

JR, POBK, &c.
sto from New York
ble. FLOUR.
PORK.
BEEF.
For Sale by
DIMOCK & WILSON.
814.

ckeryware.
d, per 'Lord Seaton,' from
Lisbon—
d, now opening,
les Crockeryware.
sets of Blue, and Brown
sets of iron stoves do., Ve-
sling Dishes, with numerous
all suitable for Country use.
C. BRADLEY,
18, 1844.

NOTICE.
ns having any demands
to late David Collins of Saint
notified to send in their
within three months to
ANNE COLLINS
Administratrix
9th August, 1844.

ROVISION Store.
EWS, MAY 21, 1844

OLDWELL, respectfully an-
nounces, that he has opened an
"House of Provisions &c.," in
occupied by Mr. B. R. Foz-
of Jones's Wharf, and now
Flour, Corn Meal, Beef, Pork,
Lard, Butter, Soap, Candles,
Wine, Vinegar, Cheese, Pick-
les, Tobacco, Tea, Snuff, and
articles suitable for retail Pro-
visions.

N BOND,
Flour, Corn Meal, Beef, Pork,
Lard, Butter, Soap, Candles,
Wine, Vinegar, Cheese, Pick-
les, Tobacco, Tea, Snuff, and
articles suitable for retail Pro-
visions.

y, Loaf Sugar,
Tea &c.

has just received per the
steamer, from Liverpool:
Best Cognac Brandy, and
Holland Gin,
Old Port Wine,
White Port,
Sherry,
Poland Starch,
Bread Sugar,
Bliss Pot Starch,
J. W. STREET.

MACLEAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
PUBLIC.

ULLY estimates that he
his Office in the Store
of J. B. BROWN, at the
ket Wharf, where he re-
to the Public in the above

N CONSIGNMENT,
various descriptions,
oking and Office Stores,
other articles, which are
very low for Cash or ap-
May 8, 1844.

MOLASSES,
GAR, &c.
Superior FLOUR,
at 100 lbs. do.
Scratch,
Hollands,
of Navy Bread,
KERS,
AMS, RICE,
Logwood, Redwood,
Brandy and Gin, Sperm
7 1/2 x 10 and 10 x 12, &c.
Also in Bond
and Peck,
MOLASSES,
Sugar,
For Sale by
R. WALTON.

OTICE.
 indebted to the Subscrib-
er or Book Account, of
the six months of this date,
if they are not paid on or
15th of November next, they
be put in for collection,
JOHN LOUHARY,
Sept. 3, 1844.

VOLUME 11

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 48

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1844.

[15s. sent by Mail.

THE STANDARD.

The Elections in Canada are closed! The Conservatives have gained the day, and order and good government will henceforth prevail. The rebellious spirits in Canada are finally crushed, never to raise their diminished heads again. We have dates to the 7th from which we learn that 78 members out of 84 have been returned, [leaving only six yet to be heard from.] and of those, 41 are for the Governor General, and 27 are Reformers, and 10 doubtful.—This is certainly glorious news. The Canadian Parliament is further prorogued from the 12th to the 25th instant.

WOLVES.—These rapacious animals, have been as troublesome to our friends of the sister Province as they have been here. In the neighbourhood of Musquodibit, (N. S.) the sheep of the settlers have been slain "right and left." It is very evident that unless a spirited move is made by the Sportsmen for their destruction, in a very short time a Deer, a Moose or a Caribou, will become as scarce as white crosses; and as soon as they lack wild animals to hunt, cats and even human beings, will become their sport and ailment.

Simple Cure for Croup.—We find in the Journal of Health the following simple remedy for this dangerous disease. Those who have passed nights of almost agony at the bedside of loved children, will treasure it up as an individual piece of information. If a child is taken with croup, instantly apply cold water, ice water if possible, suddenly and freely to the neck and chest, with a sponge. The breathing will almost instantly be relieved. So soon as possible let the sufferer drink as much as it can; then wipe it dry, cover up warm, and soon a quiet slumber will relieve the parent's anxiety, and lead the heart in thankfulness to the power which has given to the pure gushing fountain such medical utilities.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.—About half past one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the extensive Drug Store of M. Edward Brinley, No. 4 Dock Square, opposite the east side of Faneuil Hall, which in a few minutes was a blaze that might be seen all over the city.

The building, with its contents, except a few articles in the cellar, was consumed. The stock we have heard estimated at 25,000 dollars, and probably this is below its value. We learn that it was nearly covered by insurance.

Faneuil Hall was at one time threatened; and the engines were obliged to play upon it. Its walls are somewhat blackened. The saltpetre and other combustible materials created a strong heat, and it is owing to the exertions of the firemen that we are not compelled to record a much more destructive conflagration. The story ran through the city the Faneuil Hall had been set on fire, and a vast number of people were on the ground. We do not learn how the fire originated.—*Boston Daily Mail*, Nov. 12.

On the same evening, about quarter to 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Geo. W. Wilson, in Crescent Place. So sudden was the fire, and so thoroughly had it got under way that the inmates had to escape by the scuttle. A young woman who was not so fortunate as to escape in that manner, was shrieking for aid in the third story. After a brief space of time a ladder was raised to the window, and Mr. Libby, a dry goods merchant in Hanover street, succeeded in rescuing her.

GUANO.—There have been so many disturbances among the vessels at Ichaboe loading with Guano, in quarrelling for turns, that a vessel of war has been sent from St. Helena to preserve order. If war should grow out of this struggle for manure, it would be deemed a singular tho' fertile abuse of quarrel.

Under the best joke of the season that has come under our observation is the following, which we copy from the *Baltimore Sun*:

"There is a Justice in New York who so closely resembles Father Miller, that he can not be told apart from that worthy prophet. Miller himself, met the justice the other day, & was so struck with the resemblance to himself, that he inquired of him what time he intended to knude up!"

The Boston Morning Post contains the following happy hit at upstairs who accident has furnished with means to enable them to travel in Europe:

The Self Admiration Club have given notice that no person can be admitted as a member unless he has visited Europe, and can exhibit the card of some one of the nobility."

THE SALADIN.—The demand of salvage

in the case of the *Saladin* is now being argued before the Judge of the Admiralty.—There are several claimants; we should suppose if successful will pocket some hundreds of pounds. Had the *Saladin* fell into the hands of the wreckers of Key West, we should like to know how much of the money &c., would have been received by the owners at home!

COURT AGREE.—The bride of the *Ob- jibway*, Indiana, Nullekhan, or "Strong Wind," recently married in London, has returned to the paternal roof, she and her spouse not having been able to live comfortably together.

MARRIED.
At St. Andrews, on the 29th inst., by the Rev. William Hall, Mr. Joseph Judier, to Mrs. Mableable Penleton, both of the Parish of West Isles.

DIED.
On the 19th September, at Sierra Leone, of Bilious fever, Mr. George C. Partlow, of St. John, aged 36 years, leaving a wife and four children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and kind parent.

At his residence, at the Cove, Yarmouth, on the 9th inst., Robert Kelley, Esq., in the 59th year of his age.

At Clara, on the 9th inst., the Reverend and truly venerable Abbe Segogue.

Mr. Segogue was one of those respectable but persecuted Clergymen, who during the French revolution had to take refuge in England for safety; soon after which he visited this Province, and took charge of the Parish of Clara, and for a long period discharged the religious duties of a Priest among the Roman Catholic population both of Clara and this County, in the most exemplary and co- operative manner. He was esteemed by all classes, and by men of all religious denominations; as a Peace maker; he was also proverbially known; his charities were boundless; the poor houseless wanderer of white- Africa, found in this worthy man present relief and every provision he could make for their future welfare. He will long be remembered with affection and respect by the Members of his own Church, and deservedly lamented by all who had the satisfaction of his acquaintance.—*Yarmouth Herald*.

MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENT.—*Eastern Spectator.*—The following description of the feast given by Rungset Sing to the late Governor General of India, Sir William Bentinck and his lady, recalls the oriental magnificence of the "Thousand and One Nights."

The tests were pitched on a rising bank within a hundred yards of the river, and the lands around it were metamorphosed by the skill of the gardeners of Lahore into verdant parterres, in which wheat having been sown some days previous, now presented groups of green and growing figures of elephants, horses, deer, birds, &c. This garden was brilliantly illuminated, and decorated with artificial flowers, trees, golden cypresses, &c. tastefully arranged. The interior of the pavilion, however presented a scene of riches and splendor surpassing the description of the palace of Haroun al Raschid, or Solomon in all his glory. The door was spread with cloth of gold; and within the gorgeous little pavilion before described were placed three circular seats or thrones, sheathed with gold, curiously worked.

The centre was destined for the Maharaja, and on either side for the Governor General and lady William Bentinck. Behind these thrones was a golden bedstead, inlaid with rubies, emeralds, rubies, &c. in profusion. The floor was illuminated with golden candelabras, and hanging from the roof a drape of oriental taste and magnificence, the party took their seats in the open arcade, or semicircle, before described; the principal personages being seated under a canopy, the richness of which is utterly indescribable. It consisted of one mass of jewels, of diamonds, pearls, rubies and emeralds, interwoven in various patterns, so thickly that the texture of the cloth or silk on which they were worked was quite indistinguishable.

The regiment of Amazons soon made their appearance on this occasion armed with bows and arrows, and headed by their commander-in-chief, the favourite of the day, so was distinguished by a crimson dress, and white plume in her turban. There were five subordinate commandants, each distinguished by some plume, the Maharaja ordering one of them to sing the song of the Hindus, and a tray of round silver bowls, filled with gold dust and silver leaf pulverised, having been placed on a stool before his highness, the sport and the song commenced.

The dancer and the Maharaja opened the campaign by pelting one another most vigorously with gold dust. Neither the Governor General nor Lady William escaped, and the engagement soon became general, and

ceased only when the silver bowls were exhausted, and the whole party were covered from head to foot with the glittering powder. The Maharaja contented the most severely for during the contest with the Amazon, but later continued to throw a handful straight into his own eye, which nearly extinguished that luminary, and he did not completely recover from the wound during the rest of the evening.

INDIAN WIT AND GRATITUDE.

Not many years after the County of Litchfield began to be settled by the English, a stranger Indian came one day into an Inn, in the town of Litchfield, in the dusk of the evening, and requested the hostess to furnish him with some drink and supper. At the same time, he observed that he could pay for neither, as he had no success in hunting; but promised payment as soon as he should meet with better fortune, the Hostess refused him both the drink and the supper; called him a lazy, drunken, good-for-nothing fellow; and told him that she did not work so hard a creature as he was; a man who sat by, and observed that the Indian, then turning about to leave so inhospitable a place, shewed by his countenance that he was suffering very severely from want and weariness, directed the hostess to supply him with what he wished, and engaged to pay the bill himself. She did so. When the Indian had finished his supper, he turned to his benefactor, thanked and assured him that he should remember his kindness, and whenever he was able would faithfully recompense it for the present, he observed, he could only reward him with a story, which if the hostess would give him leave, he wished to tell. The hostess, whose complacency had been recalled by the prospect of payment, consented. The Indian addressing himself to his benefactor, said, "I suppose you read the Bible," the man assented, "Well," said the Indian, "The Bible say God made the world, and then he took him, and looked on him, and say it's all very good." Then he made light, and took him, and looked on him, and say it's all very good." Then he made grass and trees, and took him, and looked on him, and say it's all very good." Then he made beasts, and birds, and fishes, and he took him, and looked on him, and say it's all very good." Then he made man, and took him, and looked on him, and say it's all very good." Then he made woman, and took him, and looked on him, and say no more say one such word." The Indian having told all his story, withdrew.

Some years after, the man who had befriended him, had occasion to go some way into the wilderness between Litchfield (then a frontier settlement) and Albany, where he was taken prisoner by an Indian Scout, and carried to Canada—when he arrived at the principal settlement of the tribe on the Southern border of the St. Lawrence, it was proposed by some of the captors that he should be put to death, during the consultation, an old Indian woman, denominated that he should be given up to her, that she might adopt him in the place of a Son, whom she had lost in the War.

He was accordingly given to her, and lived through the succeeding winter with her, experiencing the customary effects of savage hospitality, the following summer as he was at work in the forest alone, an unknown Indian came up to him, and asked him to meet him at a place which he pointed out, upon a given day. The prisoner agreed to the proposal, but not without some apprehensions that mischief was intended him. During the interval these apprehensions increased to such a degree as to dissuade him effectually from fulfilling his engagements—soon after the same Indian found him at his work again, and very gravely reproved him for not performing his promise. The man apologized awkwardly enough, but in the best manner in his power. The Indian told him that he should be satisfied if he would meet him at the same place on a future day, which he named. The man promised to meet him, and fulfilled his promise. When he arrived at the spot, he found the Indian provided with two muskets, ammunition for them and two knapsacks. The Indian ordered him to take one of each, and follow him. The direction of their march was to the south, the man followed without the least knowledge of what he was to do, or whether he was going; but concluded that if the Indian intended him harm, he would have dispatched him at the beginning, and that at the worst he was as safe as where he was as he could be in any place as any other place. Within a short time, therefore, his fears subsided, and the Indian observed a profound and mysterious silence concerning the object of the expedition—in the day time they shot such game as came in their way, and at night kindled a fire by which they slept; after a tedious journey of many days, they came one morning to the top of an eminence presenting a prospect of a cultivated country in which was a number of Houses. The Indian asked his com-

panion, whether he knew the ground, he replied eagerly that it was Litchfield. He then, after reminding him that he had so many years before relieved the wants of a famishing Indian, at an Inn in that Town, submitted, "I that Indian? now I pay you! go home." Having said this, he bade him adieu, and the Man joyfully returned to his own house.

CHEMISTRY IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

Why not introduce the study of chemistry in all our common schools, at least the rudiments of chemistry, and especially the meaning of chemical terms? Why should not a boy, a farmer's boy, be taught the meaning of oxygen and hydrogen, as well as that of the word water? When he is now told by the papers or books he reads, that water, (the meaning of which term he understands very well,) is a fluid composed of certain proportions such of oxygen and hydrogen, (terms he knows nothing about,) he is at a loss. His education has left him with the idea that water is a simple element, as the ancients thought it was; and he also complains of the use of these hard words, when the fact is they are not harder than any other words to learn or to speak; but they are new to him, and thence he thinks them hard. All farmers should understand the rudiments of chemistry at least, and as much more as they can command; no one can be a good farmer without this knowledge, except by accident. It is in vain for writers on the subject, to try to use language that can be understood by those who have not learned the meaning of chemical terms. The word oxygen, for example, has no common term that would be understood more readily by such people, neither has hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, &c. See what a list Webster makes in defining these terms. "Oxygen—in chemistry, oxygen or oxygen gas, is an element or substance so named from its property of generating acids; it is the respirable part of air, vital air; or the basis of it; it is called the acidifying principle, and the principle or support of combustion." "Hydrogen—in chemistry, a gas which constitutes one of the elements of water." "Nitrogen—the element of nitre; that which produces nitre; that element or component part of air which is called azote." "Carbon—pure charcoal; a simple body, black, brittle, light and inodorous." Now, what information will one who does not understand the rudiments of chemistry, derive from these definitions? None whatever. But if chemistry made a part of common education, all these terms would convey a meaning to the reader of them as readily as do those of water, atmospheric air, and charcoal. It is not supposed that the science at large could be taught in common schools; for if it could there would, be no necessity for high schools. All that is intended by these remarks, is to recommend that the meaning of all chemical terms should be there taught. For example, the school teacher should teach the scholars the meaning of the word water thus: Water, a compound fluid, the elements of which are by weight, eight parts oxygen, and one part hydrogen; by measure, one part oxygen and two parts hydrogen. Oxygen and hydrogen are gases; they are both colorless, having neither taste nor smell. Oxygen gas is heavier than atmospheric air, and it forms a principal part of the air itself. It is essential to animal life and combustion. Hydrogen gas is the lightest of all gases, and hence is used in filling balloons: being about sixteen times lighter than oxygen. Now if such instruction was given in schools, there would be no complaint of the use by writers of hard names, hard words, &c., and farmers would know just as well what was meant by the words calcareous earth, gypseous earth, &c., as they now do of the meaning of marl, plaster of Paris, &c. I can see no more reason in restricting the education of boys to the common phrase words of our language, in our common schools, than I do in confining them in their farming operations to the old common place routine of practice. Their education should be such as to fit them for the profession they are to follow, let that be what it may. Chemistry and botany are as essential elements of an agricultural education, as any others whatever. But how few see there amongst us who know, even the meaning of the most common terms of either science?

The Americans.—An English paper says.

The Americans are a restless, locomotive people; whether for business or pleasure, they are ever on the move in their country, and they move in masses. There is but one conveyance, it may be said for every class of people—the coach, railroad or steamboat, as well as most of the hotels, being open to all; the consequence is, that the society is very much mixed—the millionaire, the well educated woman of the high rank, the senator, the member of Congress, the farmer, the emigrant, the swindler, and the pickpocket, are all liable to meet together in the same vehicle of conveyance. Some conventional rules were therefore necessary, and these rules have

been made by public opinion—a power to which all must submit in America. The one most important, and which it would be impossible to travel to such a great extent, is a universal defence and civility shown to the women, who may, in consequence, travel without the least protection all over the United States, without the least chance of annoyance or insult. This defence paid to the sex is highly creditable to the Americans; it exists from one end of the United States to the other, indeed in the Southern States and more lawless states, it is even more, chivalric than in the more settled. Let a female be ever so indifferently clad, whatever her appearance may be, still it is sufficient that she is a female; she has the first accommodation, and until she has it, no man will think of himself. What a visionary thing is the independence of youth! How much of rugged and stern experience it requires to convince the young and the eager, that the efforts of an individual, unaided by connection or circumstance, are the true reading of the allegory of the Danaiels. Industry and skill, alas! how often are they but water drawn with labor into a bucket full of holes.

THE SULTAN ABDUL MEDSCHID'S WATCH.

Messrs. Hart and Son, of Cornhill, have just completed for the Sultan Abdul Medschid, a most splendid watch, one of two watches for which an order was given to them through the Turkish Embassy about sixteen months ago. The other watch is nearly completed but not yet in a state sufficiently perfect to be sent with the one first mentioned to Constantinople immediately.—This watch is of the diameter of five lines, according to the order transmitted to the makers. It is in a double gold case, the gold being of the standard of twenty-two carats; the black external case is beautifully enamelled with flowers and a border of arabesque scrolling. This part of the workmanship is very exquisite; the brilliancy of the colours and the delicacy of the pencilling being superior to anything of the sort ever produced in this country, and surpassing anything we have seen of the kind of foreign manufacture. The dial is white opaque enamel on copper, similar to English watches in general, but the figures are Turkish characters. The hands are of blue steel, set with diamonds. The one hand represents a minute, the other a shorter part or arrow with the crescent at one end. The movement is complex with a chronometer balance, and is wound in ten ruby holes. The watch strikes the hours and quarters by itself, as the time presents, which striking is repeated, together with the minutes, by pushing up a small gold slide. The inner bottom of the crystal, in order to show the repeating mechanism; through the crystal are two holes to wind up the striking part and the movement. Wires, instead of the old method of bell, are used, and the sound is most melodious and powerful, and as near as possible of a collegiate or cathedral clock as can be imagined. The pendant, or handle, is supported by scrolls, beautifully engraved, and is pyramidal. The watch as a whole, is perhaps the most costly and elaborate piece of mechanism to measure time yet produced by English workmen, and does great credit to the makers. It was shown on Wednesday morning last, to Her Majesty the Queen, and to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, both of whom expressed their admiration of its elegance and the gold case which was displayed in the enamelling. The price of the pair is 1200 guineas. It will leave this country in a few days for Constantinople, where it will, no doubt, be an object of surprise to the inmates of the Palace of the Sultan.

A Yankee at the west advertises that he will mend clocks, lecture on phrenology, milk cows at the halve, and go climbing on the tide. During his leisure will he receive objections to edit a newspaper in the west.

London D.B. Stout & Co.

PALE ALE.
Es. Lady Caroline from London via St. John
30 CASKS 4 doz. and 1 doz. each
do. do. D. B. Stout and Pale ALE, &c.
and Pils.
15 Boxes fine London Mould CANISTER
Es. Sir Charles Napier, from Liverpool
6 Hhd. best Cognac Brandy, Martell, and
other Brandy, vintage 1842.
4 do. finest PALE HOLLANDS.
3 Casks EAST HENWARE.
15 Boxes PIPES.
20 Kegs best White PAINTS.
J. W. STREET,
Sept. 23, 1844.

For Sale.

THREE SEVERAL TONS OF WOODLAND
on Deer Island, in particulars and
information apply at the office of
R. M. ANDREWS.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

European Intelligence.

From Charles Willner's American News Letter.

IRELAND. There is a lull in the agitation of Repeal in Ireland the Liberator since his declaration in favour of Federalism remaining in quiet at his mountain home of Derrynane.

"An Irish Priest" has addressed a letter to the Weekly Register on "the Anti-Catholic spirit of the Nation newspaper" and the letter is reprinted by the Pilot, with consequences.

MOROCCO. The Monitor Parisien announces that the Emperor of Morocco had ordered the treaty made with France to be proclaimed, by best of him, through all the cities of the empire.

THE OVERLAND MAIL. The Calcutta Mail has reached us, by which we are placed in possession of papers from India of the 17th of September, and from China of the 29th of July.

FRANCE. The return of King Louis Philippe to his own dominions has not yet lessened the discussions of the French journals on the policy of his visit, but their speculations offer little novelty and are becoming tedious from frequent repetition.

SPAIN. The two Chambers were constituted on the 17th and on the 18th. The Ministry brought forward their long expected Bill for the proposed reform of the Constitution.

PORTUGAL. The Committee appointed to investigate the legislative decrees issued by the Government during the Almeida revolt have reported doubtfully on the legality of those measures, but have recommended a bill of indemnity in order to avoid greater evils.

ALGIEERS. The outbreak of the Kabyles, near Delly,

appears to have been a much more serious affair than was at first supposed. The engagement to which that movement gave rise resulted in a loss to the French of 30 killed, and 130 wounded, among whom were no fewer than 15 officers.

GREECE. It is generally reported at Athens that the three protecting powers, wearied with the affairs of Greece, intend to retire from any further interference in the destiny of this country, to recall their ambassadors, and to submit in favour of Austria—some say Austria and Prussia combined—who is to be the future guardian of Greece, and will march into the country a corps of 15,000 men as an army of occupation till things get a little settled.

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At the regular meeting of the Frederick Society of St. Andrew, held on the 11th inst. the following Gentlemen were chosen Officers: Robert Patton, Esquire, President; Chas. McPherson Esquire, Vice President; W. A. McLean, Esq. 21 St. John F. Taylor, Esquire, Treasurer; Rev. J. M. Brooks, Chaplain; D. S. Kerr, Esquire, Marshal; A. Inches, Secretary.

THE STANDARD. St. Andrew, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1844.

Charlotte Court House. F. R. W. Esq., Sheriff. Director next week—J. H. Street. Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

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. Andrew's Bank. G. D. Kerr Esq., President. Director next week—G. M. Porter. 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—Nov 5 Montreal—Nov 17 London—Nov 4 Quebec—Nov 17 Edinburgh—Nov 2 Halifax—Nov 20 Paris—Nov 2 New York—Nov 20 Toronto—Nov 10 Boston—Nov 21

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. The R. M. Steamer Britannia, arrived at Halifax on the 23rd inst. after a passage of nearly 15 days, from Liverpool. The Mail reached here on Saturday night.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY. The general state of trade in London during the past week has been most satisfactory, but the City institutions, on the opening of the Royal Exchange, have caused some slight interruption.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5. There has been quite a calm, both in the world of politics and agitation, on this side the Atlantic, since our last. But for the opening of the Royal Exchange by our most gracious Queen, on Monday, the Metropolitan Press would have been at a complete stand still, and the brethren of the broad-sheet, in Liverpool, were only saved from a state of mesmerism by the Stone-lying of the new docks, on the previous Wednesday.

WINTER AT LAST. For the first time this season, we had a fall of snow on Tuesday night, from 6 to 8 inches in depth; which, joined in many places, had given the surrounding scenery, quite a wintry appearance.

SAILORS WANTED. In consequence of a number of new Ships, building in this County. Over 100 Sailors will be required. The wages lately given are £10 per month to England.

DOWNED. A man named Odell, of last port, was drowned on Monday last, near Robinson, by being knocked overboard, from a Schooner, by the jibing of the main boom.

Loss.—We beg to call the attention of parties desirous of contracting to fetch Spruce Logs, to an advertisement in this days impression. One great inducement to them will be the payment—Cash.

Temperance Meeting.—We are requested to mention that a meeting of the Total Abstinence Society will be held on Monday evening next in the Town Hall.

about to retire on the score of ill health, which naturally impairs his efficiency in that department.

Repealers are afloat, and we have some confidence in them, that the law having been vindicated in Ireland, agitation having been suspended and comparative peace and quiet restored, an extensive system of conciliation and co-operation is to be pursued, and amongst other pacifying measures the grant to Maynooth is to be considerably increased, and Roman Catholics permitted and encouraged to graduate under Professors of their own creed, in Dublin University.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert are expected to leave Windsor this day on a visit to the Marquis of Exeter, at Barleigh House near Stamford, in Lincolnshire, and after returning, to honor in a similar manner the noble owners of Goodwood, Arundel and Southdown.

By the Calcutta mail we have news from that Presidency to the 18th September, and from China to the 29th July. British India is tranquil, contented, and apparently prosperous.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY. The general state of trade in London during the past week has been most satisfactory, but the City institutions, on the opening of the Royal Exchange, have caused some slight interruption.

The Britannia brought only twenty passengers—viz: Miss Fraser, Mrs. R. Hall, and Lady Lieut. Burnester, Mr. A. Russell, and Mr. J. Stewart for Halifax, and 14 for Boston.

The GREAT BRITAIN is at length released from her protracted confinement at Bristol. It is intended that she shall make one or two trial trips, after which she will proceed to London, and afterwards from Liverpool to America.

WINTER AT LAST. For the first time this season, we had a fall of snow on Tuesday night, from 6 to 8 inches in depth; which, joined in many places, had given the surrounding scenery, quite a wintry appearance.

SAILORS WANTED. In consequence of a number of new Ships, building in this County. Over 100 Sailors will be required. The wages lately given are £10 per month to England.

DOWNED. A man named Odell, of last port, was drowned on Monday last, near Robinson, by being knocked overboard, from a Schooner, by the jibing of the main boom.

Loss.—We beg to call the attention of parties desirous of contracting to fetch Spruce Logs, to an advertisement in this days impression. One great inducement to them will be the payment—Cash.

C. C. Tyler, Editor of the Eastport Sentinel, in the 24th year of her age.—Also, in March, on the 14th inst. of the same complaint Ann Anceis, wife of Mr Lewis Longfellow, and sister of Mrs. Tyler, aged 28 years.—The deceased were daughters of the late Mr. Samuel Burpe, of St. John.

SHIP NEWS. ARRIVED at Liverpool, Oct. 20. Vesels Cleared—Liverpool 20, Britannia, for St. Andrew; 10, derry Oct. 22, Elgin, for St. Andrew; Oct. 25, Marina Ann, for St. Andrew; Liverpool Oct 27, Clady for Welsh; Nov. 3, Huron, for New Orleans.—In Clyde, Charles Humberston for Boston. MENIAL, Oct. 18.—The Jane Mitchell of St. Andrew, N. B. got aground, some west of the channel, last night, crew saved. [No vessel of that name belonging to this Port—Standard.]

Logs! Logs!! Logs!!! THE Subscriber is authorized to Contract for SPRUCE LOGS, delivered early next spring and in the ensuing Summer, in the Harbour of Saint Andrew, in the Salt Water at Saint Stephens, or at any other convenient place in the Salt Water, as may be agreed upon. Payment, Cash.

By Order of the Directors, W. WHITLOCK, Agent. St. Andrew, Nov. 26, 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 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 of Rates, for Public charges.

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, ROBERT MCKAY, ROBERT THOMSON, Executors. St. George, Nov. 23, 1844.

SUGAR. 7 Hbls. } Prime quality 12 Bbls. } SUGAR. For sale low by J. W. STREET. St. Andrew, Nov 25, 1844.

Canada Stoves. ASSORTED sizes, from 24 to 30 inches. For Sale by J. W. STREET. Nov. 25, 1844.

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

Wanted to Charter. A VESSEL to carry a cargo of Lumber to the River, in the Island of Jamaica. Apply to the Subscriber. WILLIAM KER. November 6, 1844.

Fine Congou Tea. Es "Adelaide," from Liverpool, via St. John. 10 CHESTS just received and for Sale very low. ALSO, 1 Hbl. superior Old Pale Brandy, 20 Bbls. Byars, London Porter. J. W. STREET. Oct. 30, 1844.

THREE on Deck formation app

Editor of the Eastport Sentinel, 4th year of her age. Also, in March the 14th inst. of the same complaint, wife of Mr Lewis Longfellow, or Mrs. Tyler, aged 23 years, deceased daughter of the late Mr. Burpe, of St. John.

SHIP NEWS.
ARRIVED at Liverpool, Oct. 20, 1844. The ship, do. CLEARED—Liverpool, for St. Andrews, Oct. 22, 1844. The ship, do. for St. Andrews, Oct. 22, 1844. The ship, do. for St. Andrews, Oct. 22, 1844.

Logs!! Logs!!!
Subscriber is authorized to Collect for SPRUCE LOGS, delivered in the morning, at the Harbour of Saint Andrews, in Water at Saint Stephens, or at Maguadgaric, or at convenient place in the Salt, may be agreed upon. Payment, Order of the Directors, W. WHITLOCK, Agent, Nov. 20, 1844.

A BILL.
The Justices of the Peace of the County of St. Andrews, do hereby enact, that any person who shall be guilty of any offence against the Statute in that behalf made, shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding six months, or to be fined for any sum not exceeding five pounds, or to be imprisoned and fined together, at the discretion of the Justices, in any one or more of the said Statutes, or in any one or more of the Statutes in that behalf made, or in any one or more of the Statutes in that behalf made, or in any one or more of the Statutes in that behalf made.

NOTICE.
Persons having demands against the estate of John Boyd, late of St. George, deceased, will please send in, duly attested in three months, all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, or to the undersigned, at the residence of the undersigned, at the residence of the undersigned, at the residence of the undersigned.

SUGAR.
Prime quality SUGAR, For sale low by J. W. STREET, Nov 25, 1844.

Canada Stoves.
For Sale by J. W. STREET, 1844.

SALE.
M. Merchants BRICK, at all of Maguadgaric river, at a low price for shipping. Terms low and approved paper, 3 and 6 months. ALSO, apply to GEORGE MCKENZIE, Nov. 12, 1844.

TO LET.
POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY. SE next adjoining M. J. B. residence, with a good Barn Water—will be let until May 1st for immediately. Apply at Office.

to Charter.
EL to carry a cargo of Lumber to River, in the Island of Jamaica, apply to the Subscriber, WILLIAM KER, 1844.

Congou Tea.
do, from Liverpool, via St. John. ESTS just received and for sale very low.

ALSO,
prior Old Pale Brandy, at London Port, J. W. STREET, 44.

NOTICE!
I have been assigned as Non-Resident in the amount of their respective names, for the year 1844, on Real Estate owned by them, in the Parish of Parnfield, and that unless they or some person for them pay the same to the subscriber together with all Costs and Charges the Real Estate owned by them, or such part thereof as may be required for that purpose, will after three months from the date be advertised and sold by the Sheriff, his first giving thirty days Notice, of the time and place of Sale as by Law required.

TO SHOE-MAKERS.
ONE or two Journeymen SHOE-MAKERS, will meet with steady employment by applying to JOHN McFARLANE, Oct. 29, 1844.

ENCOURAGE DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE!
TALLOW CHANDLERY.
The Subscriber grateful for past favours would again announce to the public generally that he has commenced the above business on the premises adjoining Mrs. Parkinson's Bakery and trades by attention and assiduity, to merit the patronage of the Public. WM. POMEROY, Oct. 20, 1844.

To Let.
THE HOUSE, and premises lately in the occupation of L. Cameron, for which given immediately. Apply to W. CAMERON, St. Andrews, Oct. 8, 1844.

Almanacks for 1845,
IN VARIETY SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY JOHN LOCHARY, Nov. 6th, 1844.

House to Let.
The House and premises in Water Street, at present occupied by Mr. Jesse Sutherland. The House is in good repair and the rent will be moderate. Apply to G. GILCHRIST, October 10, 1844.

House To Let.
The Dwelling House and Store formerly owned by P. O'Neil, being an excellent site for business. Rent moderate, and immediate possession given, for Terms see, apply to B. R. FITZGERALD, or to the Subscriber. J. P. COLDWELL, St. Andrews, August 6, 1844.

Mr. Coldwell has on hand—
Beef, Pork, Superfine Flour, Kilt dried Corn Meal—and a superior article of Philadelphia Rye flour in a few days.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late John James Allan, 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 immediate payment to A. C. FLETCHER, Administratrix, St. Andrews, July 16, 1844.

London D.B. Stout & PALE ALE.
Ez Lady Caroline from London via St. John 30 CASKS 4 doz each 1844. London D B Stout and Pale ALE Qu. and Pints. 15 Boxes fine London Mould Candles. Ex Sir Charles Napier, from Liverpool. 6 Hhls best Cognac Brandy, Martell and other Brands, vintage 1842. 4 doz finest PALE HOLLANDS. 3 Cases EASTERN WARE. 13 Boxes PIPES. 30 Kegs best White Paints. J. W. STREET, Sept 24, 1844.

For Sale.
THREE several Lots of WOODLAND, for particulars and information apply at the office of R. M. ANDREWS

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, Valises Satins, Spinas and Tartan Velvets, Swiss and Orleans Cloths, French and English RIBBONS, Artificial Flowers, and Feathers, Dress Caps, Cap Borders & Bonnet Shapes, Draw and Fancy Netts, Quilting Bouches and Insertions, Valenciennes, Lisle Laces & Edgings, Thread Laces and Edgings, Childrens Cambric Caps & Cap Crowns, Corals and Tassels, Girdles and Cap Springs, Prepared Bone and Cane, Check, Striped, Malt Book and Teccout Muslins, Swiss Mullins and French dimity, London and Paris Gimps and Fringes, Chusan De Laine and Balzarine dresses, Bobble Collars, Bagles and Bugle Gimps, Floured and Striped Cotten Velvets, Ladies Silk, Satin plush and Velvet Neck Ties, Ladies Cashmere Shawls, (New Style) Black and Brown Netts, demi Veils, Squirrel Mulls 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 Vigonia Gloves, Merino, Cashmere and Lambs Wool Hose, Grey and White Cottons, London and Manchester Prints, Rolled Earrings, Black and White Wadding, Together with a variety of other articles, which will be sold at moderate prices. M. SHERLOCK, St. Andrews, Nov. 5, 1844.

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 Tenuill, 4 quarter Casks, and Seven Octaves of Old Particular Madras 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.

REMOVAL.
JOHN MCKEAN, AUCTIONEER & NOTARY PUBLIC, HAS removed his Office to the Store in Market Street, where he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line of business. Let May, 1844.

Public Notice.
I hereby given that the sum of nine Shillings and eight pence, has been assessed this year for taxes on Lunds, belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM GRAY, situated in the Parish of Saint George, and unless the same is paid within three months from the first publication of this Notice, together with charges of advertisement, a portion of the Land as well as the Debt will be sold by the Sheriff as the Law directs. MARK YOUNG, Collector of Taxes, St. George, Sept. 10, 1844.

Apprentice Wanted.
A BOY from 14 to 16 years of age of good Character, is wanted as an Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS. Apply immediately to the STANDARD OFFICE, October 1, 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 Hutchison, in Water Street, and offers for Sale, an assortment of the best HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. JEWELRY & COMPASSES will be repaired at short notice. St. Andrews, July 30, 1844.

Charlotte County BANK.
DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PERCENT, on the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank, has been declared for the half year, and will be paid on or after the 1st of October 1844. J. RODGER, Cashier.

A CARD.
MISS HARVEY, begs to inform the Ladies and others, Inhabitants of Saint Andrews, that she proposes opening a SCHOOL, on Monday the 14th instant, for the instruction of young ladies, in the following branches of Education, viz: English Grammar, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, the Needle and Fancy work—Miss H. hopes that her mode of instruction will be approved of by Parents, and trusts that she will meet with a due proportion of support. The number of pupils will be limited. Terms 10s. per quarter, exclusive of board, which latter will be 2s. 6d. extra. REFERENCES—Rev. Dr. Alley and Mr. Thomas Turner, St. Andrews, Oct. 7, 1844.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office. W. HATCH

A CURE! FOR ALL!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!
AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE.
25 Holes on one Leg, and 14 on the Other, On Crutches! 2 1/2 Years ASKED? The Lord Mayor of London affixed his Signature as Witness in the following S. I. Declaration, made before him at the Mansion House this 14th day of November 1842.

DECLARATION!
I, JAMES STANLEY, Gentleman's Servant, residing at Long Ditton, Kingston-upon-Thames, do hereby solemnly declare that for the last Two Years and a half I was (in consequence of being severely affected with Ulcerations in both Legs) quite incapable of getting my Living. I had been advised by several Eminent Medical Men, both in Town and Country, both my case had not got worse instead of better, under their Treatment, I further declare that for about the beginning of August 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 I cloths dipped in cold water were applied to the Ulcers—by those repelling means and the use of tight Bandages, the Ulcerations were made to skin tightly over, and I felt 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 out of my left Leg I had twenty-six holes, and on my right I had fourteen ridged 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 as as sound as ever they were in my Life, so much so that I was able to walk, on the 11th instant, from Long Ditton to London and back, a distance of twenty-eight miles, without feeling in my Legs the least ill 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. JAMES STANLEY, Declared at the Mansion House, in the City of London, this 14th day of November, 1844. Before me JOHN HUMPHRY, Mayor.

IN ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Bare Nipples, Stoney 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 more 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 Ulcers of Musculars, Sand-Flies, Chigoes, Lice, Itch, and Gonychia. Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, and Lips, also Bunions 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 Pat. J. N. CAMPBELL, Chemist and Druggist, Agent for St. Stephen N. B.

HEALTH FOR ALL!
PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.
Wonderful Medicine which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and invigorate the system, and strengthen to bone and sinew. The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, altogether, and as one without any hope but to make a proper trial of the Rightly 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— Rheumatism, Agues, Erysipelas, King's evil, Asthenia, Female Irregularities, Retention of Urine, Bilious complaints, Fever of all kinds, the origin of which is in the Skin, Scalds or Ulcers, Bowel complaints, Head ache, King's evil, Colic, Indigestion, Stone & Gravel, Constipation, Jaundice, Tumours, Dropsy, Liver complaints, Ulcers, Debility, Lumbago, Wounds of all kinds, Dropsy, Weakness from whatever cause. These truly invaluable PILLS can be obtained at the establishment of Post, Holloway, (near Temple Bar) London, and of Peters and Tilley, AGENTS No 2, King St., St. John, N. B. James F. Gale, Fredericton and J. N. Campbell, Saint Stephens. N. B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box. Nov 7, 1844.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS,
Copy of a Letter from His Grace the Duke of Portland to Mrs. Malib, one of his tenants, whom His Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine. Modern—If Mr Holloway will undertake to cure Cures perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him 200 £. You may know him this letter. (Woburn Abbey, May 21) Scott Portland. Copy of a letter from the Marquis of Westminster. Lord Westminster has just received Mr Holloway's Medicine for which he returns his thanks. Eaton Hill, Cheshire, February 12 1842. This Inestimable Medicine being composed entirely of Medicinal herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral or deleterious substance. It is benign to the tender infant or to the weakest constitution, 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, low 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 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

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.
DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PERCENT, on the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank, has been declared for the half year, and will be paid on or after the 1st of October 1844. J. RODGER, Cashier.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office. W. HATCH

LIST OF LETTERS.
Remaining in the Post Office, Saint Andrews, 5th SEPTEMBER, 1844.

A	Allanshaw & Wm	M & Mc
B	Ash James	McDonnell David
C	Brooks Margaret	McKee David
D	Banks Samuel	McMaster Alex
E	Balentine Wm	McCallum Angus 2
F	Curley John	McNair James
G	Canning Mary	McMurry Gordon
H	Campbell John	McCracken James
I	Coats Thomas	McLaughlin David
J	Cavanagh William	Maxwell James
K	Currier Jonathan	Morrison John 2
L	Crosset William	Murry John
M	Douglas Matthew	McLoney Mrs T F
N	Fulloon James	Nugent Mary
O	Finny Henry	Nesbitt John
P	Ford John	Noonan Denis
Q	Gleish Francis	O'Dea Michael
R	Graham Isabella	O'Connell Maurice
S	Grant Martin	O'Neil John
T	Hannah David 2	O'Hara Hugh
U	Harley Timothy	O'Neil James
V	Haddock Jane	Pendleton Ward
W	Johnson Nicholas	Roberts Mrs Martha
X	Jacob	Robinson George
Y	Joseph	Ross Timothy
Z	Kerr John	Scott Joseph
	Leviage Giovanni	Smith Mr Thomas
	Leary Patrick	Sherman Miss Mary
	Little John	Smith Daniel
		Townsend John
		Townsend Sarah
		Walsh Edward

For Saint Patricks.
Atkinson Bridget
Anderson Thomas
Brown James
Brown Andrew
Collins Archibald
Cunning John
Cunningham Wm
Dunkin John
Hall Sarah Ann
Carr Michael
McGowan William
Stanton John
Snell John
Snell Edward
Splin James
Simpson Mary
Smith Randall
Thompson Andrew
Walker Pamscha
Walker George
GEO. F. CAMPBELL, Postmaster.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estates of Agnes A. Watson, and Mary Anne Watson, to the County of Charlotte, Spencers deceased, are requested to pay their respective debts to Elizabeth Albertson, of St. Stephen above said, widow forthwith—and all persons to whom the said Agnes A. Watson & Mary Anne Watson, respectively stood indebted at the time of their decease, are requested to send in their accounts to the said Elizabeth Albertson forthwith, that the same may be examined. Elizabeth Albertson Administratrix of the estates and effects of Agnes A. Watson deceased and executrix of the last Will and Testament of Mary Anne Watson, deceased. St. Stephen 25th August 1844.

NOTICE.
THE ATTENTION of Collectors of Rates is hereby called to the Act 7, Wm. 4, Chap. 8, Section 3, to which they are enjoined strictly to attend. And he is enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Several Collectors of Rates in the Several Towns and Parishes without delay after the receipt of the precept to receive the same the several Sums Collected by him. And also, within four months after the receipt of the precept for collecting the said Assessment, render to the Clerk of the Peace, under oath, a full and true account of all and every sum or sums of Money, which may have been received by them, on account of said Assessments with proper vouchers for all sums paid by them, and also a correct list of all delinquents. And if any Collector shall neglect refuse or omit to pay over the said several sums so collected, as aforesaid, or before the days appointed, therefore, to proceed against any or any of the delinquents as aforesaid, or render such account or list as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the Peace, to commit such Collector to the Common Gaol of the County, until there be a receipt for the said sums, and he shall have no lawful payment and satisfaction for all and every sum or sums of money, as may have been received by him, &c. unless he and Justice from some sufficient cause shew by such Collector, why he is not sooner to discharge him.

NOTICE.
By Order of the Justices. W. HATCH

