

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

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COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—
Sir, When Mr. Boyd undertook to show the monstrous absurdity of taxation for the protection of domestic manufactures, I thought then he was sincere, but I have since altered my opinion. I then wrote a few lines to show if there were high bounties there must be high duties to meet them. It was to put that gentleman in mind that it was necessary to lessen the bounties as well as duties. But Mr. Boyd says "it is the man, that I am at, and not the resources;" he is mistaken and I believe no one but himself would view it in that light. Mr. Boyd must know and every one else in the County, that he was a strong advocate for the fish bounties; he asks what has the bounties to do with the price of fish? I think a great deal, if the fish will pay a large profit, they don't require a large bounty, the fishermen a exempt by law, from paying duties. It matters not to me where they take their fish, but I don't want the poor people to pay high duties, to raise money in order to give large bounties to fishermen. Mr. Boyd says it is a pious duty for seamen, but there are other places in the County that bring up more seamen than West Isles; there is St. Andrews and St. Stephen. He names a number of gentlemen who are ship owners, and masters of vessels, &c. &c. well acquainted with those gentlemen, they did not make their money by receiving large fish bounties, it was by prudence and industry, and that at a time when fish did not bring half the price they do at present. This proves that the fish has been a profitable business at the worst of times. Mr. B. says "he can show that there has been a respectable share of duty paid by the Island Parishes," perhaps he can, but the duties paid from that quarter, have been by a few West Indian, and foreign vessels, and it was not sufficient some years to pay for the collection. Mr. Boyd says the fish taken would amount to double 40,000, that would make \$9,000 quanta of fish, at 15s per quanta 240,000 dollars. Now can these people need a bounty, who make five times as much money as all that is made by labour in the whole County of Charlotte? If the bounty that the fishermen receive was laid out in cotton factories it would do some good to the province; it would not fly away with the Island fish, it would be seen for years to come. Mr. B. says all the Province has to depend upon is the Lumber and the Fish. I would ask that gentleman what England depends upon but her Factories and the Agriculture of the Country. Again he says "there has been double 40,000 quanta of fish taken," this shows that there was but one half of the fish taken which claimed a bounty, thus it appears that it was the high price obtained for the fish that was the inducement and not the bounty. It must be the case otherwise there must be a great fraud when there are so many fish about with their tails on.

Mr. Boyd says I am "ignorant, know nothing about catching fish," a few more words with him and I am done. He makes too free with his black brush, for a man in his situation. The Lion is one of a number of fox skins, and he understands that Mr. B. has some good bait: if he would set his traps in the different parishes, Mr. B. could supply him with what he might want, they have been trapped so much on the main, I don't think it likely they will take bait; the Islands will be his best chance; when he gets the skins he can call at the Lions office and get the money, but he must be very civil, otherwise he will rap him up in the blankets, and put the old fox skin round his head for a night-cap and hand him over to the jack-kalls.

Yours &c.

FAIR PLAY.

(From the Courier.)

Messrs Editors.—The subject of education is at present exciting no small degree of public attention. Having for several years had some experience in the business of communicating instruction, I take the liberty of making to those interested in this important matter, a few suggestions, which I trust will not be found altogether unworthy of consideration. My intention is briefly to state the outlines of a general system adapted to the present state of education in the Province.

In the management of a School three things are of especial moment;—the Branches taught, the Books used, and the Mode of Instruction pursued. Respecting these, no uniformity or general method has hitherto been observed. That a uniform system is indispensable none will deny; the difficulty is in determining what that system shall be, and in reducing it to practice.

The method which I propose is—
1. The appointment by the Governor of a Committee of intelligent men, consisting in part at least, of the best practical teachers in the Province. The duty of this Committee

should be, after a sufficient time for research and deliberation, to prescribe for adoption in the various Schools the Branches and Books, and as far as practicable, the Mode of Instruction. The prescription of the Committee should be followed by every Teacher as a general course, though he might have the liberty of varying occasionally when circumstances absolutely required it.

2. The Books appointed should be purchased by the House of Assembly, and sold to the schools at cost and charge; or a list of them might be given to the Booksellers, who, on account of a constant sale, could afford to sell them at a much cheaper rate than at present.

3. Good schools can never be established without good Teachers; and good Teachers cannot be obtained without adequate supports. The Teacher's salary should be levied by assessment. It would then be punctually paid; and this would form one important step in securing the services of good Teachers. Another desideratum for the same purpose, is the establishment of a Training School where Teachers could be properly qualified for their office. These two arrangements, would in a few years, supply the Province with Teachers duly qualified for the discharge of their important duties.

4. As an immediate supply of efficient Teachers cannot be obtained, the dismissal of those unqualified could not be effected at once; but it might take place gradually as circumstances permitted.

5. At least two Inspectors should be appointed to visit the Schools continually, to ascertain the qualifications of the Teachers, and to take care that they carried out the general system efficiently.

6. The Inspectors should report quarterly or half-yearly to the Governor and Council, who when necessary, could convene the Committee of Education, and from their own observation and the reports of the Inspectors, the Committee would be able continually to improve their system.

Into the details of this system I shall not at present enter; but I apprehend that little difficulty would occur in carrying it into full operation. The advantages of it would be numerous. The plan of adopting a system prescribed by such a Committee as I have supposed, would be superior to that of leaving the matter to the discretion of individual Teachers, many of whom might be too negligent or ignorant to follow a system at all. By the proposed method better teachers too would be obtained, a greater amount and a better kind of instruction be disseminated. Books could be obtained at a cheaper rate, and removal of scholars from one school to another would not be attended with the usual difficulty of encountering a new system, and the usual expense of purchasing new books.

Your's &c.

D. S. MORRISON.
St. John, January 4th, 1845.

Agricultural.

From the Cultivator.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

We have seen several notices in our foreign papers, of a lecture recently delivered by Professor Johnston before a convention of school-teachers and others, on the subject of the introduction of agricultural instruction into the elementary schools of Scotland. As this subject has of late attracted much attention in this country, a portion of the remarks of Prof. J., who is deservedly considered one of the most practical among the distinguished scientific men of the age, will be read with peculiar interest.

In the course of his lecture, Prof. Johnston observed that he had previously had some doubts of the expediency of introducing this kind of instruction into these schools; but after hearing, at Glasgow, the examination of some boys from the Irish National Schools, all his scruples had been removed.

In relation to what should be taught, the Professor remarked, that "Agriculture divided itself strictly into three branches; 1st, the culture and improvement of the soil; 2nd, the rearing and improvement of stock; and 3rd, the use and improvement of agricultural implements. Now, their teaching, that might be of two kinds—theoretical or practical, or both. He would come to the consideration of both. He thought that in elementary schools, they might easily inculcate and impress on the minds of the youth under their care, the principles upon which the culture of the soil ought to be based. Of the sciences on which these principles depended, chemistry was the most important, and it was necessary, therefore, before they could teach the young mind, that they should give a knowledge of so much elementary chemistry as to make him understand the words used by chemists. It was not enough that he should know such names as soda and potash—

should also know the difference between them. They must not teach any one science for its own sake, but as an important branch of national industry. They were to make their pupils—not chemists—not botanists, but scientific farmers, for in that the public were interested and would support them. As to the experiments they would find it necessary to make, they were few and very simple. For instance, here was the carbonate of soda in one glass vessel, and the carbonate of lime in another—take and pour spirits of salt on them, and they would observe carbonic acid gas arise, which extinguished a light taper when put into the vessel. They would also perceive that the smoke of the extinguished taper floated on the top of the gas, thereby showing how much was in the vessel. This gas, they were aware, performed most important functions; but it was not necessary to give the boy more information than was requisite to fix in his mind the name and property of the gas. Then as to phosphoric acid—here was a piece of phosphorus, which they would observe, when he burned it under a glass, sent up white fumes; all they had to do, therefore, was to tell the boy that those white fumes were phosphoric acid; that the same was in his bones, and in the food which he ate—and he would then easily remember what phosphoric acid was. If they did not happen to have phosphorus by them, they might use lucifer matches, which were easily procured, and which on friction being applied to them, sent up the same sort of white vapour as did the phosphorus which the boy had seen burned. They could also connect carbonic acid with the daily life of the pupil, by telling him that what was produced when charcoal was burned, was what he breathed. He would then go and tell his father that this same substance which he throws off from his lungs, was what the leaves of plants sucked in; that plants took it to form starch, and that animals eat the starch to form it. After making an experiment to show that liquid manure was an important substance if applied to plants, as it greatly promoted their growth, the Professor then went on to say that the more simple the teacher could make his experiments, the better—they should reach no more philosophy than was absolutely necessary; but at the same time, it must be strictly correct. He would advise them to confine themselves to facts, not to announce the principles. He would also press upon them, in endeavouring to fix facts on the boy's mind, to call forth all his senses—his sense of sight for instance. Then as to smell, ammonia might be used; and for taste, common salt, alum and soda, which were perfectly harmless. As to touch, salt ammonia would be of use. They would observe that the little piece which he had just broken off, bent; and he knew of no other substance which a boy was likely to meet with that would bend in like manner.

As to the expense of making the experiments, it would not amount to more than five shillings a year, as the materials could be procured at a very cheap rate. With regard to the apparatus, all that is necessary could be got for thirty shillings from Messrs. Griffin of Glasgow, who, had at his request, prepared a set of apparatus. Then, as to the time it would occupy to teach the science; why, that was a point on which some misapprehension might readily arise. The boys who attended school generally did so for three or four years. Now all that he asked was one hour a week—that was enough to learn all that was necessary to be taught on the subject; but if they could give him two hours he should like it the better, as then there would be time to spare. The children also would learn much without teaching, from seeing the tables he had alluded to, and also from experiments. He did not wish that this one hour a week should interfere with the usual course of instruction, although it might not necessarily be new or additional time to what was now given to teaching. In fact, he did not wish any of them to teach in any particular way or another—he felt that to themselves, merely taking the liberty of giving his opinion in the matter. As to the practical teaching of the science, that could be done in various ways. For instance, they might on a Saturday afternoon go with the boys to a farm in the neighborhood and describe the operations of the farmer. After telling them all about the rotation of crops—that a green crop followed after grain and so forth, the teacher might then say let us go now and see how the farmer works. This, he thought, might be of great benefit to the scholars.

A ROBBER'S STRATAGEM.

A freebooter taking an evening walk on a highway in Scotland, overtook and robbed a wealthy merchant traveller. His purpose was to act without a severe struggle, in which the thief lost his bonnet, and was obliged to escape leaving it on the road. A respectable farmer happened to be the next passer and seeing the bonnet, alighted took it up and imprudently put it on his own head.

At this instant the robbed man came up with some assistance, and recognised the bonnet, charged the farmer with having robbed him, and immediately took him into custody.—There being some likeness between the two parties the merchant persisted in the charge, and though the respectability of the farmer was admitted he was indicted and placed at the bar of a Superior Court for trial. The government witness the merchant, swore positively to the identity of the farmer. The case was made out by this and other evidence apparently against the prisoner. But there was a man in court who well knew, both who did and who did not commit the crime.

This was the real robber, who suddenly advanced from the crowd, and seizing the fatal bonnet, which laid on the table before the witness, placed it on his own head, and looking him full in the face, said to him in a voice of thunder—

"Look at me, sir, and tell me on the oath you have sworn, am I not the man who robbed you on the highway?"

The merchant replied in very great astonishment.

"By Heaven! you are the very man!"

"You see," said robber, "what sort of memory the gentleman has: he swears to the bonnet, whatever features are under it. If the Hon. Judge were to put it on his own head, I dare say he would testify that he robbed him."

The innocent prisoner was, on this evidence at once acquitted, because no reliance could be placed on such testimony, and yet it was positively true. Thus the robber had the merit of saving the gaoler, and himself escaped detection.

POETRY.

GOOD WIVES.

Should resemble three things, which three things they should not resemble.

Good Wives to snails should be a kin, Always their houses to keep within; But not to carry (Fashion's ficks.) All their are worth upon their backs.

Good wives, like city clocks, should be, Exact with regularity; But not like city clocks, so loud, Be heard by all the vulgar crowd.

Good wives, like echo, should be true, And speak but when they're spoken to; Yet not like echo, so absurd, To have forever, the last word.

Cure of Cancer.—Dr. McLellan, of Hope-well, N. B. has addressed a letter to the members of the Medical Profession, respecting the injurious effects of operating with the knife for the cure of Cancer. He says a discovery has been made, by which the Cancer tumour can be eradicated, "root and branch," and the disease wholly removed from the system, simply by an external application, and the administration of medicine internally. He calls the attention of the faculty to the following "important facts":—

1st, That the Cancer is a disease for the production of which it is necessary that the part or organ in which the disease is seated should have undergone some previous morbid change.

2nd, That this change, or peculiar diseased action set up previously in the part, is the effects of sympathy arising from the affection of some remote or internal organ.

3d, That it is the tendency of the Cancer to excite the contiguous parts whatever their nature may be to enter into the same state until the disease becomes constitutional.

4th, That the Cancer is operated on with the knife or tampered with irritating or escharotic applications, the more rapidly the disease becomes constitutional and incurable.

5th, That no Cancer can be cured with the knife or any other mode, unless the affected organ which gives rise to the primitive diseases of the Cancerated part, be cured either by medicine or Vis Medicatrix.

The Doctor further adds, that during the course of some years, he has had opportunities of testing the value of the late remedy in several hundred cases, in all stages of the disease, and found the treatment to prove successful in all cases when the disease was not previously operated on with the knife, and became constitutional.—*Halifax Recorder.*

Melancholy Affair.—We regret to state that on Sunday evening last, an affair happened on the Marsh about four miles from the City, which has resulted in the death of one of our Citizens. It appears that Mr. C. Yrxa, who keeps a Boarding House near King's square, was returning home during the early part of the evening, in his sleigh, when he fell in company with another person also coming to the City, and a trailing match took place, in which Mr. Y. bear the antagonist, and afterwards butchery of his triumph, when he was struck by the individual on the head, which resulted in his death a few hours afterwards. Such are the cir-

cumstances as we have heard them but forbear making any comment at present, as the subject is undergoing a full investigation, and have no doubt the majesty of the laws will be fully upheld.—*New Brunswick.*

Fire in Portland.—About 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in a three story dwelling house, owned and occupied by Mr. William McKee, and before assistance could be rendered, the flames had obtained such ascendancy that the building was entirely consumed, together with several out-buildings. With much exertion the fire was prevented from spreading to the adjacent houses. The different City Fire Companies, & the Military with their Engine, were early on the ground and rendered efficient service. The fire fire is supposed to have originated from a stove-pipe. We regret to learn that Mr. McKee was uninsured.—*Id.*

Suppression of Temperance Societies.—Polish Frontiers, Nov. 11.—The cause of temperance Societies has received a severe blow in the kingdom of Poland. They had been particularly successful in those parts of the kingdom which border on the republic of Cracow, and in upper Silesia, where the country people, following the exhortation of the clergy, renounced in a body the use of brandy. But the government has lately interfered to check the temperance Societies, and has published a circular prohibiting them and forbidding the clergy to promote by addresses from the pulpit an object which is so beneficial to the Country people.

EDUCATION.

Every body should have his head, his heart, and his hand educated: but this truth never be forgotten.

By the proper education of his head, he will be taught what is good and what is evil; what is wise and what is foolish; what is right and what is wrong; and by the proper education of the hand, to add to the comforts, and to assist those that are around him.

The highest objects of a good education are, to reverence and obey God, and to love and serve mankind. Every thing that helps in attaining these objects, is of great value, and every thing that hinders us is comparatively worthless. When wisdom reigns in the head, and love in the heart, the hand is ever ready to do good; peace smiles around, and sin and sorrow are almost unknown.

One at a Time.—The Evening Mirror states that not long since a young lawyer, canvassing for a political party so severely, that he was for a time obliged to keep his bed. When he recovered, he went to a meeting of the club to which the assailants were attached, demanded a hearing, and insisted upon having a ring, and fighting them one at a time. His request was acceded to, and he gave each of the fellows a handsome drubbing.

Editors sometimes deserve credit for their ingenious hints. Here's a specimen, which we quote:—

"There is a man, somewhere in Maine who has been in the habit, for several years of celebrating his marriage by paying for his paper and christening his new born infants. He is said to be the most prosperous and happy man in the neighborhood. We wish there were more men happy from the same cause."

I say Sam Johnson, can you circumscribe to me in de finity ob your collegiate acquaintance ob de movements of de heavenly bodies why it is dat Massa Polk is now de next President ob these United States?

Sam Johnson.—Look a hea, child! what was raised under the tropic heat ob de December sun, you has got dis nigger now whar his hair is not berry long. I, I darren't ansur a problem ob sich vast effect to de hole country, I gava him say for more intelligence minus to elucidate onto. Wall! Wall! I tell you nigger, cox de people am not yet fully prepared to turn demselves into Clay! He! he! ki! ki! Nigger take your white wash tub home and seek wisdom from de college of unbur.

A Snake four feet long and three and a half inches in circumference, was killed at the head of Argyle River on Thursday last, 26th December. The attention of two boys was attracted by the barking of their dog, and a hissing noise resembling that of a squirrel,—on looking towards the spot they discovered two enormous snakes attacking the dogs; one of them they killed, as above stated—the other escaped.—*Yarmouth Her.*

The Ayr Observer, a Tory paper, has raised the standard of a Scotch local Parliament, and launches all worthy descendants of Wallace and Bruce to rally round it?

My first is every thing, my second is more than every thing, and my whole is not quite as much.—*Adm. MONTGOMERY.*

Goods.

has received part of his new Goods, comprising a n of Seasonable Articles, a General Assortment of &c., the whole of which r Cash, or other appro-

SIGNMENT

4 quarter Casks, and Old Particular Madiera unity of Ship Bread, low.

T. TURNER.

requests those persons, o him either by Note or call on him and settle standing accounts and e the first day of No e placed in his hands o llect on 15, 1844.

BILL.

Justices of the Peace of llette, to levy, an assess- County Debts, D, by the Lieutenant Go tive Council and Assen- Justices of the Peace for otte, at any General Ses- to be hereafter holden, ons to be for this purpose y are hereby authorized make such rate, and as n not exceeding heir discretion may think e off the debts due from e to be assessed, levied, egressively to and under Act or Acts, which ay y be of force in this Pr- levying and collecting of arces. 26, 1844.

WARD.

BY, begs to inform the others, inhabitants of at the purposes opening day the 14th inst, for young ladies, to Eng- Education, viz: Eng- oughly, Ancient, and too Needle and Fancy pes, but her mode of approved of by Parents will meet with a due et. The number of pu-

quarter, exclusive of latter will be 25. Gd

ev. D. Allen and Mr. 7, 1844

D.B. Stout &

E A L E.

From London via St. John doz. each. Faye's Lon- Stout and Pale Ale, Qu-

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The American Navy.—According to the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, laid before Congress, the navy of the United States consists of 6 ships of the line, 1 frigate, 14 frigates, 21 sloops of war, 16 brigs and schooners, 3 store-ships, and 8 steamers, afloat. On the stocks, unfinished—4 ships of the line, 3 frigates, 1 store-ship, 2 iron steamers. This line of battle ships have been put out of commission.

New Guinea Island.—West Coast Africa. Gallivada Island in Rae's Bay, lies 24 miles northward from Angra Pequena, and is north of a point of land, probably the first one to the northward of Angra Pequena, that stretches out 3 or 4 miles to leeward. It is entirely covered with guano, to within a few feet of the water edge. According to one estimate, the guano is 25 feet deep, but according to another, it is 30 feet deep.

Heaven Supporting the Gospel.—Rev. Mr. Green, at the Sandwich Islands, since his mission by the A. C. F. M. at his own request, has been wholly supported by the natives. After an experiment of fifteen months he assures us, that they have furnished him with every thing necessary for his table—have built him a very comfortable native house, and are preparing a frame house, and at no time has he fared better than now.

Cranberries.—Mr. William Hall, of Norway, Maine, has succeeded in raising cranberries on a patch of boggy land. He sowed the berries in the spring, on the snow and ice. The seed took well, and entirely rooted out the weeds. Last year he gathered six bushels from a patch of land about three rods square, which, a few years since, was entirely useless. This berry, which commands so high a price, can be as easily cultivated as this, it certainly is an object for farmers to try the experiment on their boggy lands.

New Order of Architecture.—A mechanic of Baltimore, George J. Haydar, has invented a new order of Architecture, which he calls the "Christaline." The design consists in the application of the simple, beautiful forms of crystals to an order of architecture as evolved in the delineation of the octagon, applying any polygonal figures or multilateral figures varying in form, to the principles pertaining to one will apply generally to the other.

New York Bible Society.—During the past year this Society has distributed 6973 Bibles, and 6908 Testaments. Whole number distributed 169,185 in eighteen languages. During the past year it has paid over to the American Bible Society \$8855 for Bibles and Testaments, and 1640 dollars as a donation.

Too Good to be Lost.—Some years ago a bill was reported in the New York House of Assembly, entitled—"An Act for the Preservation of the Health and other game." The speaker of the house, who was probably not much of a sportsman, gravely read it—"An Act for the Preservation of the Health and other Game," a blunder of which he was unconscious, until an honest member from the North, who had suffered considerably from the depredations of the frontier Indians, moved an amendment by adding the words, "except Indians." After the mistake of the speaker was corrected, the amendment of course became unnecessary, and was withdrawn.

Popular Poison.—When pure ardent spirits are taken into the stomach, they cause irritation, which is evinced by warmth and pain experienced on that organ; and next, inflammation of the delicate coats of this part, and sometimes gangrene. They act in the same manner as poison. Besides the local injury they produce, they act on the nerves of the stomach which run to the brain, and if taken in large quantities cause insensibility, stupor, irregular convulsive action, difficult breathing, profound sleep, and often sudden death. The habitual use of ardent spirits causes a slow inflammation of the stomach and liver, which proceeds steadily, but is often undiscovered till too late for relief. *London Medical and Surgical Jour.*

The Mercantile Journal states that freight ships are doing good business at the South—and vessels are arriving there from all quarters. At New Orleans, on the 14th ult., 24 square-rigged vessels, and 10 steamers arrived at the docks.

It is reported that Mr. Harrison is about to resign his seat as member for Kent; such an event we have looked for. The Hon. Gentleman must be tired of politics, his course was beset with thorns, and he will be glad to get rid of them. *Coburg Star.*

The nomination of candidates for the county of Simcoe election was to take place Saturday last. Mr. Blake, it is said, has complied with the request of the "Reform" party, and will oppose the Inspector General. *Quebec Gazette.*

Handsome Speculation.—It is stated that within forty years the United States have extinguished the Indian title to four hundred and thirty millions of acres of land, for eighty-two millions of dollars. At this rate they paid the Indians an average of less than twenty cents per acre. Now if the United States disposed of those lands to their citizens at the present low government price of one dollar and twenty-five cents, they have received into their Treasury the sum of four hundred and fifty-five millions five hundred thousand dollars above the original cost. *Yorkmouth Herald.*

The Head Quarters. states that "the thermometer stood on Wednesday morning last, at twenty seven degrees below zero. Rather cold in those quarters. The thermometer here seldom ranges below 0.

A Bill to incorporate Fredericton as a

City, was read at the last General Sessions for York.

RAILROAD FROM HALIFAX TO QUEBEC.

Messrs. Edmonds.—This may appear at first view, a gigantic and altogether preposterous scheme, but the very magnitude and importance, in various points of view, deserve to have, at least, consideration and enquiry. Most of the civilized nations are pushing forward a system of improved internal communication by railroads, evidently aware that they run the risk, by delay, of being outstripped by more alert rivals. Foremost on the Continent of Europe, is Belgium, and Austria, generally considered among nations rather a slow gothic, are anxiously attentive to the subject, and will probably have the communication complete from the German ocean to the Adriatic, before the line from the English Channel to Montreal, if not the road to India from England, may possibly leave the latter route for the former. In a letter recently in the London Times, from an Englishman settled near Vienna, he speaks of the great increase of the cotton manufacture in Austria; and that before long British manufactured goods will not be wanted in that part; what a change where nothing of the kind existed. Russia has it in contemplation to make a line from Petersburg to Moscow, a distance of 500 miles. It is needless to refer to the railroads in England, with one exception, which may bear on the present subject, viz:—the line from Chester to Holyhead, a distance of about 90 miles, for which an act was obtained in the last Session of Parliament, the object of which railroad is, to save about six hours sea passage to Dublin, the voyage from Holyhead to Dublin being about six hours, and from Liverpool about twelve, while nearly the entire distance of the railroad is so much additional length by land, through a rough country, destitute of towns and parallel to the coast. Before the coach traffic to Holyhead consisted of two coaches from London, one through Shrewsbury and the other through Chester, and two day coaches from Shrewsbury, and a steamer from Liverpool to Beaumaris, in Anglesea.

The postage of the Menai Bridge, which cost £230,000, was only £1,000 a year—the cost is estimated over £2,000,000, and will probably amount to £3,000,000. The government engage to give £300,000 a year for carrying the mails twice a day, for five years, which sum is to be continued if necessary, that is, if the dividend does not amount to five per cent, but not to be less than £7,000 a fraction, or some such arrangement between the two, according to the circumstances. Most of the more important lines will probably be finished in four or five years, if no commercial crisis occurs, leaving only comparatively unimportant lines to make. Ireland, indeed, may afford considerable employment that way. So many of these works being in progress will raise up a host of engineers, who, and the numerous contractors and laborers, will, after a time, want employment, and be ready for work elsewhere. Now, to leave the old world for the new, and first of all to take a short notice of Boston, whence, in all probability, there will be a connection of railroad with Montreal; one exists at present to Portland, and there is a talk of extending up the Kennebec to Quebec. Possibly from Augusta there may be a line to Bangor, and thence to Houlton. Suppose these facilities of communication possessed by our neighbors, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick seem isolated and cut off from Canada. There appears to be generally an increasing opinion in favour of a more intimate relation between all the British North American Provinces, to cement which, a more easy and direct access is necessary. And to carry out the plan, all the Provinces must unite interests, and the Imperial Government give its strenuous assistance, without which it can never be carried into execution. The connection with the Mother Country would be strengthened, and in case of war with the States—in a military point of view, what facilities for the transport of troops, and if an electric telegraph be appended, what quick despatch for news and the ready supply of provision to the port of Halifax—the key of America. Leaving the part in Nova Scotia to be described elsewhere by itself, we will proceed to Dorchester. Thence two lines present themselves, by Miramichi and Metis, or by the Grand Falls. I think the latter would be the more eligible. A branch might go to St. John by Sussex Vale: from Miramichi, a junction might be made, either towards Dorchester, or up the river, both with the American like a connection might take place at or near Houlton. When the navigation of the St. Lawrence is stopped, the railroad would afford an uninterrupted communication to the ocean. Flour costs 35 dollar freight per barrel from Albany to Boston, at the same rate from Quebec to Halifax it would amount to six or seven shillings; this is more than generally could be afforded, unless in case of a great or sudden rise in Britain in winter. Now as to the support of the Imperial Government, a few suggestions. A handsome allowance for the conveyance of Mails, Troops, &c.—a guarantee of loans, similar to the loans for Canada at present—stations of soldiers at certain distances from the Grand Falls to the St. Lawrence, under their officers, who, after a time, might have grants of land on the spot, cultivation going on in conjunction with military duty. Wood might be made into charcoal for the fuel in the parts remote from the sea. The supply of coal along the parts near the coast would employ a num-

ber of coasting vessels. The whole cost we will rate at 5 or 6,000,000. For the part more particularly belonging to Nova Scotia, to commence near the Dock Yard, by the edge of the Basin, to Sackville Bridge, crossing the Shubenacadie near the lower end of the Grand Lake to Truro—thence near Pagetwash to Dorchester—a branch from Truro to Pictou, or else up the Stewiackie Valley to Pictou, and the Gut of Canso—a line to Halfway River and Windsor to branch from the main line—and if my notion of the country is correct, east of the present road, perhaps lengthening the distance to Windsor to 50 miles, but passing a low summit level, and allowing a longer reach to attain it from Windsor. At Halfway river vessels can come up, I understand, at all states of the tide—thus, with a competent steamer, the voyage might be made to St. John in twelve or thirteen hours, or even as at present it might be made in eighteen. We will only mention a few of the advantages—time might be brought from Shubenacadie to Halifax, and sold wholesale at 84 and 90 a bushel, freight 2d a ton per mile—live cattle, meat, hay, and all articles of agricultural produce. A grazier, near Boston, in England, sent 5 sheep on foot to London, a distance of about 110 miles, and killed 5 at home—the loss of weight by travelling, was 14 per cent.

Lumber, 1000 feet boards from Shubenacadie or Gay's River to Halifax 6d or 7d. All kinds of Merchandise—fresh fish even to Quebec. The cost to Halfway river and Truro 5 or 6000,000. A man who had a farm nine miles from Manchester, before the railroad was in operation, had to drive from Manchester, which cost him 4s 6d per ton, afterwards by the railroad 1s 6d. Coal 2s conveyed on the York and North Midland railway at 3s 4d per ton per mile. On the traffic I may make some remarks at some future time, if this letter should create any degree of interest, and if attention be drawn information may be collected from various quarters. Two thorough trains a day, one starting in the morning and another in the evening, each carrying a mail, and in case of a steamer being signaled a train might be delayed two or three hours, performing the whole distance in from 35 to 40 hours, and to St. John in 12. And another slow train, travelling at about half or two thirds of the pace for luggage and low fare passengers.

The fare by the quick trains six or seven pence, by the slow one half. To St. John 87 and 84. Short trains to accommodate the local traffic in parts of the line. Halifax is the nearest point of America to Europe—Quebec in this way would be reached in about the same time as Boston, and perhaps a visit to the Falls of Niagara, may be less thought of than was a visit to Killarney Lakes a few years ago.

A larger share of the emigrants would travel this way—more steamers would be wanted as passenger vessels, and a back traffic for the New Brunswick lumber vessels.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1846.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week—W. Fisher Esq.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

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

St. Andrews and North House.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. A. Babcock, Thos. Turner, John Bailey.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. KING Esq., President.

Director next week—G. D. King, Esq.

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, Dec 1 Montreal, Jan. 12

London, Dec 3 Quebec, Jan. 12

Edinburgh, Dec 1 Halifax, Jan. 12

Paris, Dec 1 New York, Jan. 17

Toronto, Jan. 11 Boston, Jan. 18

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Rochester, at New York from Liverpool, we have two days later intelligence. Liverpool papers to the 6th and London to the 5th December.

We copy the following items of News from a late Boston paper:—

The new royal mail ship Cambrils, Captain Judkins, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th of December, from the Clyde. She was to leave Liverpool on the 4th inst., on her first trip to this country, with mails for Halifax & Boston.

The trade in cotton has become more animated, and some disposition to speculate has appeared, but this step is yet injudicious.

Incendiarism still prevails in some of the agricultural countries. On the night of the 4th ult., the stacks and out-buildings of a large farm at Walton, Hertfordshire, were set fire to and destroyed. Damage £12000.

IRELAND.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Dec. 2, the receipt of £28 from Charleston, S. C. was acknowledged, and of £110 from Quebec. Mr. O'Connell spoke in fa-

vor of a new University of Ireland. He argued for repeal and nothing but repeal, as warmly as he was wont to do before the brief interlude of the Federal project. Rent for the week £493 4s 6d.

Parsonstown, Kings county, has been the scene of another atrocious murder. The victims were two brothers, named Shepard, who had entered upon a farm from which the former tenants had been ejected. Threatening notices had been served and that being disregarded, an armed band entered the house at night, and one of the brothers had his brains dashed out on the spot. The other was dragged to a neighbouring ditch and murdered. The murderers had not been discovered. The ejected tenants were Roman Catholics, their temporary successors, Protestants.

SPAIN.

The latest intelligence from this unhappy kingdom was still of disorder and bloodshed. The sanguinary Narvaez had caused the sons and brother in law of Zuribano to be shot; and avowed his determination to wreak summary vengeance on all his opponents who should fall into his power.

A report was prevalent in Madrid that General Prim had been requested by a party of Cavalry on his way to Cadix, to be transported for imprisonment in Cuba.

FRANCE.—The contents of the Paris journals of the 3d, are scarcely deserving of notice. The *Courrier Francais* announces that a large number of Knights of the Legion of Honor are to be dubbed on New Year's Day; and the *Presse* adds that, at least, eight new Peers are about to be created, including M. Victor Hugo, Baron de Bouquigny, and the Dukes de Valenay and de Praslin.

The Duke d'Aumale was married with great pomp, at Naples, on the 25th of November, to the Princess of Salerno, his cousin.

POLAND.—According to an article from Posen, in the *Breslau Gazette*, a spirit of revolt of rather serious extent has manifested itself in Russian Lithuania, on the part of the peasants against the nobility who are landowners. The peasants loudly demand the abolition of the servitude imposed upon them, and have in some instances resorted to open acts of rebellion for their emancipation.

TURKEY.—The accounts received from the Lebanon describe the country as being a prey to civil war. The mountaineers have laid siege to Jerusalem, and the governor of the place has intimated to the foreign consuls that he cannot answer any longer for their safety. It is now evident that the Ottoman Cabinet, which was lately made up of all parties, will hereafter consist of one only, viz. that of our great man, Kiaz Pacha.

INDIA.—The news from India by the mail of the 1st November, is not remarkable. The only place in which any disturbance of the general tranquility exists, is at Kolapore where the Rajah being a minor, the government has been administered by various agents, who by acts of despotism and oppression, drove the people into resistance.

We have copied from the *Nova Scotian* a letter signed "Anglo-Americanus." Our object in publishing this letter, is to arouse the attention of our readers, to a long neglected project, viz. the proposed rail line from St. Andrews to Quebec, the line for which was some few years ago explored, and surveyed, a part of the road having been completed, and an estimate of the cost of construction furnished the Home Government. Plans of the road were printed and accompanied by a Prospectus, and the project declared to be feasible. We shall recur to this subject in future numbers.

THE WEATHER for the last week has been very cold accompanied by heavy snow storms. On Friday evening and Saturday last a great body of snow fell accompanied by a heavy gale, drifting the snow in some places higher than the fences, and making some of the roads almost impassable. On Sunday morning the thermometer stood at 18 degrees below zero. On Tuesday morning and up to 11 o'clock this day (Wednesday) snow fell to a great depth, blocking up the roads.

STEAM SAW MILL.—We are happy to learn that contracts have been taken for the foundation, frame, and building of the proposed Steam Mill, and that parties are already in works getting out the frame, &c. and that the building will be ready about the middle of April.

His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke arrived at St. John, on Wednesday last. The late riots and murders in the city are said to be the cause of his visit.

Our Correspondent Fair Play will observe his letter on our first page.

TEE-TOTAL.—The Whaleship Charles W. Morgan, lately arrived at New Bedford. Before going ashore, every man on board, from the captain to the cabin-boy, signed the tee-total temperance pledge.

The "Sons of Temperance," is the title of a new secret order, having signs, grips, passwords, &c. They have commenced operations in the State of Maine.

LECTURE ON ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—Mr. V. H. Nelson delivered his first and introductory Lecture on this subject, at the Hall of the Institute on Tuesday night last, and we must pay him the compliment of saying, his remarks were well calculated to leave a favorable impression on the minds of his hearers; and the experiments which followed could not help producing a strong conviction of the truth and power of Animal Magnetism, and of the essential benefits that must accrue to mankind from the prosecution of it, especially as a curative in complaints that have hitherto baffled the first medical skill of the age. The Lecturer requested a calm and careful consideration of the subject—and predicted that its truth must ultimately be triumphant. Mr. Beatesy, the individual who has recently been restored to his hearing and speech—after being thirty-two years deaf and dumb—was present on the platform—and satisfied all present, that he was fast regaining the use of those organs which have been for so many years in a perfectly dormant state. Two months have not yet elapsed since first he placed himself under the care of Mr. Nelson for mesmeric or magnetic operation—and now he is able to hear quite distinctly, and to utter several words, in a clear and audible voice. Nearly four hundred ladies and gentlemen were present at the Lecture, among whom was his honor Judge Carter, and others of intelligence and respectability—in fact, we scarce can recall to have seen in the Hall of the Institute, a more select and attentive auditory. *Saint John Herald.*

Our city has been much excited in consequence of the melancholy affair, that took place on Sunday evening last—when Mr. Yerxa lost his life by a blow given him by a deadly weapon. Every attempt has been made by our authorities to bring the parties to justice. The Coroner's Jury have been sitting for the last 4 days, waiting for further evidence. We learn that the whole of the parties implicated have been arrested—and, as the trial of the accused will take place at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, now in session, we abstain from making any remarks.

After a painful investigation, which was protracted for four days, the Coroner's Jury, in the case of Mr. C. Yerxa, last evening returned a Verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Patrick Mullin, who was committed for trial, on that charge at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, now in session.—*Ibid.*

Our Legislature should follow in the steps of the Canadian Parliament, who have petitioned Her Majesty against imposing a duty on colonial shipping entering the Ports of Great Britain.—*Id.*

Test of Ill Breeding.—The swaggery is invariably an impostor; the man who calls himself for the winner, who treats him with contempt, and who finds more fault than any one else in the room, when the company is mixed, will always turn out to be the man of all others the least entitled, either by rank or intelligence, to give himself airs. People who are conscious of what is due to them, never display a haughty or impetuous; their manners insure civility—their civility insures respect, but the blockhead of cockcomb, fully aware that something more than ordinary is necessary to produce an effect, is sure to be the most fastidious and capricious of the community, the most restless and irritable amongst his equals, the most cringing and subservient before his superiors.

MARRIED.

At St. John, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. George R. Parker, to Mr. Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. William M. Ford, all of that city.

DIED.

At St. John, on the 18th inst., Mr. Charles Yerxa, in the 23th year of his age, leaving a wife and three children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and parent.

In the Parish of Quenebury, County of York, on the 7th Decr. Elizabeth Ann, wife of Henry Morehouse Esq., and sister of Mrs. C. R. Hatheway, of this town, aged 56 years.

At St. John, on the 13th inst. Mr. Wm. Anthony, third son of Mr. Henry Anthony in 40th year of his age.

On the 21st Decr. at the family residence, Bushville, Miramichi, Mary Ann, wife of the Hon. Thomas M. Peters.

At Dumfries, York County, on the 9th inst. George B. Davidson, in the 10th year of his age, eldest son of John Davidson, Esq.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—

Jan. 16, brig Helen Marks, Keaugh, New York, Ballast to master.

—17, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, sundries.

—21, sloop Hornet, Chandley, Eastport, sundries.

—22, brig Minerva, Donaldson, Liverpool, Coals &c. to J. Jarvis.

—23, schooner, Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Ballast.

—21, brig Elgin, Cook, Londonderry; Lumber by Club.

—18, sloop Hornet, Chandley, Eastport, Ballast.

—20, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Ballast.

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RIED
the 15th inst. by the Rev
George R. Parker, to Mar-
ter of Mr. William M.
y
IED
the 14th inst. Charles
year of his age, leaving a
lren to mourn the loss of
a parent.
Queensbury, County of
Deer, Elizabeth Ann,
elouse Esq. and sister of
ay, of this town, aged 56
the 13th inst. Mr. Wm.
of Mr. Henry Anthony in
at the family residence,
hi, Mary Ann, wife of
J. Peters.
County, on the 9th inst.
s, in the 10th year of his
John Davidson, Esq.

G JOURNAL.
T ANDREWS.
RIVED.—
Marks, Keough, New
Ballast to master,
June, McMaster, East-
undries.
a Chandley, Eastport,
es, Donaldson, Liver-
Coals &c. to J. Jarvis.
caned—
en, Pettigrove, Cork,
er, by Dimock & Wil-
t, Chandley, Eastport,
J. Jarvis, McMaster, East-
Ballast.
Cook, Londonderry;
er by Club.

ICE.

persons from trespassing
the granted to David
Road leading to any
or taking therefrom any
material of any descrip-
on secured to me, and
at my suit. The last
of the road, between
and John Connick.
JAMES BOYD.

Printing Establishment ! BY AUCTION.

WILL be offered by Auction at the
COURANT OFFICE, on Saturday
the 1st February next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The Courant Printing Establishment consist-
ing of a good

PRINTING PRESS,

A large quantity of well assorted
NEWSPAPER, JOB AND FANCY
TYPE,

Cases, Stands, Composing Sticks, Leds,
Rules, Chases—and every thing requisite for
the publication of a Newspaper or the Execu-
tion of JOB WORK.

TERMS—LIBERAL

W. T. ROSE,

Auctioneer.

St. Stephen, Jan. 15, 1845.



SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday,
the 2nd day of August next, between
the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock
p. m., at the Court House, in Saint
Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, prop-
erty and demand of Daniel Graham, to a
lot of Land, granted to him, situated in
the Parish of St. Patrick, bounded on the N.
E. side by land owned by John Connick, on
the S. W. by land owned by Robert Graham,
and on the front by the road leading to the
Riding Dam, containing 100 acres.

The same having been seized and levied
upon, to satisfy an execution in favour of
James Boyd Esq. enforced to levy 250 0
0, &c. &c.

Sheriff's Office, THOMAS JONES,
Jan. 20, 1845. Sheriff of Charlotte.

Wednesday the eighteenth day of
December, A. D., 1844.

By His Honor the Master of the Rolls
ON reading the Petition of William
Carson of the Parish of Saint Pat-
rick, in the County of Charlotte, Farmer,
setting forth a statement of his affairs,
as therein particularly detailed—and declar-
ing that he is in insolvent circumstances,
and unable to meet his engagements with
his creditors, and praying that an order
may be granted according to the Acts of
Assembly, entitled "an act to afford re-
lief to persons unfortunate in business in
certain cases, for the calling of a meeting
of his creditors—It is hereby ordered that
the Clerk of the Peace, for the County of
Charlotte, do call a public meeting, of the
creditors of the said petitioner to be hold-
en at the office of the said Clerk of the
Peace, in the town of Saint Andrews, on
Monday the seventeenth day of February
next at noon, for the purpose of enabling
the said petitioner to offer a composition
to, or make terms with his creditors, and
to render an exposition of his affairs.

Signed N. PARKER, M. R.
In pursuance of the Order of His Honor
the Master of the Rolls, whereof the
foregoing is a true copy.—Notice is hereby
given that a Public Meeting of the Creditors
of the said William Carson will be held at
the Clerk of the Peace Office, in Saint An-
drews, in the County of Charlotte, at the
time and for the purpose mentioned in the
said Order.

W. HATCH,

Clerk of the Peace for Charlotte.
January 21st, 1845.

AN ACT,

TO authorise the Grand Jurors, of the se-
veral Counties within this Province,
to examine, audit and allow the Public Ac-
counts.

I BE IT ENACTED, by the Lieutenant
Governor, Legislative Council, and Assem-
bly, that once in each year at the General
Sessions of the Peace, in each County in this
Province, it shall be the duty of the Justices
of the Peace, to cause a full particular and
detailed account, of all receipts and expen-
ditures of public moneys, within such Coun-
ties for the past year, to be laid before the
Grand Jury, at the General Sessions of the
Peace, at which Parish officers, are appoint-
ed on or before the second day of the said
Sessions, and it shall be the duty of the said
Grand Jury, to examine and audit the said
accounts, and to allow the same if they shall
see fit.—Provided always, and be it further
enacted that no assessments shall be made
nor money raised for the payment of any
account or accounts, not so examined, audi-
ted and allowed, by the said Grand Jury.

2 And be it enacted, that this Act shall
continue and be in force until the
day of _____ in the year of
our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

St. Andrews, Jan. 15, 1845.

Canada Stoves.

ASSORTED sizes, from 24 to 30
inches.

For Sale by

J. W. STREET.

Nov 26, 1844.

Public Notice

Is hereby given, That

I WILL sell at Public Auction, on SAT-
URDAY the 25th day of January next,
at the Court House, in St. Andrews; at 2
o'clock, p. m. being 30 days notice and up-
wards, to the highest bidder, "so much of
the Real Estate of the late William Grant,
situated in the Parish of St. George, as will
be sufficient to pay the sum of Nine shillings
and eight pence, assessed on the same prop-
erty for the present year 1844, with costs
and charges attending the same," by virtue
of a Warrant under the hands and seals of
Patrick Clench and A. J. Wetmore, Justices
of the Peace.

THOS. JONES,

Sheriff of Charlotte

Sheriff's Office, }
(7th Decr. 1844 }

MAIL STAGE, To Saint Stephen.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favors
respectfully informs the Public, that his
MAIL STAGE leaves Saint Andrews every
Wednesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock
and St. Stephen on Thursday and Saturday
morning at 10 o'clock. The Stage is well sup-
plied with Buffalo skins, and the team is equal
to any in the County. Every attention will
be paid to the passengers, and orders or parcels
entrusted to his care will meet with prompt
attention.

THOMAS HARDY.

January 6, 1845.

Cambleton Whiskey.

Just Received and for sale by the Subscriber.

One Puncheon best "Cambleton"
WHISKY.

JAS. W. STREET.

January 14, 1845

Public Notice

IS hereby given that the sum of Six Shilling
and four pence has been assessed for the
year 1844 on lands belonging to JAMES
MORTON SPEARMAN, in the Parish of
St. James commonly known as the Spearman
Block, being non-resident property, and un-
less the same is paid within three months from
the publication of this notice, together with
charges of advertising &c. so much of the land
as will satisfy the debt, will be sold by the
Sheriff first giving thirty days notice.

ROBERT KING,

Collector for Eastern part of St. James.
St. James, Jan. 6, 1845.

[First published, Jan. 8.]

Crockeryware.

Just Received, per "Lord Seaton," from
Liverpool—

and now opening,

5 Crates Crockeryware.

Containing 25 sets of Blue, and Brown
Pencil Ware, 4 sets of iron stone do., Ve-
getable and Baking Dishes, with numerous
other articles, all suitable for Country use.

C. BRADLEY.

September 18, 1844.—11.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S NOTICE.

Saturday the twenty-first day of
December, A. D., 1844.

By His Honor the Master of the Rolls.

ON reading the affidavit of John C.
Allen, relating to the Order hereto-
fore made on the Petition of William
Welsh, of the Parish of St. Stephen, in
the County of Charlotte, setting forth a
statement of his affairs, as therein particu-
larly detailed, and declaring that he is
insolvent, and unable to meet his engage-
ments with his creditors, and praying that
an order may be granted, according to the
Act of Assembly, entitled "an act to af-
ford relief to Persons unfortunate in busi-
ness, in certain cases for the calling of a
Meeting of his creditors, It is hereby or-
dered that the said Order made in this matter,
on the eleventh day of September last, be
discharged, and it is further ordered that
the Clerk of the Peace for the County of
Charlotte, do call a public Meeting of the
creditors of the said petitioner, to be hold-
en at the office of the said Clerk of the
Peace, in the Town of St. Andrews, on
Wednesday the nineteenth day of Febru-
ary next at noon, for the purpose of en-
abling the said petitioner to offer a compo-
sition to, or to make terms with his credi-
tors, and to render an exposition of his
affairs.

(Signed.)

N. PARKER, M. R.

IN pursuance of the order, of His Honor
the Master of the Rolls, whereof the
foregoing is a true Copy—Notice is hereby
given that a Public Meeting of the Creditors
of the said William Welsh, will be held at
the office of the said Clerk of the Peace, in
my office, in the town of Saint Andrews, in
the County of Charlotte, at the time and for
the purposes mentioned in the said Order.
Dated this fourth day of January, A. D.
1845.

W. HATCH,

Clerk of the Peace for Charlotte.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

REMOVAL.

BEDLOW & WILEY,

(LATE BEDLOW & LEFAVOR.)

CALAIS, ME.

HAVE removed to the corner of Mill
Town and Point Streets, store lately
occupied by J. B. Bates & Co. where they
offer for sale a well selected assortment of—
SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS
BOOKS.

STATIONERY of every description,
PERIODICALS, CHEAP PUBLI-
CATIONS, REPRINTS &c.

BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds, constant-
ly on hand or made to any pattern.
BOOK BINDING of every description,
executed with neatness and despatch.

WRITING BOOKS of superior quality,
by the Gross, Dozen, or single very cheap.
Any Works not on hand, will be furnish-
ed at the shortest notice.

In addition to the above, they have a
large and well selected stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

French and English Perfumery, Hair, Nail
and Tooth Brushes of every variety, Hair
Oils, Pomatum and every article usually
kept in similar establishments, which they
offer for sale very low.

The Apothecary of the establishment Mr.
CALEB W. WILEY, having had Ten
Years experience in Boston, feels himself
perfectly competent to carry on the busi-
ness, in all its branches and by a strict per-
sonal attention, he hopes to receive and re-
spectfully solicits a liberal share of patron-
age.

C. BEDLOW JUNR.

CALEB W. WILEY.

C. lais, 12th Decr. 1844.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

C KEIVE,

CHEAP CASH STORE.

WOULD respectfully intimate to the inha-
bitants of St. Andrews, and his friends
in the County, that he has just received his
Fall and Winter supply of Goods—consisting
in part of Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Dressing
Tweeds and Homespuns, Baskets and Flan-
nels of all colours, 2 bales slops, a good as-
sortment of ready made Clothing, blue and
white Cotton Warps, Carpeting and Hearth
Rugs, Droppers, Comforters and fancy Scarfs,
Fur Caps Muffs and Bows a great variety of
plaid and Cassimere, Shawls Scarfs and Hand-
kerchiefs; Striped Cassimere Dresses, Coburg,
Syrnan, and Orleans Cloths plain and great
Velvet dresses silk do. for trimmings and
Bonnets, printed Cottons and grey sheetings
Scotch Factories and Gingham all wool plaids
for Clothing, do Cotton and wool, Silk Frin-
ges and gimp for trimmings, Cords and Tan-
cets, Ladies Winter Gowns, do Gentlemen's
Hosiery of all kinds, Muslins, Edgings, Inset-
tions and trimmings, laces and edgings, winter
Ribbons and bonnet Shapes, white and col-
ored stays of the best quality, Irish Linens and
Lawn Table Cloths, and Covers, diapers and
Towels Groceries and Stationery with a great
variety of small articles the whole of which
will be sold at very low prices for Cash only.
No second price asked! Purchasers are re-
spectfully invited to call and examine the
Goods for themselves.

St. Andrews, Water St., }

Decr. 4th 1844. }

Days of Closing the English Mail.

R. M. Steamers leave Halifax for Liverpool

3 Jan 1845 Thursday 26th Decr. 6 P. M.

3 Feb Tuesday 28th Jan 3 P. M.

3 March " 25th Feb 3 "

3 April Thursday 27 March 6 "

3 May Tuesday 29 April 3 "

18 " 13 May 3 "

3 June Thursday 29 " 6 "

18 " 12 June 6 "

3 July " 10 July 6 "

18 " 12 August 3 "

3 Aug Tuesday 29 " 3 "

18 " 12 August 3 "

3 Sept Thursday 29 " 6 "

18 " 11 Sept 6 "

3 Oct " 25 " 6 "

18 " 14 Oct 3 "

3 Nov Tuesday 28 " 3 "

18 " 13 Nov 6 "

FOR SALE.

A YOKE OF GOOD OXEN, which
will give about six feet ten inches,
a liberal credit will be given.

apply to

M. H. ANDREWS.

Chamcook Island, Dec. 10, 1844

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands
against the Estate of the late DANIEL
CUNNINGHAM, of the Parish of St. David,
deceased, are requested to present the same
duly attested within 3 months from this
date and all those indebted to said Estate
are requested to make immediate payment
to

LAUGHLIN DOON,

Administrator.
St. David, Dec. 21, 1844.

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE Subscriber, respectfully informs the
Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Andrews
and vicinity, that she has received, and offers
for sale an assortment of Fashionable Goods,
suitable for the Season,

CONSISTING OF
Ladies German Velvet DRESSES,
Cashmere and Coburg dresses,
Volutes Satins, plain and Tartan Velvets,
Syrnan and Orleans Cloths,
French and English RIBBONS,
Artificial Flowers, and Feathers,
Dress Caps, Cap Borders & Bonnet Shapes,
Drawn and Fancy Netts,
Quillings Rouches and Insertions,
Valenciennes, Lisle Laces & Edgings,
Thread Laces and Edgings,
Childrens Cambric Caps & Cap Crowns,
Cards and Tassels, Girdles and Cap
Springs,
Prepared Bone and Cane,
Check, Striped, Mull Book and Taccoust
Muslins,
Swiss Muslins and French dimety,
London and Paris Gimps and Fringes,
Chusan De Laine and Balzarine dresses,
Bagle Collars, Bagles and Bagle Gimps,
Figured and Striped Cotton Velvets,
Ladies Silk, Satin plush and Velvet Neck
Ties,
Ladies Cassimere Showls, (New Style.)
Black and Brown Nett, demi Vails,
Squirrel Muffs and Bows,
Fitch and Sable, do do,
Ladies Gipsy Cloaks Ready made,
Cotton, Cotton Reels and Balls,
Angola Yarn, Ladies White and coloured
Stays,
Saxony Flannels,
Kid Silk and Virginia Gloves,
Merino, Cashmere and Lambs Wool Hose,
Grey and White Cottons,
London and Manchester Prints,
Rolled Lurings, Black and White Wad-
ding.

Together with a variety of other articles,
which will be sold at moderate prices.

M. SHERLOCK.

St. Andrews, Nov. 5, 1844.

SALE OF LANDS.

THE undersigned Lots of Land, will be
sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY the
25th APRIL, 1845 if not sooner disposed of by
private bargain.

VIZ
That Lot of Land granted to James Ash, situ-
ated in the Parish of Penfield, partly bounding on
McKay Lake, and adjoining lands granted to Hugh
McKay, Esquire, and containing about 272 acres
and that Lot situated in the parish of St. George, on
the east side of Lake Uppa and in the rear of
certain lands formerly owned by James Ash con-
taining 100 acres with all the improvements
thereon. ALSO That Lot of Land in the
Island of Grand Manan, being Lot No 13 grant-
ed to Stephen Frye and containing 200 acres
more or less.

ALSO—The One-half of Lot No 15, granted to
Wm. Denica and containing 100 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 53 granted to
Levi Richardson situated on the Northern head,
with Mills and other improvements and right of
way of 40 Rods on North side of Eel Brook.
For particulars apply to either of the Subscri-
bers.

WM. KER, Trustees for the
THOS. TURNER, Creditors of the
JOHN MCKAY, late James Ash.
St. Andrews, 1st Janr. 1845.

Public Notice

IS hereby given that, the sum of £1 4s
12d has been assessed for Taxes, this
year, on lands belonging to James T. Bur-
chell, situated in the Parish of Saint
George; and unless the same is paid with-
in three months from the first publication
of this Notice, together with charges of ad-
vertising, so much of the land as will satisfy
the debt, will be sold by the Sheriff, as
the law directs.

MARK YOUNG,

Collector of Taxes.

St. George, }

Decr. 3, 1844 }

[First published Decr. 11.]

Logs! Logs!! Logs!!!

THE Subscriber is authorised to Con-
tract for SPRUCE LOGS, delivered
early next spring and in the ensuing Sum-
mer, in the Hubbour of Saint Andrews,
in the Salt Water at Saint Stephens, in
the Salt Water at Magsquadvic, or at
any other convenient place in the Salt
Water, as may be agreed upon. Payment,
Cash.

By Order of the Directors,

W. WHITLOCK,

Agnt.

St. Andrews, Nov. 26, 1844.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having legal demands a-
gainst the Estate of the late Hon.
James Allanshaw, are requested to present
the same duly attested, within three months
from this date, and all those indebted to
said Estate are requested to make immedi-
ate payment to

A. C. FLETCHER,

Administratrix.

St. Andrews, July 16, 1844.

NOTICE!

IS hereby given the following persons
have been assessed as Non-Residents
in the amount opposite their respective
names, for the year 1844, on Real Estate
owned by them, in the Parish of Penfield,
and that unless they or some person for
them pay the same to the subscriber to-
gether with all Costs and Charges the Real
Estate owned by them, or such part there-
of as may be required for that purpose, will
after three months from this date be adver-
tised and sold by the Sheriff, he first giving
thirty days Notice of the time and place of
Sale as by Law required.

ALSO the property generally known as
the Lepreux Mill Property.

James Barlett 20 6s 7 1-2d

Thomas McCallum 0 5 7

Lepreux Mill Property 4 3 7 1-2

ISSAC JUSTASON, Collector.

Penfield Oct. 14, 1844.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the
Estate of John Boyd, late of St. George,
Merchant, deceased, will please to present
their accounts, duly attested in three months
from date—and all persons indebted to said
Estate, are requested to make immediate
payment to

SIMON MCCARRELL, Executors.

HUGH MCKAY,

ROBERT THOMSON,

St. George, Nov. 23, 1844.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

G. F. STICKNEY, Respectfully
informs the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and
its vicinity that he has commenced the
Clock & Watch Making Business,
in the shop recently occupied by the late Mr.
James Hutchinson, in Water Street, and of-
fers for Sale, an assortment of the best
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
JEWELRY & COMPASSES will be re-
paired at short notice.
St. Andrews, July 30, 1844.

Wanted to Charter

AVESSEL to carry a cargo of Lumber to
Salt River, in the Island of Jamaica.
Apply to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM KER.

November 6, 1844.

To Let.

THE HOUSE, and premises lately in
the occupation of L. Cameron pos-
session given immediately. Apply to

W. CAMERON.

St. Andrews, Oct. 8,



SHERIFF'S SALES.

Real Estate of Benjamin Milliken 12th April

To be Sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 12th day of APRIL, 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 Benjamin Milliken, to all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land, situate at the Lower Falls, in the parish of St. George, now in the occupation of the said Benjamin Milliken, with all and singular the buildings and erections thereon.

The same having been seized and levied on, by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favor of James-W. Street endorsed to levy £67 3 8 with interest from a 3d March last, besides Sheriff's Fees, &c.

THOS JONES.

Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,

30th Sept. 1844.

HARDWARE, &c.

Es Ship Calcutta.

By the ship Calcutta, from Liverpool, the Subscriber has received.

7 Cases, 1 Comprising a very general Assortment of Hardware, 1 Case Bright Trace Chains, 12 Cases best Ox and Horse Nails, 18 Bags Woot Nails, Assorted, 2 Sheets 2 1/2 and 4 lb. Lead, 24 Bundles Sheet Iron, Camp Ovens, Covers, &c. &c. Which with his former Stock on hand he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

JAMES W. STREET.

St. Andrews, June 25 1844.

ON SALE.

80 to 100 M. Merchantable BRICK, at the mouth of Magdalenic river, at a convenient place for shipping. Terms low for Cash, or approved paper, 3 and 6 months.

ALSO

600 M. Merchantable DEAL, apply to GEORGE MCKENZIE.

St. George, Nov. 12, 1844.

TO LET.

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

THE HOUSE next adjoining M. J. B. Browns residence, with a good Barn and Well of Water—will be let until May next, if applied for immediately. Apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.

For Sale.

THREE several Lots of WOODLAND, on Deer Island, for particulars and information apply at the office of R. M. ANDREWS.

Apprentice Wanted.

A BOY from 14 to 15 years of age of a Good Character, is wanted as an Apprentice to the Printing business. Apply immediately at the STANDARD OFFICE.

SUGAR.

7 Hhds. } Prime quality
12 Bbls. } SUGAR.
For sale low by J. W. STREET.

St. Andrews, Nov 25, 1844.

Coach and Horses, HOTEL.

By B. DOUGLAS, St. George, N. B.

THE Subscriber Respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of St. George, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, St. John, and Eastport, that he has taken the house owned by Moses Vernon Esq., at the Lower Falls, St. George, which has been fitted up in a comfortable manner as a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. Boarders, both permanent and transient will meet with good accommodation, and Travellers will find every attention paid to their comfort. There is an excellent Stable connected with the Establishment, and a good Groom, always in attendance.

The Subscriber avails himself of this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks for the liberal patronage he received, and also for the kind assistance rendered him since his property was destroyed by fire—and trusts the accommodation he can now offer to the public will induce them to give him a call.

BERWICK DOUGLAS.

St. George, June 15, 1844.

NEW STORE, AT ROBBINSON ME.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, and vicinity that he has opened a General Provision Store, at Robinson Me. where he will keep for Sale,

Flour, Corn Meal, Pork Groceries, West India, and Dry Goods

and numerous other articles, Cheap for prompt payment.

Persons requiring any of the above mentioned articles will do well to call and examine for themselves.

Store on Briggs & Brewer's Wharf, Robinson, April 10, 1844—J. S. WHEELER SHAW.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Connected, United States. Incorporated in 1819—with a Capital of \$150,000.

A long established Institution has for more than twenty-six years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honorable promptness.

During this period have settled all their losses without compelling the insured, in any instance to resort to a Court of Justice. The present Board of Directors pledge themselves, in this particular, to maintain the high reputation of the Company: It insures on the most favorable terms every description of property against Loss or Damage by FIRE and takes no marine risks.

Applications for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the Secretary of the Company, or to its Agents, who are appointed in many of the principal Towns and Cities in the United States, and in the British Provinces.

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Williams, James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington, S. H. Huntington, Eliza Colt, H. Huntington, E. B. Ward, and Albert Day.

James G. Bolles, Secy.

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 or damage by Fire.

THOMAS SIME.

St. Andrews Jan 5, 1844.

EDUCATION.

MR DALY, grateful for past favours would now beg to inform the Public that he has commenced a NIGHT SCHOOL for adults; at his own house, where youth of both sexes will be carefully instructed, in the following branches, viz., Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, E. Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Mensuration, Gauging, Navigation—Theory and Practice of Surveying, Conic Sections, Dialing, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, and the use of the Globes.

N. B. In order to give general satisfaction if possible, Mr. Daly promises if pupils continue with him, the usual time generally required of an apt scholar, to have a competent knowledge of any of the above branches, that afterwards if they are not able to undergo the most critical examination, he will give up his claim on what he should otherwise obtain.

December 16, 1844.—T.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or otherwise receiving three Notes of Hand drawn by me (Danl. Matheson) in favor of Edward Kelly amounting in the whole to about TEN POUNDS the said Notes bearing date in or about the 13th day of MAY last, as I have received no value for the same or either of them and do not intend to pay them.

DANIEL MATHESON.

St. Stephen, Novr, 25th 1844.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MCKEAN,

AUCTIONEER & NOTARY PUBLIC

HAS removed his Office to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Wm. McLean, Market Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line of business.

1st May, 1844.

Rye Flour, AND CORN MEAL.

A FURTHER Supply just landed by the Subscriber, at his Store, at the head of Jones's Wharf—to be sold low for Cash.

J. P. COLDWELL.

St. Andrews, June 5, 1844.

FLOUR.

The Subscriber has received from New York 125 Barrels of FLOUR which will be sold low for Cash.

OLMOCK & WILSON.

St. Andrews, 12th April, 1844.

A CURE! FOR ALL!!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE. 26 Holes on one Leg, and 14 on the Other, On Crutches! 2 1/2 Years Afflicted? The Lord Mayor of London affixed his Signature as Witness to the following Solemn Declaration made before him at the Mansion House this 14th day of November 1843.

DECLARATION!

I, JAMES STANLEY, Gentleman's Servant, residing at Long Dances, Kingston-upon-Thames, do hereby solemnly declare that for the last Two Years and a half I was (in consequence of being feverishly afflicted with Ulcerations in both Legs) quite incapable of getting my Living. I further declare that I sought relief of several Eminent Medical Men both in Town and Country, both my case only got worse instead of better, under their Treatment. I further declare that in or about the beginning of June last I was admitted as a Patient at the North London Hospital, and there I remained for about Six Weeks. In that Institution cold lotions and cloths dipped in cold water were applied to the Ulcers—by these repelling means and the use of tight bandages, the Ulcerations were made to skin tightly over, and I left the Hospital although at the time there was great pain and uneasiness in my Legs, which almost immediately broke out in a far more dangerous state than before so that on my left Leg I had twenty-six holes, and on my right I had fourteen indeed my Legs appeared a frightful mass of corruption.

I lastly declare, that I was in this state in the middle of September last at which time I first commenced the use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, which in a very short time restored to Health and Soundness every one of the Wounds, and in consequence my Legs are as well and as Sound as ever they were in my Life, so much so that I was able to walk on the 11th instant from Long Dances to London and back a distance of twenty-eight miles, without feeling in my Legs the least effect from the fatigue of the journey. I believe if I had not been cured by those Extraordinary Medicines my Legs must have been amputated, as the only means of saving my Life.

Declared at the Mansion House, in the City of London, this 17th day of November, 1843.

Before me JOHN HUMPHRY, MAYOR.

IN ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Scurvy and Ulcerated Cancri, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism and Lumbago, likewise in case of Piles, the Pills in all the above cases ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with the Ointment, as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Mosquitoes, Sand-flies, Chiggers, &c. &c. &c. Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, and Lips, and Blisters and soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

N. B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Chemist and Druggist, Agent for St. Stephen N. B.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS,

Copy of a Letter from His Grace the Duke of Portland to Mrs. Mellish, one of his tenants, whom His Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine, &c. &c. &c.

Mrs. Mellish writes:—I have undertaken to cure Cure perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this letter. (Wolbeck Abbey, May 31.) Scott Portland.

Copy of a letter from the Marquis of Westminster. Lord Westminster has just received Mr. Holloway's Medicine, for which he returns him his thanks. Ebury Hall, Cheshire, February 12 1842.

This Inestimable Medicine being composed entirely of Medicinal herbs, does not contain any acrid mineral or deleterious substance. It begins to take effect on the system, and its operation, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it searches out and removes Complaints of every character, and at every stage, how ever long standing or deeply rooted.

Of the Thousands cured by its Agency, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period, (by preserving in its use) have been restored to health and strength after every other means failed.

All diseases (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz. a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this Wonderful Medicine which cleanses the stomach and bowels while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles and invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinews.

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, altogether, and as one without any hope but let him make a proper trial of the Mighty powers of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be restored to the blessings of Health.

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following diseases:—Ague, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Asthma, Female irregularities, Retention of Urine, Bilious complaints, Fever of all kinds of the urine, Dropsy, Skin, Gout, Scrofula or Bores, Head ache, Stone & Gravel, Constipation, Inflammation, Tic Doloré, Jaundice, Liver complaints, Ulcers, Consumption, Lumbago, Worms of all kinds, Debility, Piles, Weakness from whatever cause.

These truly invaluable PILLS can be obtained at the establishment of Prof. Holloway, (near Temple Bar,) London, and of Peters and Tilley, AGENTS No. 2, King's, St. John, N. B. James F. Gale, Frederickson and J. M. Campbell, sub Agents.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

Nov. 7 1844.

PIANO FORTES.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of Instruments from the celebrated Manufactory of T. Gilbert & Co., we are prepared to furnish them at Manufacturers prices.

Now on hand, One superior toned Instrument which can be examined at any time.

BEDLOW & LEFAVOR.

Calais, May 29, 1844.

IRON.

6 TONS Bar IRON assorted Sizes—Flat Round and Square

Just Received and for Sale by

J. W. STREET.

Deer. 17th 1844.

Almanacks for 1845,

IN VARIETY SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY JOHN LOCHARY.

Nov. 6th, 1844.

New Provision Store.

St. Andrews, May 1844.

J. P. COLDWELL, respectfully announces, that he has opened an Establishment for the sale of Provisions &c., in the Store recently occupied by Mr. B. R. Fitzgerald, at the head of Jones's Wharf, and now has on Sale,

Best and Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Beef, Pork, Ham, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Spices, Coffee, Cocoa, Vinegar, Cheese, Potatoes and Navy Bread, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, and numerous other articles suitable for a retail Provision Store.

Rich, Tar, Spirits, Turpentine, Copal and Bright Varnish, Sperm and Refined Oils, Nails, &c. &c.

Men's Light and Strong Boots, Morocco Pump, Ladies Kid Shoes, and a variety of Childrens Shoes, &c. &c.

The Sales will be for Cash, the smallest possible profit will be asked, and no second prices made.

IN BOND,

100 Barrels Superior Flour—Also, 30 barrels Clear and Mass Pot, and Prime Beef, for ships use, or the use of the British Fisheries.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has received part of his Fall and Winter Goods, comprising a General Assortment of Seasonable Articles. Has also on hand a General Assortment of Groceries, Flour, &c., the whole of which will be sold low for Cash, or other approved payment.

ON CONSIGNMENT

4 Pipes Tenerife, 4 quarter Casks, and Seven Octaves of Old Particular Madiera Wine. Also a quantity of Ship Bread, which will be sold low.

T. TURNER.

T. Turner, Also requests those persons, who are indebted to him either by Note or Book Account, to call on him and settle the same as all outstanding accounts and notes not paid before the first day of November next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, for collection.

St. Andrews, Oct. 15, 1844.

A BILL.

To authorize the Justices of the Peace of the County of Charlotte, to levy an assessment to pay off the County Debts.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That the said Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, at any General Sessions of the Peace, to be hereafter holden, or any Special Sessions to be for this purpose convened, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to make such rate, and assessment, of any sum not exceeding five pounds, as they in their discretion may think necessary for paying off the debts due from the County, the same to be assessed, levied, collected, and paid, agreeably to and under and by virtue of any Act or Acts, which are now or hereafter may be of force in this Province, for assessing, levying and collecting Rates, for Public charges.

St. Andrews, Nov. 26, 1844.

A CARD.

MISS HARVEY, begs to inform the Ladies and others, Inhabitants of Saint Andrews, that the purpose of opening a school, on Monday the 14th inst., in the following branches of Education, viz: English Grammar, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, also Needle and Fancy work—Miss H. hopes that her mode of instruction will be approved of by Parents and friends that she will meet with a due proportion of support. The number of pupils will be limited.

Terms 10s. per quarter, exclusive of fancy work, which latter will be 2s. 6d. extra.

References—Rev. Dr. Alley, and Mr. Thomas Turner.

St. Andrews, Oct. 7, 1844.

London D.B. Stout &

PALE ALE.

Ex Lady Caroline from London via St. John 20 CASKS 4 doz. each. Pale London D.B. Stout and Pale ALE &c.

15 Boxes fine London Mould CANDLES.

Ex Sir Charles Napier, from Liverpool.

6 Hhds best Cognac Brandy, Martell and other Brandy, vintage 1842.

4 do. finest PALE HOLLANDS.

3 Cases EARTHENWARE.

12 Boxes PIPES.

50 Kegs best White PAINTS.

J. W. STREET.

Sept 24, 1844.

Fine Congou Tea.

Ex "Adelaide," from Liverpool, via St. John.

10 CASKS just received and for Sale very low.

ALSO,

1 Hhd. superior Old Pale Brandy,

20 Bbls. Byass, London Porter.

J. W. STREET.

Oct. 30, 1844.

THE STANDARD,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY A. W. Smith.

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TERMS.

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Inserted according to written orders, or continued at the discretion of the Editor.

First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 3s.

Each repetition of do, 12 lines 1d per line.

Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line.

Advertising by the year, may be agreed on.

Legal notices by individuals who have no account with the Office, to be paid for in advance—Blankets, Handbills, &c. struck off at the shortest notice, to be paid for on delivery.

AGENTS.

St. Andrews, Parish.

St. Stephen, W. Campbell Esq.

St. John, James Albee Esq.

St. George, John Moore Esq.

St. Andrew, John J. Gledhill.

St. Patrick, Mr. Charles Hunter.

St. George, Mr. T. Conningham.

Upper Falls, Mr. D. Gilmore.

Lower Falls, William Fisher Esq.

St. Andrews, Mr. Henry S. Bush.