

ALDBOROUGH

'S' PILLS,

ROUGH CURED OF  
ACH COMPLAINT  
of Aldborough  
on 21st February 1846.

HOLLOWAY.  
ices prevented this  
before this time for  
me your Pills as you  
tunity of sending you  
and, at the same time  
ava effected cure of a  
Stomach, which all the  
at home, and all  
of been able to effect  
of Carlsbad and Ma-  
ther Box and a Pot of  
of my Family should

and elegant Servant  
ALDBOROUGH  
OF DROISY OF  
TANDING.

Mr. Thomas Taylor Cha-  
on 12th April 1845.  
HOLLOWAY.  
to inform you that Mrs  
Clough, a respectable,  
four miles of these pills  
brings for five years  
dice without receiving  
at Pills and Ointment,  
surprising benefit that  
in them up, being ex-  
tend to her household  
is next expected to du-  
tion to state that she  
acknowledges, in the  
morning it was a re-  
in her face, but in  
this note, if you

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# The Standard.

Vol. 13

No 47

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1846.

(15s at the end of the Year

## THE FLOWERS.

BY FANNY DORRESTER.

A flower peeped out from the folds of green,  
That had long about it lain;  
A dainty thing, in purple sheen,  
Without a blight or stain;  
A brighter bud ne'er burst, I ween,  
In bower, on hill or plain.

And the breeze came out and kissed its lip,  
And the sun looked in its eye;  
And the golden bee, its sweets to sip,  
Kept all day buzzing by;  
There chose the grasshopper to skip,  
There glanced the butterfly.

A human soul from that young flower,  
Seemed playing in the light;  
And when came on the mellow hour,  
The blossom still was bright;  
And then there crept around the bower  
A dink and solemn night.

Gay dawn her portals open'd thus:  
"But the floweret looked not up;  
There on its light-possessed stem it hung,  
A tear within its cup;  
Close to its heart the rose-drop hung,  
And the floweret looked not up."

The winning breeze whispered round,  
Warm sun-rays came a-wooing;  
And bright-winged, glass-born things were  
Beside its petals winging;  
But the flower bent lower to the ground,  
Those petals on it pressing.

And when I saw the blossom dead  
Upon the dewy sod,  
I thought of one whose bright young head  
Is followed by the clod;  
Who stayed one sorrowing tear to shed,  
Flush'd here it to her God.

## GOOD-NIGHT.

Good night! good night! may angels keep  
Their watch o'er vigils soft and deep;  
And gentlest dreams their influence shed  
Around thy softly pillow'd head.

Good night! good night! how dull and drear  
The heavy soul falls on mine ear,  
And oh! it presses on my heart  
As if we were no more apart.

Good night! good night! I feel thee near  
As wreath conceals my soul to cheer,  
But my reverie's o'er—then art gone  
And I am left more lonely lone.

Good night! good night! oh! I can't be  
Thou art lost to love and me!  
Oh! cruel fate this, thus to sever,  
The lover and the lov'd forever.

Good night! good night! when time is o'er  
May we hail that blissful shore,  
Where first love knows no part  
But reigns alone—all in all.

## FORMS OF THE PAST.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Sometimes, to choose me, as I pass  
This vale of life's dawn,  
In various forms, or Fancy's glass  
Flit shapes of old renown—  
Shapes that, in history or romance  
Thronged round the author's brain—  
The haughty chivalry of France,  
The high grandees of Spain.

I love upon the magic scene  
In dreamy mood to gaze—  
For lo! before me lies the scene  
That I most wish to raise.  
I see if such my bold desire,  
Great Kings by ages dead,  
Whose tomb, till Nature's final life,  
The mighty pyramids!

I see the monarch of the East  
With nations at his call—  
I am, Belshazzar, at thy feast,  
And view the lurid wall.  
Darkness fell on the blazing light,  
And from its shroud there came  
An armless, bloodless, hand to write  
Strange syllables of flame.

If prone to latter days I turn,  
The tale of England's story;  
And in my sight in splendor burn  
The deeds and times of glory,  
Come, Richard of the Lion Heart,  
Come, warriors sheathed in mail;  
Come, Bannockburn, for freedom's part,  
The tyrant to assail!

Much of the happiness in life, depends up-  
on the cultivation of the virtue of gentleness.

## THE STANDARD.

### Arrival of the



### Steamship Acadia.

The English Mail, by the Royal Mail Steamship Acadia, was received here on Wednesday evening last, after our paper was issued.

By this arrival we have received London dates to the 23d and Liverpool to the 11th instant. Much distress continued to prevail in Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant had not succeeded in his praiseworthy endeavours to satisfy the people, by the distribution of the public works; and the persons appointed to superintend the works had met with such opposition, that his Excellency had ordered them to stop in those districts where such annoyance existed.

We refer our readers to the extracts from the British Journals.

Parliament would not meet as soon as expected.

The prices of Flour and Wheat had fallen.

### TIMBER MARKETS.

The arrivals from British North America this month consist of 59 vessels, 28,485 tons, compared with 39 vessels, 24,235 tons last year, showing an increase of 3239 tons.

Quebec may reach, but from the very large number of vessels recently arrived there, and the accounts of the improved state of this market, it is likely that, at all events, we shall have a sufficient quantity from that quarter.

The consumptive demand here has been on a very extensive scale. Compared with last year, the arrivals from 1st February to this date are as follows:—From 1st February to 31st October, 1846—Quebec, 68 vessels, 43,519 tons; St. John, 180 vessels, 84,170 tons; Butter, 128 vessels, 31,030 tons. From 1st February to 31st October, 1845—Quebec, 186 vessels, 105,006 tons; St. John, 155 vessels, 74,204 tons; Butter, 93 vessels, 25,061 tons.

AMERICAN PINE. The arrival of St. John, one cargo of 22 1/2 inches diameter, was sold at 21 1/2 per foot, one of 20 1/2 inches at 20 1/2, one of 19 1/2 inches at 19 1/2, one of 18 1/2 inches at 18 1/2, one of 17 1/2 inches at 17 1/2, one of 16 1/2 inches at 16 1/2, one of 15 1/2 inches at 15 1/2, one of 14 1/2 inches at 14 1/2, one of 13 1/2 inches at 13 1/2, one of 12 1/2 inches at 12 1/2, one of 11 1/2 inches at 11 1/2, one of 10 1/2 inches at 10 1/2, one of 9 1/2 inches at 9 1/2, one of 8 1/2 inches at 8 1/2, one of 7 1/2 inches at 7 1/2, one of 6 1/2 inches at 6 1/2, one of 5 1/2 inches at 5 1/2, one of 4 1/2 inches at 4 1/2, one of 3 1/2 inches at 3 1/2, one of 2 1/2 inches at 2 1/2, one of 1 1/2 inches at 1 1/2, one of 1/2 inch at 1/2.

A large parcel of St. John has been sold at 17d. per foot—Buen: St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 14d to 15d per foot, and apart at 16d per foot.—NEWBEN'S BOARD AND NOVA SCOTIA FINE PLANKS AND BOARDS: St. John, with cargo, have been sold at 2 1/2 to 2 1/2 per foot, and apart at 2 1/2 to 2 1/2 per foot; a cargo of St. Andrews at £10 10 per standard;—less an allowance; a cargo of Miramichi Spruce and Yellow at £11 per standard.—RAILWAY SLEEPERS: A cargo of St. John Tamarac was sold at 4s 1 1/2 each, for single Sleepers, and one of Quebec at 4s. 2d. each for single Tamarac, 4s for Hemlock, and for Double Tamarac and Red Pine 9s each.—LATHWOOD: St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 30s to 50s per fathom, and by auction at 65s.—BALTIMORE: The arrivals consist of 14 vessels, 3,554 tons; 1,614 tons under Sleepers.

BELEAST.—Pine, American, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Birch, 1s. 8d. to 2s.; 12 feet Deals £15 15s. to £16 15s. per 120; 12 feet Battens, £13 to £13 10.

Distress in the Shetland Isles.—It is stated that the islands grow about half-a-year's supply of food, and import the rest from the chief trading ports in Scotland, in ordinary years. The fisheries are growing less and less, and the Shetlanders' means of procuring supplies so much the less; and it is held to say what can be done to supply them. There is no labour of any kind during the winter months, when the fisheries are entirely suspended; no improvements on the land, and hardly a road to set your foot upon, made or making, though of the first necessity. During the war these islands were of the greatest consequence to the navy from the safety of the harbours and furnished thousands of seamen and soldiers. There are no military works, save one small fort at one end of the chief town Lerwick. Indeed, things are nearly in the state they were when Norway ruled them.

This description is given by a correspondent of the Times, who says in continuation:—“Let the poor people get work of some kind; £1000 worth of labour thrown among them will be a greater boon than charity; and remunerate all parties. I feel deeply the wretched state of my poor fellow-countrymen, for they are not responsible for their own wretchedness; the system that prevails of letting the land is the abiding curse of the islands.”

Another correspondent states that “not only is there in the Shetland Islands a great loss in the potato crop, but in some districts a great

want in the oats. This unfortunate loss is increased by the quantity of cattle that died last winter, and from the present disease potatoes, a reduction in the price of our hog and herding, which is nearly our only produce.”

### THE HIGHLANDS.

[From the Liverpool Courier.]

The Times Commissioner has closed his labours in the Highlands, having written some half-dozen letters from Ross-shire and Inverness-shire, consisting chiefly of extracts from the poor-law reports, interspersed with discussions on the inferiority of the Celtic race, the want of a middle class in the Highlands, and the evils arising from the Scottish law of entail. We cannot say that on these topics the writer has been very witty, very original, or very profound. His observations, however, may draw attention to the peculiarities of our Highland poor, especially among those who are ignorant of the country, and who would never pour over the huge blue books of parliamentary committees. We are not disposed to attribute any importance to the circumstances of national descent. It is easy to revive English prejudices, and to repeat the Gothic arguments of Blackstone; but, in fact, no nation is now pure and unmixed. The natives of the Highlands, like those of the Lowlands, have been frequently crossed, and we agree in the remark of an excellent and unprejudiced observer, Sir Walter Scott, that “to lay exactness, weight upon the innate or inherited qualities of any peculiar race of Adam, seems to be equally unauthorised by moral theory and by physical experience.” Races of men, like races of plants or of the inferior animals, are modified by situation and circumstances. It is our duty to improve the latter for the benefit of our fellow-men—not to indulge in, dissertations equally fanciful and offensive, which can only tend to deepen the efforts of enterprise and to damp the zeal of philanthropy.

We wish to improve the Highlands; and we do not believe, in spite of the Times, that the Celts are unimprovable. The statement, so broadly asserted, that there is no middle class in the Highlands, must also be received with considerable abatement. The poetical sketch of patriarchal life in which the Times luxuriates—this landlord being represented as the head or father to the people of his estate, from whom must proceed all aid; all direction, all employment—with no middle class to share the duty or burden with him—is a touch of romance. Many of these “heads” or “fathers” are absentees or Saxons. The land in the Highlands is let to tenants as elsewhere, in some instances in much larger tracts, because a mountainous pastoral country cannot support so many middle class tenants as the same extent of fertile cultivated land—and their cattle and sheep are driven to the south. This system of large farms may have been carried too far; but we must always remember that in a great part of the Highlands the soil and climate present insuperable obstacles to cultivation: the produce would not repay the cost. Even the prairies of America are only partially tilled—the rugged mountains of the north are a more stubborn material. Thousands of excellent Cheviot sheep are now reared on high hills, on Alpine plants and herbage, which were formerly utterly neglected. In valleys and favored situations the progress of improvement must be slow and gradual. For every motive of justice and humanity the proprietors and larger tenants are bound to relieve the present distresses of the people, by furnishing them with employment, and afterwards, where practicable, by enlarging the crops of the most industrious—encouraging the fisheries—and adopting other means to better their condition. With this view we have always advocated an effective poor-law, which though a grievous burden on proprietors and respectable tenants, would force attention to the condition of the peasantry, and might lead to a larger number of farms. Instead of miserable crofters, we might also have a class of decent ploughmen and farm servants. With respect to the law of entail, we cordially agree with the Times, that it has proved an incubus on our Highland estates, and has retarded the progress of improvement. A number of northern proprietors recently advocated a relaxation of our rigid Scottish law, and the Legislature should instantly provide a remedy for this evil. Entail and encouragement should be afforded to the Highland proprietor to enable him to improve his estate and employ his people. His system has descended to him from former generations: “the crime was common, common he the pain,” let him be dealt with generously, as the forerunner of a new era: let the people be relieved by labour, not by alms, and future Commissioners will have little to say of the inferiority of the Celtic race.

Freights to Liverpool from Savannah, on the 7th inst. were 5s. 8d. for square, and 11s. 16d. for round Bales, and from Charleston, on same date, 5s. 8d. for square Bales. Vessels were scarce at Savannah.

The Duc de Montpensier, and his bride, had quitted Madrid, and arrived in France.

### STATE OF IRELAND.

[From Tait's Magazine for October.]

The aspect of affairs in Ireland is the reverse of tranquillizing. There is already great distress there, and before many months elapse there will be more. We cannot in common humanity allow such misery to exist unrelieved; and we cannot in common prudence allow the belief that we are inclined to do so, to get abroad. This must be kept in mind; poverty in Ireland is so general, the pittance on which life is sustained in average years so very low, that privation there necessarily extends over a wide surface, and falls at once in constitutions so weak. We must not suspect exaggeration, because struggles for self-reliance are not made, which would be certain to be made in Great Britain, and with a considerable amount of success.

On the other hand, care must be taken that relief of the poor does not degenerate into unprincipled jobbing. From papers laid on the table of the House of Commons, towards the close of the session, it appears that since 1830, from eight to ten millions of public money have been advanced in aid of public works, and other purposes in Ireland. Of this about one-half was voted from the beginning as a free gift; but for one half of it, the words of Irish gentlemen were pledged, that it should be repaid. The whole of this money has been expended for that class. The decreased productivity of the land, the diminished expense of carrying to market, have caused greater net returns of profit than before; and all this has been swept (in the first instance) into the pockets of the landlord. Their system of rack-renting has been inexorably adhered to. The Irish fields have grown richer, but the Irish peasant and small farmer remains as poor as before, only not a pauper, because the Poor-law does not provide for him. The wretched tenants still, throughout Ireland, breed pigs they are never to taste, to pay the rent; they still at certain seasons lock their doors, hide the key in the thatch, and set out to seek, by working or begging, to scrape together wherewithal to meet the claims of the landlords. And the landlords, who have thus engrossed the whole benefits of Government grants and loans will not pay. A very small portion of the advantages have been squeezed out of them, and that at the expense of half the sum regained in law costs.

These landlords are now refusing, almost to a man, to contribute to the relief of the peasantry, and are clamorous for more grants and loans to promote public works; for more English money to improve their estates, to increase their incomes, which are not to be shared with the peasantry. Lord Devon and Mr. Smith O'Brien speak the same language on this subject. Government have properly resolved not to yield to these shameless and profligate claims. They are resolute, that the property of Ireland shall bear its due proportion of the burden of relieving misery in Ireland; that the food stored up to meet extreme cases shall not be distributed so as to destroy the business of small shopkeepers, thus adding to the number of paupers; that the works undertaken shall be for the general good; that the landlords shall pay for their share of the benefit derived from them; and that, though England will cheerfully contribute to relieve real distress, not a farthing shall be squandered upon landlord jobs.

It is a wise and humane resolve; and we hope our friends the Whigs may be inspired with more than their usual strength and faith in their own principles to enable them to carry it through. The peculiar character developed in Ireland by the increase of population, the anarchical state of society under the Ascendancy, and the want of any other employment but agricultural, is most difficult to deal with.

The crisis is a critical one for Ireland. Government must be humane; but it must also be firm. The selfish greed of the landlords will be aided by the sympathy, want of knowledge of the world, and love of popularity of the clergy of all denominations. And no one can blame the poor hungry neglected peasantry, if misled by the exaggerated declamation of these parties. But if Government be firm and true to itself, and even before the first shock, it will find valuable allies. There are many real gentlemen among the landlords of Ireland, and some of them have already spoken out.

The Paris journals are occupied fully as much with the Portuguese affairs as with the Montpensier marriage. On this subject, they suggest nothing new. Rumours had been propagated, though they are not generally believed, that serious disturbances had broken out in Spain; the Northern Powers are reported to agree with Great Britain in her hostility to the Montpensier marriage. The following is from the Nuremberg Correspondent:—

FRONTIERS OF POLAND, 7th inst.—Letters from St. Petersburg state, that the Russian Government has received the protest of the British Cabinet against the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier with the Infanta of Spain, and has regarded it favourably. It

appears that the Russian Cabinet is determined to march in the same line with England in this affair, and to rely upon the Treaty of Utrecht. We know that on a recent occasion, respecting the affair of Sleswig-Holstein, the official journal of the French Ministry, pretended that the Treaty of Vienna was a mere obligatory; whilst all other treaties had fallen into disuse.

The German Universal Gazette of the 16th inst., publishes the following letter, dated from the Oder, the 13th inst.:

“We regret to find that the great Powers of Germany have determined to observe neutrality with respect to the Spanish marriages. But we believe, however, that Austria and Prussia will protest, although the union of the two crowns of France and Spain on the head of an Orleans is not probable. Not only Germany, but all Europe, would be forced in this case to march, as in 1813 against Napoleon. But France will not expose herself to a second coalition. Germany must confine herself to protest against the possible consequences of the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier, and for that it is sufficient that Austria and Prussia be of accord. Those two Powers will guard against France exercising a preponderance injurious to her neighbours.”

Madrid papers have been received to the 12th. The Gazette of that day publishes two decrees: one conferring the title of King on the Queen's consort; another the title of Duke on the infant son of Count Bresson, as a reward for his share in promoting the late marriage. Tranquillity prevailed in Madrid, though the populace expressed no satisfaction at the celebration of the late marriages; they were perfectly quiet; and the Royal party have since been attending the theatres, or amusing themselves with the equally odious and humane diversion of bull fights. Equestrian satisfaction with the marriage is said to prevail in the provinces; and in some parts it is said that partial disturbances have taken place; but these reports require confirmation.

A Genuine Philanthropist.—The Island of Rona is a small and rare discovery of land, lying between the Isle of Skye and the mainland of Applecross, and is well known to mariners for the rugged and dangerous nature of its coast. There is a famous place of refuge at its northwestern extremity, called the Muckle Harbour, of very difficult access, however, which, strange to say, is entered at night but during the day.

At the extremity of this hyperborean solitude, at the residence of a poor old widow, whose lonely cottage is called the “light house” from the fact, she uniformly keeps a lamp burning in her little window at night. By keeping this light and the entrance of the harbour open a strange vessel may enter with the greatest safety. During the silent watches of the night, the widow may be seen, trimming her little lamp with oil, fearful that some frail bark may perish through her neglect; and for this she receives no manner of remuneration; it is pure and unmingled philanthropy.

The poor woman's kindness does not rest on here; for she is unhappy, until the benighted shivering mariner comes ashore to share her little board, & recruit himself for his glowing and cheerful fire; and she can seldom be prevailed upon to accept of any reward. She has saved more lives than Davy's belt, and thousands of pounds to the under writers.

The poor creature, in her younger days witnessed her husband struggling with the waves and swallowed up by the remorseless billows. “In sight of home and friends that longed to save.” This circumstance seems to have prompted her present devoted and solitary life in which her only enjoyment is doing good [Liverpool Courier.]

The Ladies' Initiative.—It is as natural for a woman to become inspired with a feeling of an attachment for a man. The only difference is, that her delicacy—a property, which I believe to be natural to her, not a mere result of education, shrinks from a broad, deliberate avowal of the sentiment. But she cannot wholly disguise or conceal it. It will then depend entirely on the man's penetration, and his seeing only a natural betrayal of her preference, whether he is to be affected by it, and moved to love in return. We have all read in the divine Mantuan's eclogue—“I love Phyllis before all, for she wept when I departed.”

How eternal and invariable is human nature!—one of the men of highest rank and fortune in this country was first inspired with a regard for his amiable consort by a fair which came into her eye on his departure from her father's mansion. During his whole residence, and to the moment of his leaving, there was no symptom of preference; any such demonstrations towards a man, so obviously an object for matrimonial speculations, would have only been disgusting. But the departed returned for so nothing he had longed for, a natural love was there, and it had the effect of inspiring an affection that might otherwise never have existed.—*Courier Edinburgh Journal.*













## SHERIFF'S SALES.

The following Sales will take place at the COURT HOUSE in ST. ANDREWS.

Real Estate of Wm. & J. Hanson. 9th Jan. Do. Michael Farrell. 6th Feb. Do. Heirs of John McMaster. 20th March.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the COURT HOUSE, in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest and claim, of WILLIAM HANSON, JAMES HANSON and ISAAC HANSON, and of each of them to all that certain piece, parcel, or lot of Land, situated in the parish of St. Stephen, conveyed by Eleanor Rose, to the said William and James Hanson, bounded on the East by the road leading from the Cove in Saint Stephen to the Bass Wood Ridge, &c., being in the second tier of Lots in Mack's Grant, numbered 68, and containing 54 acres more or less, EXCEPTING that part thereof Lot formerly conveyed to one William Douglas.

ALSO.

To 4 Lots of land included in the 6th division of the Penobscot Association Grant, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen and numbered 197, 198, 199 and 200, lying on the Eastern side of the St. Croix river near Sprague's Falls, so called.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution, issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Anna G. Chandler, endorsed to levy \$144 7s 6d, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, May 22, 1846.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 6th day of February 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, property and demand whatsoever, of Michael Farrell, of, in and to Lots numbered 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 in Block lettered L. Morris, division in the Town plan of St. Andrews, the same having been seized, taken and levied upon, to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of John Ford endorsed to levy \$21 8s 2d, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, July 27, 1846.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, in me directed, will be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 20th day of MARCH next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the COURT HOUSE, in Saint Andrews:

ALL the right, title, claim, interest, property and demand whatsoever, of Angus D. McMaster, Anne Catherine Fleischer, Moore R. Fleischer, Charlotte Thomson, Samuel Thomson, Heirs of James McMaster, deceased, of, in or to the following Properties, seized and taken under a writ of Extent, to satisfy a debt due the Crown, of \$457 6-11, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

Situated in the Parish of St. George.

THAT tract of land, lying and being at the First Falls of the Magaguadavic River, and on the western side thereof, which was conveyed by one Joseph Gannison to the said John McMaster on the 17th August, 1835, containing 59 acres, and beginning at the centre of a gulley below the said Falls, near the head of the river, thence running through the said gulley, always keeping the centre of the main course of it to a yellow birch tree at the head of the said gulley, thence west till it meets the N. and S. line of lands granted to Aaron Hogarth, &c. &c. together with all the houses, barns, mills, lands, and other erections and privileges thereon.

This piece or parcel of land situated on the eastern bank of the said Magaguadavic river, below the first falls thereof, and beginning at a stake and stones on the W. side of Brunswick street, so called, running S. till it strikes a spring bolt in a rock, at low water mark, from thence down stream 30 ft. and thence in an easterly course and parallel to the first mentioned bounds to the stake and stones first mentioned, carrying a width of 30 feet as mentioned in a deed from the said Joseph Gannison to the said John McMaster.

All those lots, or parcels of land, with the buildings, erections, dams, bongs, and privileges, situate on the said Magaguadavic river, and conveyed by Reuben Brockway to James Allan Shaw and the said John McMaster in 1833.

All that lot or parcel of land, bounded westerly by the eastern shore of the Magaguadavic river, at the second Falls, near the boom, southerly by land, formerly owned by James Allan Shaw and the said late John McMaster, northerly by lands owned by James McMaster, and easterly by the rear line of the mill lands, together with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, containing 40 acres more or less.

That tract of land, lying and being at the second Falls of the Magaguadavic river, on the eastern side thereof, beginning at a stake and stones on the N. W. corner of a lot of land, heretofore owned by one John Oliver and marked number 10 in the plan of lots, thence running West to a cedar stake, and thence, down the river, containing 300 acres, more or less.

the said Magaguadavic river, on the eastern side thereof, beginning at a stake and stones on the N. W. corner of a lot of land, heretofore owned by one John Oliver and marked number 10 in the plan of lots, thence running West to a cedar stake, and thence, down the river, containing 300 acres, more or less.

That tract of land adjoining the above mentioned tract, conveyed by John Oliver to James Lee, being one half of lot, numbered five and six, lying on the Eastern shore of the said Magaguadavic river, near the boom, at the second Falls, bounded on the North by the South line of a lot of land owned by one Artemas Brockway, on the West by the said Magaguadavic river, on the South by the above mentioned tract of 300 acres, and on the East by the rear line of the same tract, called the Mill Farm Lot, and extending in width twenty rods more or less, with the saw mills, privileges, &c. belonging to the same.

That lot of land at the lower Falls of the said Magaguadavic river, known as lot number fifteen, formerly owned by Jonathan Wallace.

In the Parish of St. Patrick.

That tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the district of Passamaquoddy upon the North East of the Grand Bay, running East sixty chains, bounded upon land granted to Augustus Odellum, Esquire, thence North two hundred chains, thence West one hundred chains, thence South one hundred and forty, thence along the different courses of the shore to the first mentioned corner, and containing by estimation 2000 acres, more or less.

That certain lot of land, lying and being in the Parish of St. Stephen, and near the Southern point, and being the East side of the same, in the bay of Passamaquoddy, at or near the entrance of the Digdegushie river.

That certain lot of land, lying and being on the said Digdegushie river, known and distinguished as lot number forty one, granted to one Thomas Fitzsimmons, in the grant to Archibald Williamson and others, and conveyed by Margaret Campbell to the said John McMaster.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 7th Sept. 1846.

TO JOURNEYMEN TIN PLATE WORKERS.

HIGH Wages and constant employment will be given to a man who thoroughly understands his business.

THOS. SAMPSON, St. Andrews, 27th Oct. 1846.



A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

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

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by the Subscribers. A liberal discount made to retailers.

THOMAS SIME, Agent for the Proprietors.

St. Andrews, June 8, 1845.

13th MAY, 1846

WM. WHITLOCK.

Has Just Received and offers for Sale at his Store, South side of the MARKET-SQUARE,

Best and best Flour, Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Crackers, Pot & Navy Bread, PORK, BEEF, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, BEANS, Rice, Cheese, Ham, Vinegar, OIL, Northern Grass & Clover Seed, NAILS, Window Glass, ROOTS, Shoes, HATS, Pepper, Mustard, Starch, Spices, TOBACCO, Cigars, Soap, Candles, PLOUGHES, Hoes, Manure & Hay Forks, AXES, Shingles and other Hatchets, French and American Paper Hangings, Saws, Water Pails and other Wooden Ware, Dried Apples, Salabras, with a Variety of other Articles, which will be sold at very moderate prices.

St. Andrews, May 13, 1846.

To Let.

The HOUSE and Dwelling on the Market-Wharf, occupied at present by Capt. James McMaster—Possession given on the 1st May.

F. A. BABCOCK.

Wanted to Charter.

A Vessel of 200 or 250 Tons, for a Port in the West Indies.

Wanted to Charter a Ship of 300 to 500 tons, for Liverpool.

Apply to JOHN WILSON, 1900 K & WILSON.

June 10, 1846.

## Extensive Supply of SPRING GOODS.

MOCK & WILSON.

HAIR, just received, best Silk, and other goods, an EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

DRY GOODS, of all varieties including Cottons, Cloths, Ladies' Shawls and Hosiery, of Women and girls' best Silk, Clothing of the latest fashions, &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery, Cotton Cakes, Pins and Thread, &c.

A large and general assortment of STEEL & SHEET CHANDLERY, Crockeryware, &c.

The Hundred Lard Oil, and Vaseline, &c.

With which the above goods are supplied, and which are all of the best quality, and at the lowest prices.

June 10, 1846.

GOLDEN FLEECE.

The subscribers have received by the Bristol, 'Java', 'Spartan', 'Horn', and 'Speed' from Liverpool, 1000 yards of 'Golden Fleece', 1000 yards of 'Favourite', and 1000 yards of 'Lady', &c. &c.

London.

840 PIERCE, CARRIAGES, COACHES, &c.

1. Faint Dissect, newest style in England, and Ireland, 2240.

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## HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CONNECTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Incorporated in 1819, with a Capital of \$1,500,000.

This first established Institution, has for more than twenty years transacted its extensive business, on the most just and liberal principles, paying its losses with promptness.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agent for St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company, are now prepared to make risks on every description of Property, against loss or damage by Fire.

St. Andrews, May 25. THOMAS SIME.

Shoemakers Wanted.

WANTED immediately by the Subscribers, FOUR JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, who will receive fair wages and steady employment.

August 25. JOHN McFARLAN.

ST. ANDREWS HOTEL.

WM. ROSS.

Thanking for patronage he has received, and respectfully informing his friends and the Public, that he has removed to the House lately occupied by B. R. Fitzgerald, which has undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up for the reception of Travellers and others. The situation is central, being in the immediate vicinity of the Market Wharf. The manager pledges himself that no effort on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction to all those who may favor this Establishment with their patronage, by being to merit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon him since his commencement.

N. B.—Good Stabling, and an experienced Hostler.

St. Andrews, May 6, 1846.

MAIL STAGE.

ST. ANDREW'S & ST. STEPHEN'S.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past favors, and respectfully intimating to his Friends and the Public generally that he continues to run a mail stage between St. Andrews and St. Stephen, leaving St. Andrews on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock, and returning to St. Andrews on Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock.

A comfortable stage and good horses, being kept on the route, and every attention will be paid to the comfort of Passengers.

Light freight taken on moderate terms.

THOMAS HARDY.

STAGE BETWEEN SAINT ANDREWS and FREDERICTON.

THE Subscribers, in the Public, that he has contracted to run a Weekly Stage between Saint Andrews and Fredericton, leaving Fredericton every Wednesday Morning at 10 o'clock, and St. Andrews every Friday Morning at 10 o'clock. The Stage Horses are kept at Segre's Hotel, Fredericton, and at Segre's Hotel, St. Andrews. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Passengers, and every effort will be made to make the stage as comfortable as possible.

JOSEPH LEAVITT.

St. Andrews, 12th May, 1846.

Apprentice Wanted.

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

STANDARD OFFICE.

Brandy, Geneva, Wines.

See King's from Universal.

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## THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

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