of the war with Mexico. Our Washington correspondent says, the President has expressed the opinion that all our difficulties with that country will be settled in the course of eight weeks. It is also rumoured, that the President has sent a private message on the subject to the Senate. Mr. Sidel, who was so unceremoniously ejected by the Mexican government a few months since, is now at Washington, having been sent for by the President,—doubtless that he may be in readiness to resume his mission should the Senate advise it. The presumption is, that by the good offices of England, which were put forth immediately on the breaking out of hostilities, the Mexican government has been brought to its senses, and is now ready to receive our Minister. If so, we trust his departure will not be delayed a moment longer than is necessary. We are persuaded it will not be. We have always done Mr. Polk the justice to believe that he got into this war as unexpectedly to himself, as to the nation; and entirely against his wishes. Equally confident are we that he will embrace the first opportunity to bring it to a close. Nor need he be very particular as to the mode, since there is no danger that the motives of this country in making overtures for peace, will be misunderstood. It will be highly honorable to us, especially since the battles of San Jacinto and May, to offer such liberal terms to Mexico, that she cannot but accept them, and that the world will be constrained to acknowledge our generosity, as well as our strength.

POSTSCRIPT.—We had written thus far, when the following unwelcome intelligence from our Washington correspondent, dated last evening, reached us by telegraph: Correspondence of the *Journal of Commerce*. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. There is no prospect of a speedy peace with Mexico. I have learned from the best authority, since the Senate adjourned, that the propositions which have been before it in relation to Mexico, are such as can lead to no practical result. E. K.

From the Prairies. The St. Louis Republican of the 28th ult., learns that a large number of Oregon emigrants had returned to St. Joseph's landing having proceeded about 500 miles when the Indians stole all their cattle from them. There was a report at St. Joseph's that sixty odd persons bound to California, among whom was a Mr. Cunningham and his family, had starved on the route, having lost their way and run out of provisions.

Captain Magruder, who so nobly fought and distinguished himself at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, in the battles of the 8th and 9th, arrived in this city last night, direct from Gen. Taylor's army. He speaks in high spirits, and says that nothing will satisfy our soldiers but the planting of the American standard on the walls of the Montezumas. They are eager and anxious to march into the interior, and every preparation is making to that end. Gen. Taylor is in good health, and his men and officers as much so as could be expected. Capt. M. looks as though he had seen pretty hot times. He is on a recruiting expedition. His family resides in this city. [Baltimore Patriot, Monday.]

There were 145 deaths in Philadelphia last week—adults 45, children 101. Deaths by cholera infantum 30, consumption 24.

The number of deaths in the city of New York last week was 263—of these, 109 were children under one year old.

A Young Cain.—A little boy in Abbeville, S. C., the son of a widow File, about six or seven years of age, a few days since killed his brother, aged about three months, whilst their mother was absent on an errand to a neighbor.

THE POTATOE ROT.—The New-York Tribune of the 1st Aug. says—"We have been favoured by A. R. Lawrence, Esq. with some specimens of potatoe stalks, from his farm on Long Island, where the potatoe blight is very severe this season. Opening the diseased

stalks, a worm, nearly an inch long, is found in the centre of each, of which he has completely destroyed the vitality, causing the entire plant to wither and die; whereupon the tubers or potatoes, arrested in their growth while yet immature, decay and perish. Such is the nature of the potatoe disease, as any one may verify for himself. We have now to ascertain how and where the worm is propagated, and how he may best be destroyed. His time is short."

Great Hurricane.—Barontonga, an island situated in East longitude 160, S. lat. 21 12, was visited by a most dreadful gale on the 16th of March last. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, and the rain poured down in torrents. The sea overflowed its banks, and went a long way in over the North and East settlements, carrying destruction in its progress. Upwards of 250 houses, 112 of which were framed or stone were destroyed at one missionary station alone—Alvania. Mr. Boscott's new house is the only mission house that remains standing. No lives were lost; but a severe famine is threatened, in consequence of most of the food being destroyed.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Frederickton, 31 August, 1846. CAPTAINS and Officers commanding Companies, are required to be particular in making accurate Returns of the Companies under their command, to the Commanding Officers of Battalions at the General Inspection, noting all Absentees, with the reasons for such absence.

Lieut. John Hannah, of the 4th Battalion Charlotte County Militia, is allowed to retire with his rank.

By Command GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

HALIFAX, Aug. 4.—Departure of Lord Falkland.—On Saturday His Excellency was presented with Addresses from the Executive Council, the City Council, about four hundred of the inhabitants, and from the coloured people on his departure from the Province—to each of which suitable answers were returned by His Excellency.

His Excellency embarked on Monday morning on board the *Cambria*, which left for Liverpool about 9 o'clock. He was received on the wharf by a military Guard of Honour and salutes were fired by the Citadel and H.M.S. *Vindictive*. Sir Jeremiah Dickson, His Lordship the Chief Justice, and a number of other persons were present, and took leave of His Excellency on his going on board.

Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B., attended by his suite, came down to the Council Chamber at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and was sworn into office. A Guard of Honour was in attendance, and a salute was fired from the Citadel. Sir Jeremiah will administer the Government until the arrival of Sir John Harvey from Newfoundland.

The New Election.—Nothing official has yet been promulgated as to the period when the new Election will take place; but we believe, it is understood among the well informed, that the dissolution will take place about the 22d of September, to which time the Assembly now stands prorogued. The Election may therefore be expected early in October.—*Courier.*

Relief to Newfoundland.—At the Sitting of the Executive Council last Saturday, it was resolved to advance the Sum of One Thousand Pounds for the relief of the sufferers by the late distressing fire at St. John's, N. F. which amount will be forthwith transmitted to that place.—*Id.*

QUEEN'S NEW-BRUNSWICK RANGERS.—We are happy to learn that the Commanding Officer of this corps has received an official communication from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, informing him that Her Majesty's Government entirely approves of the organization of the corps on the model of the old "Queen's Rangers." And that His Excellency has been instructed to make a requisition for 1,000 rifles and accoutrements, and 500 cavalry equipments, complete, for this and other corps in the Province. We believe that this is the first instance of any of our New-Brunswick Militia having been brought under the immediate notice of the Home Government; and while we have no doubt that so flattering a compliment will be properly appreciated by that corps, we also trust that the warm interest evinced by Her Majesty's Government in our Militia will be met in an equally prompt and spirited manner by our citizens. We do not know of anything more likely to revive the memorable associations of the past, and keep alive the loyal spirit of our Fathers, than the reorganization of those corps whose members were amongst the first and earliest settlers of our Province.—*Id.*

We understand that the Court of Directors of the Bank of British North America have appointed John Ambrose Street, Esq. Standing Counsel of the Bank in New-Brunswick, in the room of the Hon. George Frederick Street, recently elevated to the Bench.—*Id.*

POTATOE DISEASE.—We regret to learn that the disease in this Province, which so far this season has been confined to the vicinity of St. John, has made its appearance in King's County. It will doubtless spread still further. Its ravages in the United States appear to be even more extensive this year than last.—*Id.*

The Potato blight has not, as far as we are able to learn, appeared in any of the districts bordering on the River, up to the present time. We never saw the crops exhibit a finer appearance.—*Reporter.*

The Hon. the Chief Justice, and the Hon. Judge Parker, have recently presented their shares in the "Gesner Museum," valued at

£100 each, to the Mechanics Institute, Saint John.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12, 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.

Sims and Mott House.

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

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.

Director this week—Jacob Paul.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. Kink Esq., President.

Director next week—Wm. Parson.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, July 19 | Montreal, Aug. 1

London, July 18 | Quebec, Aug. 1

Edinburgh, July 15 | Halifax, Aug. 4

Paris, July 15 | New York, Aug. 9

Toronto, July 24 | Boston, Aug. 10

On our first and second pages of this day's impression will be found a variety of European news, selected from late papers brought by the *Hibernia*.

Washington August 7. A correspondent of the Boston Atlas says:—"Information had been received from our Consul at Mexico, stating that certain political leaders were willing to bring the war to a close, and would be willing to acknowledge the boundaries claimed by Texas, and cede the Californias, for a consideration amounting to but a few millions of dollars. The Senate advised the President to take all honorable and proper means for concluding a just and prompt peace."

THUNDER STORM.—A fearful thunder storm passed over this town on the 5th inst. about 2 o'clock. Thick clouds of terrifying blackness darkened the heavens; the rain, falling in torrents, flooded the streets; the flash of the electric fluid, darting like thought across the sky, illumined the gloom, and dimmed the eye; the thunders of heaven's artillery deafened the ear; the wind blew in strong and frightful gusts: the whole presenting an exciting scene of the most terrific grandeur. The proximity of the lightning, which, calculating the velocity of sound at 1142 feet in a second of time, and the very brief interval which elapsed between the flash and report of the electric explosion, must have been at a very short distance, and added much to the terror of the storm. But fortunately it did little harm, one house only being struck, and the occupants by several families, none received injury, but one little girl, who, dimmed and bewildered by the flash, fell upon her forehead, but happily escaped with a slight injury. The house (that of Mr. S. Getty, at the corner of Water and Princess Royal streets,) was somewhat shattered. The fluid appears to have been communicated by the chimney, to the garret, passed down a rafter which it split; descending to the second story, it tore the casing from the door, and cut a piece of some three feet in length from the moulding with all the smoothness of a mechanic's plane; passing still downward, it reached the ground rooms, breaking the lathing and scattering the plaster across the room—here it passed from a window pane in an opening which it cut of about a bullet's size: luckily no person was in this room, though it had been left but a minute before. The storm must have damaged the crops, its extreme violence flattening the grains, and beating down even the potatoe stalks.

ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire, Collector of H. M. Customs of this Port, Lady and two children, arrived at St. John, in the ship "*Aron*" from Liverpool on Thursday last. Mr. Grant arrived here on Tuesday evening.

The Right Rev. Dr. DOLLARD, Roman Catholic Bishop of New-Brunswick, arrived here on Wednesday, and held Confirmation on Friday last in the R. Catholic Chapel in this town. In the afternoon, his Lordship proceeded to St. Stephen, where he was to hold Confirmation. The Bishop was accompanied by the Revd. JAMES QUINN, of St. John, and the Revd. WILLIAM McDONALD, of this Parish.

Large Fire in Lynn, Mass.—A large fire took place in Lynn, Mass., on the 9th inst. in

the extensive silk dying and printing establishment in the west part of the village—which together with a grist and spice mill were destroyed.

THE NEW ELECTION it is rumoured will take place early in October. The Assembly at present stands prorogued until the 23d September, about which time the dissolution will take place.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Wm. COLEBROOK, our highly esteemed Governor, and his family have favoured St. Andrews with a visit of more than a fortnight. During his short residence in this Town he has had an opportunity of becoming to some extent, acquainted with our County, its trade, agriculture, and other resources. We have always considered His Excellency to be a straight-forward sincere man, not hardened by the corrupting influence of politics, but desirous of promoting the true interests of the Province, and exerting his utmost efforts for that object. Sir William left here on Monday morning for Canseau via St. John, where he would meet the Rail Road and Boundary Commissioners, and confer with them. We are informed that his Excellency will return here on Saturday, and on Monday next, leave, with Lady Colebrooke and family for Indian Town, in the Steamer *Nequasset*, which has been engaged to convey them to that place, where the steamer *New Brunswick* will be in readiness to take them to Head Quarters. We wish His Excellency and family a safe return to their Home, and hope to see them here again next year.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Executive Government have appropriated £2000, in conformity to a resolution of the House of Assembly for the purpose of commencing operations in building a Lunatic Asylum at St. John. The last Courier contains an advertisement for tenders to erect the proposed building—on the site selected for the purpose in the vicinity of St. John.

MARCH OF EDUCATION.—It is stated that a large meeting of the Schoolmasters in England has recently been held, the business of which was to elect a council for the purpose of forming a College of Schoolmasters. The object is to elevate the character of the modern teacher of youth, to give him a status in society, and to institute diplomas. At the present moment a schoolmaster holds a very anomalous position, not having any recognised place in the list of the learned professions.

HEAT!—The Boston Transcript of Wednesday evening last says,—"The heat of today is truly excruciating. At 12 o'clock the mercury stopped at 93 Fahrenheit, for a short time, but soon took a rise, and, startled by the rapidity of its progress, we did not dare to take another look."

Pier at Dark Harbour.—John Wilson, Esq. has been appointed Commissioner to expend £100, granted at the last session of the Legislature for the erection of a Pier or Wharf at Dark Harbour in the Island of Grand Manan.

James Oldcraft, the leader of the Irish Amateur Band in Boston, was found dead on Friday last. Oldcraft was formerly in the 30th Regt. quartered in St. John.

The Government Flag Staff at Montreal.—On the arrival of the last English mail at Montreal, a report obtained currency, that Lord Metcalfe was dead. The intelligence appeared to be corroborated by the colours at the Government flag staff being half mast high, and a creditable feeling was evinced. The report however soon met with contradiction, and it was found that mourning of the colours was occasioned by the halyards being too short by a few fathoms.

The Weevil has infested the wheat in various parts of Nova Scotia. On the Miramichi the wheat generally has been attacked by this insect.

DIED.—At St. John, on the 6th inst. after a short illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, ELSPETH, beloved wife of Mr. PETER SORE, in the 63d year of her age; leaving a bereaved husband, and numerous progeny, to lament their loss. Mrs. Sore was a native of Aberdeen, from whence she emigrated to this country, with her parents and family in 1811, and has resided since that time in this county, until within a few months. She was an affectionate wife, kind parent, and sincere friend and Christian. Her remains were brought from St. John, and interred in the family burying-ground at Chamcoek on Sunday last.

At St. John on Wednesday morning, at his residence in King Street, in the 93d year of his age, John Ward, Esquire, who has been long considered and justly held the title of "The Father of the City."

The late Mr. Ward was born in Westchester County, in the then British Province of New York. He entered the Army 1776, and was frequently in action. At the peace of 1783, he embarked with his Regiment, the "Loyal Americans," for this Province, where the Corps, after a short time, was disbanded. Mr. Ward then engaged in commercial pursuits, and at his death was the senior half-pay Officer, as well as the oldest Merchant in New-Brunswick.

The deceased has filled many public situations in this Colony. For many years he represented the County of Saint John in General Assembly, and for a long period commanded the Militia, while his name has stood first in the Commission of the Peace, as senior Justice in that City and County, for a number of years.

the silk dying and printing establishment... her with a grist and spice mill.

NEW ELECTION it is rumoured will be in October. The Assembly at prorogued until the 23d September, the dissolution will take place.

LEWIS SIR WM. COLLEBROOK, our Governor, and his family have favoured with a visit of more than a year his short residence in this Town opportunity of becoming to some extent with our County, its trade, agriculture resources. We have always Excellency to be a straight-forward and honest man, and his Excellency is not less desirous of promoting the true Province, and exerting his utmost object. Sir William left here on the 10th of August, for St. John, where the Rail Road and Boundary Commission with them. We are informed that he will return here on Saturday next, leave with Lady Colclough for Indian Town, in the Steamer, which has been engaged to convey him, where the steamer New Brunswick is to take them to Head with his Excellency and family a fair home, and hope to see them again.

ANATOLIAN. The Executive Council appropriated £2000, in conformity of the House of Assembly for commencing operations in building a new St. John. The last Courier returned for tenders to erect the building on the site selected for the purpose of St. John.

EDUCATION.—It is stated that a large schoolmaster in England has resigned the business of which was the purpose of forming a College. The object is to elevate the modern teacher of youth, to be in society, and to institute a new position, not having any in the list of the learned professions.

Boston Transcript of Wednesday.—The heat of today is truly 12 o'clock the mercury stopped for a short time, but soon took a leap by the rapidity of its progress. I take another look!

rk Harbour.—John Wilson, appointed Commissioner to examine the last session of the Court of the creation of a Pier or Harbour in the Island of Grand

Idraft, the leader of the Irish in Boston, was found dead on Monday, was formerly in the Irish in St. John.

ent Flag Staff at Montreal, all the last English mail at port obtained currency that was dead. The intelligence corroborated by the colours at flag staff being half mast, and numerous people, and a feeling of being contradicted soon met with contradictory found that mourning of the sioned by the halcyons being in fathoms.

as infested the wheat in various Scotia. On the Miramichi generally has been attacked by

DIED on the 6th inst. after a short illness with Christian resignation, beloved wife of Mr. PETER year of her age; leaving a son, and numerous progeny, to Mrs. Sime was a native in whence she emigrated to her parents and family in sided since that time in this in a few months. She was a kind, patient, and sincere Christian. Her remains were interred in the St. John, and interred in the round at Chamcook on Sunday morning, at his age Street, in the 93d year of age, Esquire, who has been and justly held the title of the City.

Ward was born in Westchester then British Province of entered the Army 1776, and in action. At the peace of 1783, for this Province, where a short time, was disbande, engaged in commercial pursuits was the senior half-pay as the oldest Merchant in

has filled many public situations. For many years he re-county of Saint John in Gen-and for a long period commision, while his name has stood union of the Peace, as senior ty and County, for a number

Boston Flour Market Aug. 10. Sales of Michigan Flour this day at \$4 25; Ohio at \$3 75.

SHIPPING JOURNAL. PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. ARRIVED. Aug. 10, Brig Fortitude, Dunn, from Lynn, ballast, H. Frye, & Co. CLEARED. Aug. 6, Sch. Sarah Ann, Waycott, for Boston, Lumber, Master. 7, Brig Dawson, Graham, for Barle-pore, Deals, &c. J. Wilson. Charleston Aug. 4.—Sailed Ship Coronet, Rate, Liverpool.

Crushed Sugar, &c. RECEIVED PER BARQUE "PLUTUS," from Liverpool. Loaf and Crushed SUGAR, Day & Martin BLACKING, Best Durham MUSTARD, Hated HABLEY, SPLIT PEASE, CROCKERYWARE, Boiled London OIL, &c. &c. August 12, 1846. W. WHITLOCK.

Chancery Sale. To be sold on SATURDAY the Fourteenth day of NOVEMBER next, at noon, with the approbation of the Undersigned, one of the Masters of the COURT OF CHANCERY of this Province, in the Market Square, in Saint Andrews, by virtue of a decretal order made in the said Court, in a cause wherein Richard Haslock is Complainant, and Thomas Sime, Harris Hatch and James W. Street, Defendants. ALL that certain Lot or Tract of Land, situate lying and being at Chamcook, in the Parish of St. Andrews and County of Charlotte, being part of a certain lot or tract of land, purchased by the late David Craig in his life time from the late Daniel McMaster, Esquire, lying on the Eastern side of Chamcook Creek, fronting on the sea shore, on the Western boundary of a certain lot of land granted to the Reverend Samuel Andrews, deceased, and running along the said Western boundary in a southerly direction until it intersects the road leading from Saint Andrews to Saint John, thence along the said road until it strikes Peter Sime's land, thence along the said Peter Sime's land until it strikes John Wilson's corner; thence along the line of David Craig, John's land in a south easterly direction, until it strikes the sea shore at or near the western side of a small Salt Marsh, thence following the course of the shore at low water mark to the place of beginning. Containing Seventy Acres, save and except about nine acres of the said tract of land on the sea shore, formerly sold by the said Thomas Sime to one William Craig.

The above premises will be sold in five several lots or parcels, as laid off on a Plan of the same to be seen at the Master's office. The terms of Sale and further particulars may be known on application to the Solicitor for the Complainant, or at the Master's office.

GEO. D. STREET, Master in Chancery. THOS. B. WILSON, Solicitor for Compt. St. Andrews, August 10, 1846.

Chancery Sale. To be sold on FRIDAY, the thirtieth day of OCTOBER next, between the hours of Twelve of the Clock, at noon, and Five of the Clock, in the afternoon, with the approbation of the Undersigned, one of the Masters of the COURT OF CHANCERY in this Province of New Brunswick; on the Premises at the Lower Falls of the River Magaguadavic, in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte pursuant to a decretal order made in the said Court, on Wednesday the third day of June, now last past, in a cause depending in the said Court, between James Allan-shaw, Thomas Wyer, and George D. Street Plaintiffs, and Patrick Clinch, Rendell Whidden, Anthony Clinch and James W. Street, Defendants. ALL that certain FARM LOT situate in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, containing about two hundred and fifty ACRES, being the proportion of land conveyed to the above named Patrick Clinch by his Father in his life time, fronting on the River Magaguadavic below the Falls, bounded on the South by lands owned and occupied by Isabella Dow, on the North by Lands owned by Peter Clinch, and on the East by the River L'Etang. The said Premises will be divided and sold in several parcels. A Plan of the same with the terms of Sale, and further particulars, may be known on application at the office of the undersigned, in the Commercial Bank Buildings, in the City of Saint John, or at the office of George D. Street, Esquire, at St. Andrews. Dated at the City of Saint John, this eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1846. ROBERT F. HAZEN, Master in Chancery. GEO. D. STREET, Solicitor for Plaintiffs.

Saint Andrews Broom Factory. The Subscriber offers for sale at his Factory, south side of the Market Square, an assortment of CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES, of every variety, manufactured by the best American Broom Makers, which he will sell as low as similar qualities can be manufactured in the Province or imported from the United States. THOMAS SIME, Jr. St. Andrews, August 24, 1846.

THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Agricultural Society's CATTLE SHOW & FAIR. Will be held in the MARKET SQUARE, in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of OCTOBER next, at 11 o'clock A. M., when the following PREMIUMS will be awarded.

HORSES.	
Best brood Mare.	£1 5 0
Second do	1 0 0
Third do	17 6
Best Colt, gelding or filly, under 3 years old	1 0 0
Second do	17 6
Third do	12 6
Best spring Colt.	12 6
Second do	10 0
Third do	7 6
CATTLE.	
Best BULL under 4 years old	1 5 0
Second do	1 0 0
Third do	17 6
Fourth do	15 6
Best COW	1 0 0
Second do	17 6
Third do	15 6
Fourth do	12 6
Best Heifer under 2 years old	12 6
Second do	10 0
Third do	10 0
Fourth do	10 0
Best pair of Steers under 4 years old	1 0 0
Second do	12 6
Third do	10 0
Fourth do	10 0
SWINE.	
Best Boar	1 0 0
Second do	17 6
Third do	15 6
Best Sow	1 0 0
Second do	12 6
Third do	10 0
SHEEP.	
Best Ram not over 4 years old	15 0
Second do	12 6
Third do	10 0
Best Ewe	15 0
Second do	12 6
Third do	10 0
DAIRY.	
Best sample of Butter not less than 40 lbs.	15 0
Second do	12 6
Third do	10 0
Best sample of Cheese not less than 50 lbs.	12 6
Second do	10 0
Third do	10 0
HOMESPUN CLOTH.	
Best sample dyed woaden Cloth, not less than 15 yards.	15 0
Second do	12 6
Third do	10 0
Best sample Cotton & Wool (Satinet) not less than 15 yards.	15 0
Second do	12 6
Third do	10 0
Best sample Cotton & Wool plain Cloth not less than 15 yards.	10 0
Second do	8 0
Third do	6 0
Best sample of Flannel all wool, not less than 15 yards.	15 0
Second do	12 6
Third do	10 0
GRAIN.	
Best sample not less than 5 bushels	£0 15 0
Second do	0 10 0
Third do	0 10 0
OATS.	
Best sample not less than 5 bushels	0 10 0
Second do	0 8 0
Third do	0 6 0
BALD BARLEY.	
Best sample not less than 5 bushels	0 12 6
Second do	0 10 0
Third do	0 8 0
BARLEY.	
Best sample not less than 5 bushels	0 12 6
Second do	0 10 0
Third do	0 8 0
GRASS SEED.	
Best sample not less than 1 bushel	0 15 0
Second do	0 12 6
Third do	0 10 0

REGULATIONS. The following Regulations will be strictly adhered to: No animal which received a first premium last year will be allowed to compete. All animals, Dairy Produce or Domestic Manufactures, must be bona fide the property of the person entering the same, and the produce of this County. Swine receiving premiums, must be kept over one year for breed. Persons must hand a list of animals or other articles offered for competition, in writing to the Secretary, before 11 o'clock on the day of the Fair, and all persons not paid up members of the Society, must pay an Entrance Fee of five shillings. Grain and Grass Seed to be exhibited on Tuesday the 12th of January next, at the Market House, St. Andrews. No person shall receive more than one premium on the same kind of cattle or other article entered by him. COMMITTEES. The following gentlemen have been appointed to award the Premiums, viz. Committee for Horses—Hon. Col. Hatch, Col. McWey, and Mr. Isaac Gooding. For Cattle and Sheep—Messrs. Thomas Turner, H. O'Neill, Edward Pleasant, and Hugh Cavan. For Swine—Messrs. John McCurdy, Wm. Simpson, and Samuel Getty. For Butter and Cheese—John Wilson, C. R. Hathe-way, and Henry Frye, Esqrs. On Domestic Manufactures—Hon. Thomas Wyer, Messrs. John Lockhart, and Miles S. Hanna. On Grain and Grass Seed—Messrs. Thomas Turner, Joseph Walsh, and Thomas Sime. By order of the Board, ALEX. T. PAUL, Secretary. St. Andrews, August 6, 1846.

NOTICE. THE Public are hereby notified, that the Subscriber has taken the HOTEL lately occupied by L. L. Copeland, and will use his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He would also inform the Creditors of the said Copeland, that he is duly authorised to settle all just demands against him; also to collect all debts due him, and therefore requests all persons interested, to call with as little delay as possible, and adjust their accounts. SAMUEL COPELAND St. Andrews, July 27, 1846.

USHER WANTED. WANTED, an USHER for the Charlotte County GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Applicants should at least be acquainted with Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Penmanship. A young man, with habits of activity and diligence, and wishing to improve himself in the higher branches of education, would be preferred. Apply to St. Andrews, July 28. D. S. MORRISON.

Mill &c to Lease. THE Subscriber will lease for a term of three or five years, the LINTON MILL, on the Linton Stream, St. George. Also with said Mill a Reserve of 5,000 ACRES of best SPRUCE and PINE land, commencing at the upper part of the Lake, and extending up stream to the granted lots on Clarence Hill. This Mill is worthy the attention of persons disposed to cut Hemlock Railway Sleepers. WANTED TO CONTRACT. For ONE MILLION FEET of HEMLOCK, to be sawn free from shakes, 9 feet long, 9 inches wide, and 4 inches thick. Apply to JOHN WILSON, July 29, 1846.

CARRIAGES, WAGGONS, PLOUGHS, CARTS, &c. THE Subscribers beg to tender their thanks to the Public, for the liberal support which they have received, since their commencement in business, and respectfully intimate, that they continue to manufacture Carriages, Waggon, Carts, Sleights, and Sleds. Ploughs and other Agricultural Implements also made and repaired, in the best manner and at low prices. Factory, corner of King and Queen streets. McMINN & ALEXANDER. St. Andrews, July 22, 1846.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE. IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK. In the matter of Isaac Garcelon, a Bankrupt. To be sold by Public Auction, on Monday the 24th day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the undersigned. ALL the outstanding DEBTS due and owing to the said Bankrupt, Isaac Garcelon, and all the interest of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt therein. Dated the 22d day of July, 1846. S. H. WHITLOCK, Auctioneer.

Flour! Flour!! &c. Just received, and for sale by the Subscriber. 50 Bbls. Superior Genesee FLOUR, 10 do Philadelphia RYE do, 10 do No 1 Navy Bread, Hay Bakes, Seythes, Saws, Hay Forks, &c. July 22, 1846. H. McLEAVY.

BIASS LONDON BROWN STOUT & PALE ALE. Just received ex Duke of Wellington from London, via St. John. 60 CASKS 1/2 doz. each Bvass' London Bottled Stout and Pale Ale. For sale by J. W. STREET, July 16, 1846.

DRY GOODS. CHARLES KEIVE would also invite the attention of Purchasers to his present STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which he is now selling at a great reduction in price, in order to settle up his business early in the fall. The Goods are principally all new, and will be found on inspection, to be of good quality as can be found elsewhere, and prices as low. N.B.—All Persons indebted, will please call and settle immediately, as any accounts unpaid after the 1st of August, will be handed over to those authorized to collect them. St. Andrews, July 15, 1846.

BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY. No. 425 1/2 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. Messrs. BARKER, BROWNE & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public in the Provinces, that they are constantly manufacturing PIANOS of latest fashion and best description. For beauty of tone and finish, their instruments are not excelled in the United States, and they warrant them to stand the climate and keep in tune for a twelve-month. Pianos tuned and repaired. They respectfully solicit a call from persons from New-Brunswick, (their native Province,) before purchasing elsewhere. Orders left at the Office of the St. Andrews Standard, will be attended to. C. BARKER, St. J. BROWNE, EPHRAIM WILLARD. Boston, July 12, 1846.

Lands for Sale. THE FARM now occupied by Thos. McLaughlin in the Parish of St. David, containing 120 Acres more or less, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Also—A BUILDING LOT in the Parish of St. Stephen, on the Road to Milthown, containing three quarters of an Acre; near the residence of F. H. Todd Esq. Also—300 Acres of MEADOW LAND on the Mohannes Stream in the Parish of St. James, cuts from 30 to 40 tons of Hay, and with a small outlay may be made to cut 60 tons. If the above Lands are not disposed of by the 10th of August next, they will on that day be exposed for sale, at the Office of Wm. T. Rose. For information apply to JAMES FRINK, or Wm. T. ROSE. Saint Stephen, July 14, 1846.

Assessors Notice. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby 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 £372 15 0 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, of S. H. WHITLOCK, Rates. St. Andrews, July 15, 1846.

Valuable Property at AUCTION.

The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next: THE Valuable Property with the BUILDINGS thereon, being part of Lot No. 1 immediately below Happy Corner, and extending to Low Water mark in the harbour of Saint Andrews. ALSO. At the same time, will be offered for sale, One half the House occupied by Mr. George McCulloch, on the Market Wharf. Particulars will be given in Hand Bills, previous to the sale. JAMES BOYD, Auctioneer. St. Andrews, August 5, 1846.

Sugar, Spirits, Oil. Just Arrived per Barque "Plutus" from Liverpool. 3 Hhds. Crushed SUGAR, 0 " Linsed OIL, 4 Pipes finest Martelle BRANDY, 4 Hhds. " Pale HOLLANDS, 12 Crates Earthenware, 16 Qr. Barrels GUNPOWDER. August 5, 1846. J. W. STREET.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE. IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

BAR IRON & HARDWARE. JUNE 10, 1846. Ex "Sophia McKenzie," from Liverpool, the Subscriber has received a very general assortment of HARDWARE, comprising the following:—

PERCUSSION GUNS, Gun Locks, Scotch and Iron Braces and Bits, side Bivis, Gunter Scales, trying Squares, Planes, brass cabin Hooks, socket and plate Castors, Saw Sets, Gun Nipples, Percussion Caps, fimer and socket Chisels, Mill Files, shingling Hatchets, Sad Irons, cotter key Vices, Anvils, 70 bags Nails and Spikes, 1 case Scotch Screw Augurs, 2 rolls Sheet Lead, 1 ton Pots and Bake Ovens, 27 bundles Sheet Iron. Boxes Tin Plates, Steelyards patent cast Butts, iron Tea Kettles, cart Hains, Chain Traces, Back Bands, hair Setting, iron rim Locks, brass case do. Night Latches, together with a great variety of other articles in the Hardware line. ALSO—20 tons common and refined IRON, assorted. JAMES W. STREET.

13th MAY, 1846. WM. WHITLOCK. Has Just Received and offers for Sale at his Store, South side of the MARKET-SQUARE.

BLS. and half Bbls. Sup. Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Crackers, Pilot & Navy Bread, PORK, BEEF, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, Molasses, BEANS, Rice, Cheese, Hams, Vinegar, OIL, Northern Grass & Clover Seed, NAILS, Window Glass, ROOTS, SHOES, HATS, Pepper, Mustard, Starch, Spices, TOBACCO, Cigars, SOAP, Candles, PLOUGHS, Hoes, Manure & Hay Forks, AXES, Shingling and other Hatchets, French and American Paper Hangings, Seives, Water Pails and other Wooden Ware, Dried Apples, Salsaparilla, with a Variety of other Articles, which will be sold at very moderate prices. St. Andrews, May 13, 1846.

NEW GOODS.

Just received and now Opening 10 CASES SPRING & SUMMER GOODS which are well selected. 1 Case Silk and Beaver HATS, 1 do Shell and Gossamer do 1 do BONNETS; Which, with his STOCK ON HAND, he is positively SELLING OFF at first cost, as he intends changing his business. Those persons purchasing for ready money, would do well to look in and compare prices. C. BRADLEY. * Those indebted to the Subscriber are called upon to square up their accounts, whether by Note or Book, immediately, otherwise they will be given in for collection. St. Andrews, June 24, 1846. A. L. Persons having demands against the Estate of the late Mr. Gordon Gilchrist, are requested to render the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof, to the undersigned, and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment. R. M. ANDREWS, Executors. Thomas Berry, Helen Gordon, Executrix. St. Andrews, 21st May, 1846.

Extensive Supply of SPRING GOODS.

DIMOCK & WILSON. HAVE just received by the Ship "Coronet," Joseph Porter, Sea King, and other arrivals, an EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS. Consisting partly of DRY GOODS of all varieties including Cottons, Cloths, Ladies' Shawls and Hdkfs. Articles of Women and girls wear Silk, Clothing of the latest fashions &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery Cotton Canvas Paints and Paint Oil A large and general assortment of STEEL & SHIP CHANDLERY Crockery ware One Hundred Tons IRON 150 Bbls. sup. FINE FLOUR. Beef, Pork, Fish, &c. &c. Which with their previous large stock on hand, together forming a complete assortment as has ever been offered for sale in this quarter, they will sell at as low prices as any other House in the place. June 13, 1846.

GOLDEN FLEECE.



The Subscribers have received by the "Bristol" James, "Signet," "Wm. Ward," and "Speed" from Liverpool, the "Mermaid," "Favourite," and "Lady Caroline" from London. 840 PIECES CASSIMERE, COCOON, Delaine, Orleans and Laines, plain and printed: 340 Fancy Dresses, newest styles in BALZARINE, Barges, Muslin, Gorgons, Anvils, &c. 2740 STRAW BONNETS, in plain and Fancy Tussar, Laid, Devon, Ruffled, Willow, Pearl, Vandyke, Cordoned and Dunstable—Boys' Tuscan Hats. 2380 SHAWLS, newest designs in French Narwhal, Edinburgh and Paisley, 1275 pieces Bonnet Ribbons, newest styles. A splendid assortment of Kidderminster, Wilton and Velvet Rugs; 85 pieces Brussels, Scotch, Kidderminster and Imperial CARPETINGS, 110 pieces Plain striped, Flaid and Watered Silks, Turbans, Ottomans, O. setails, Barathos, and Silk Velvets, 550 doz. Ladies and Gents' Silk Cotton & Angola Hosiery, 470 doz. GLOVES assorted, 60 doz. white and coloured STAYS, 304 pieces WHITE MUSLINS, in Jackson Mall Checked Striped Swiss Book Medium Victoria and Bishop's Lawns, Corded Muslin and Marcelline Robes, White Muslin Dresses, PATELLET DRESS and Drawing Book Muslins, TABLETAT DRESS, 24 pieces Brocade, dined and striped Dimities, 430 pieces Furniture Prints, newest Styles, linings to match, 142 pieces Damask and Watered MOREENS, 18 doz. Window HOLLANDS, 20 pairs Venetian Blinds, Counterpanes, Mattresses Quilts and Window Muslins, An extensive Assortment of BELLION & TABLE Curtain Fringes, Ornate Laces Furniture Gimps and Bindings, Red Laces Carpet Bindings, Window Lanes and Tarsels, German and Toilet Fringes, Imperial Embroidered & Damask Table Covers, Damask and Diaper Table Linens, Towels, Damask Napkins, German and English Oil Cloth Table Covers, 130 pieces IRISH LINENS & LAWNS, French Linen Cambric Pocket Hdkfs. A choice assortment of Jaconet and Book Edging and Insertions, 470 pieces White & Black Lace in every variety, 90 doz. Thread Laces Edgings and Insertions, 500 doz. Lyle Gimps and Cotton Edgings German Laces, 670 Black and White Veils Dent Falls & Spunners, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS Borders Ruffles Feathers Cap Fronts Infant Caps and Robes Lace and Knolin Collars, Chamois Berthes and Habit Shirts newest styles, Trimming Gimps and Fringes, 1180 English and French Parasols Silk and Ging-ham Umbrellas, 940 pieces FINEST GALICOES, 10 doz. Ragetta Shirtings, 60 doz. Lains and Cotton BED TICKS, 150 pairs BLANKETS, 80 pieces CANTOONS and Fancy DRILLS, 100 pieces Grey and White COTTONS, 75 doz. Red Yellow and White FLANNELS, A general assortment of Black Crapes Parasols, Louvers French Merinos and Orleans, Scotch Ginghams, Rolled Jaconets Cambrics and Silicates, 48 pieces Gambroons Lappings & Corded Orleans, 7 cases Fashionable Beaver & Silk HATS, 9 doz. SLOPS, 1200 Gents and Boys' Cloth and Velvet CAPS, 147 pieces CLOTHS Cassimere Buckskins Doukings Tweeds Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Gents' Silk Satin Muslin and Gingham Cravats, Newest Bayler Satin and Silk Stocks Opera Ties and Neck Scarfs Silk Pocket Hdkfs, Rich Brocade Velvets, French Satin Tailcoat Valencia and Marcelline VESTINGS, Ducks, Gingham, Canvas Brown and Black Holland, Fustian, Dressing Combs Ivory do. Silk Purses, Clark & Carlisle's Cotton Ruffs Sewing Silk Twist Buttons, &c. &c.

A further supply daily expected by the Nantiles from Glasgow, and Corcoran & Sophia McKenzie from Liverpool. 5 Trunks Ladies and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES and 5000 pieces PAPER HANGINGS newest designs, to arrive by the Ocean from London. DOHERTY & McAVISH. Sign of the Golden Fleece, Prince Wm. Street N. York, Queen Street, Fredericks, and Water Street St. Andrews. May 10, 1846.

P. NELLIGAN, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY inform his Friends and the Public that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment to the house owned by Mr. P. Shagansey in King street, where he will be prepared to attend to all orders in his line—and trusts by strict attention and endeavors please to merit a share of patronage. St. Andrews May 13, 1846.

