

The Standard.

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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From our Correspondent Jack Robinson!

FREDERICTON, 17th Feb. 1846.

Mr. Editor,

Thursday last, being the day appointed to go into consideration of the Governor's Message, was something like a Field Day here, but the dominant party having obtained a decision in their favour, there was little room for opposition, and therefore the debate was neither long nor animated. After the messages were read announcing to the House that the Queen had received the address of last winter, and had been graciously pleased to approve of the same.

Mr. Wilton objected to the message as being merely the Governor's sine declaration on a most important matter at issue between His Excellency and the House, and that although it went so far as to inform the House that Her Majesty had decided in their favour, it was not the despatch in answer to the address. He reviewed with more than usual calmness the principal points in dispute; affirmed, that in all previous cases of the kind the House, on appeal to the Throne, had ever been found correct; and concluded, by moving, that application be made to His Excellency for further information.

Mr. Hazen declared that Sir William had received a public despatch in answer to the address; that the decision had been given in a private despatch, wherein His Excellency was directed to give the House certain information, which had all been given. The House had been informed that their address to the Queen had been graciously received; that their moderate course had been approved; that in refusing to define abstract principles of Government they had acted wisely, and that Mr. Reade did not belong to the class of persons eligible for the office.

Mr. End expressed himself satisfied with the explanation; spoke well of the Governor, and blamed the members of the late Council in severe terms.

Mr. Simonds, denied what Mr. End had stated, and called it "false slander"; was sorry that Mr. Reade's appointment was cancelled; and declared that the Governor's power to place the members of the Council was in the hands of the House, and not in the hands of the Governor.

Mr. End replied in very severe terms. Mr. Simonds, out of respect to a defeated opponent, would seek no further information; he begged Mr. Simonds for granting Mr. End a vote.

After a few further remarks from Hazen, Wilton, and Fisher, no Responsible Government.

Mr. Barbicane rose, and reading a verse of a song, exhorted over the downfall of the Council in terms not unlike those of the Psalmist, when assembled in the hope of Oregon to thank him for the downfall of Samson their enemy.

The despatch on the subject of the College was then read, and after some discussion this was referred to a select committee to report thereon, and the debate closed.

Since that time a great number of local Bills have passed without much discussion. One Bill passed to allow justices in their General Sessions to levy assessments, with the consent of the Grand Jury, to the amount of £120 without any special enactment. The Bill to establish the Road from Brockway's to Saint Stephen as a Great Road, passed the House and was sent to the Council for concurrence.

There was something like a drawn battle to day between the six Saint John's members on the one side, and all the rest of the House on the other. It appeared that some years ago the people of Saint John built a Penitentiary, which, to confine to hard labour had people of both sexes.

Having contracted a heavy debt for the building and only paid a part of it, they offered to give it up for the use of the whole Province as a receptacle for all Thieves and other blackguards that might be found there, provided the Province would pay the balance of the debt. An act was accordingly passed about five years since, wherein, the Province became bound to pay £4000 by annual payments of £500 each. It now appears that there is over £1000 more of the old debt due, and Mr. Simonds brought in a Bill to get the Province to pay that also. The debate was carried on with much animation for half the day, when on a division the six men of Saint John appeared on the one side, and all the rest of the House on the other.

No more at present from Your obt. servant, JACK ROBINSON.

First Minister.—There was one of the largest congregations ever known at a village church, not twenty miles from Ipswich, a short time since, during a visit of Sir Robert Peel at the seat of a gentleman in the parish. The rural population went with the full expectation of hearing the Premier preach, having been informed that he was the first minister.

WORK FOR THE NEW COLONIAL MINISTER.

(From the Colonial Gazette.)

After such a predecessor, Mr. Gladstone is entitled to every consideration that can be afforded him consistently with the safety of the colonies. The necessities of party arrangements, rather than any peculiar aptitude for the department or acquaintance with its details, have placed him in the Colonial office. It is now a new field for him, and he will be embarrassed by the tone and temper of the office. But Mr. Gladstone, though more of a bookman than a practical statesman, possesses powers of continuous regulated application, a naturally clear and strong intellect carefully cultivated, a kindly disposition, and a conscientious desire to do what is right. He is entitled to no slight degree of confidence and forbearance; but the state of the colonies is such that he cannot afford to lose a moment before setting earnestly to work.

The West Indies require delicate and careful handling; and here alone, of all the colonial groups, Mr. Gladstone may expect to be watched at first with something approaching distrust. The family name does not stand very high at present in the West Indies; and the part taken by Mr. Gladstone in the sugar discussions has not tended to make him an exception to the feeling generally entertained towards the family. We believe that in the part he took, he acted perfectly conscientiously, though it must be confessed he betrayed not a little of the over-weening confidence in his own views and knowledge that characterise the college logic. He can facilitate immigration—for an adequate supply of combined continuous labour is the great want of this group. He can in the Crown colonies, by direct prescript, and the chartered colonies by judicious negotiation, contribute in so far to regulate railway enterprise, that its benefits may be enjoyed with comparative exemption from its contingent dangers. He can give representative institutions to the great colonies of Guyana and Trinidad.

In Canada he has to replace Lord Metcalfe. The career of that great and good man as Governor of Canada, it must not be forgotten, was exceptional and exceptional. We fought his battle unflinchingly, and do not regret having done so. But the onward collision between Lord Metcalfe and his original Cabinet diverted him (unavoidably) from the prosecution of a preconceived system of policy, to battle with circumstances.

In justice to Lord Metcalfe—whatever offence we may give—we exonerate him from all blame in the collision; we repeat in his retirement what we said when he was in office, that the donkey like presumption of Mr. Baldwin, the cold heartedness of Mr. Lafontaine, and the low rabid virulence of Mr. Hincks, were alone to blame for the partial arrangement of the constitutional progress of Canada. But now that Lord Metcalfe is removed, a free field lies open to his successor: he can begin de novo, and ought to ask nothing about preceding trends. He ought to govern constitutionally by the Canadians; and to that end take the best men he can find anywhere, who, in the sincerity of patriotism, will act honestly along with him, and can command the confidence of their countrymen.

A man is wanted to govern Canada who thoroughly knows the country, its institutions, and its inhabitants. He must be familiar with the working of Parliament, and Parliamentary forms in this country. He must have a system of which he never loses sight, though he may keep it in abeyance when it would be inappropriate to insist upon it. He must have the talent of working by others; of leaving all the burden of details to his Ministers, yet of attending to all they do, and imperceptibly guiding them, so that under him they can accomplish what of themselves they could not.

The seaboard provinces also require looking after. Prince Edward's Island built on the water, making no industrial progress, and festering with sorrows. In New Brunswick, what Judge Halliburton would call "blue-nosed" luxuriates rankly. Perhaps the best thing that could be done for the seaboard provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, would be to combine them, by an incorporating union, under one Government; but in that case another and very different man from Lord Falkland would be required at the head of affairs. Newfoundland, from its insular and isolated position, must of necessity remain a separate province.

Mr. Gladstone will find his hands full if he incline to do his duty, as we feel confident he does. Alone, he cannot do it; and, with out making any personal reflections, the office is an inadequate instrument. His staff needs to be both augmented and reorganised.

"MORRIS, TONKIN."—A Weardale Doctor was lately summoned to a cottage, at Harwood-in-Teesdale, and found a boy-patient in need of his services. "Put out your tongue," said the Doctor. The lad stared like a "gas vivant." "Mr. good

boy," repeated the medical man, "let me see your tongue." "Talk English, Doctor," said the mother, and then turning to her son, she cried, "Hoppen thy gobblet and push out thee lollip!" The lad loited out his tongue in a moment.

CATO REDIVIVUS.

A new Edition, with Improvements, by Senator Allen.

My voice is still for war! Odds niggers! can the Senate long debate Which of the two to choose, "the whole or none?"

No, let us rise at once, snatch up our broomsticks, And with the force of forty thousand wild cats, Set on John Bull, eat up the Rocky Mountain.

Pump dry the Atlantic, and charge home upon him. Perhaps some fist more knuckly than the rest, May smash his ribs and give him a sound licking.

Rise! fathers, rise! the coons demand your help: Rise and revenge your murdered musquashes Or lose their skins. The corps of slaughtered woodchucks

Mature the fields of Oregon, while we Sit here on wages of eight dollars a day, Besides the plunder of red tape and pen-knives,

Chopping cold logic on a "previous question." Halloo! betwixt a paltry hawk and buzzard, While this great cause impends, whether we shall

Now sacrifice our pantaloons to honor, Or wear them out with 'long heroic sitting, Rouse up, for shame! ye western snapping-turtles,

And show yourselves true sons of gunpowder! Rouse up, ye horse and alligator Trojans; Rouse up, I say: our brothers of old Bunker's

Flourish their speeches, and cry out, or battle! Tom Thumb's great shade complains that we are slow

And Falstaff's ghost walks unrevenged among us.

"The supposed Expresses."—There is a great deal of speculation afloat in the papers and in private circles as to the cause of the sailing of the clipper "Romer" from New York on the 9th instant, and the movement of an Express Messenger from New York through this city to Portland and perhaps to the British Provinces. The wisest way for all parties would perhaps be to take the course of the old lady, who having nearly wrapt herself to death in reflecting upon a story of a pestilential disease which, it was said, had broken out among the Arabs, said—"At last I called to my mind that Scripture, 'What need ye care Betty?' and gave up crying." Since we cannot help the project if it suits our plans, or prevent it if it does not, we may as well wait till we learn what it is, before detaching much thought to it.

To keep our readers advised of the opinions of the day, however, we may state that some continue to consider the pilot boat an express either of our Government or the British Government; others suppose it to be a "half speculation"—which others consider rather fresh; and still others suppose it to be an express for the London Chronicle office. Perhaps the most probable supposition with regard to both these movements is that, more is expected from the return of the messengers, than from their original expeditions.—The one via Portland is probably to arrange an express overland from Halifax with the Cambria's news, and it may be expected that the pilot boat will bring back news worth paying for, by selecting a proper time to start between two steamers.—Boston Advertiser

"The Buckeye Women."—The ladies of Ohio are regular armazons when they have a will to exterminate a social pest in the shape of a liquor distiller, as may be inferred from the following incident related in the last Western Washingtonian.

In Medina county the last distillery has been stopped, and converted into a Temperance Hall by the ladies. The incident related by the delegate from that county is as follows: The ladies appointed a committee of six to wait upon the distiller and request him to desist. He refused—but it happened that the husband of a lady in the neighborhood (who was a strong abolitionist) was in the habit of visiting the distillery, and remaining often days at a time, in the most beastly state of intoxication. She had often remonstrated with the distiller but to no effect, he would sell. One day he had been absent longer than usual; she went to the distillery to hunt him. The distiller informed her that he was not there, she persisted in the declaration that he was. He attempted to put her out, when she turned upon him and threw him into a mud-hole some two feet deep, and his clerk coming to the rescue she treated him in the same way. She then

found her husband lying in a dying state in the office. She lifted him up, supported his feeble frame to her humble home, told the distiller that she would give him three days to close up business, and if he did not, she would bring a reinforcement of ladies and tear it down. On the second day he sent her word that he had closed up, and opened his distillery for a temperance meeting.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

February 10.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all Decked Vessels and Boats claiming Bounty under the Act for the encouragement of the Fisheries.

Ordered, That Messrs. Boyd, Payne, and S. Earle, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copy of any Despatch or Despatches which may have been received from Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the contemplated Railway of Railways throughout this Province; together with copies of any correspondence which His Excellency may have had with the Governments of the adjoining Colonies regarding Railway Communication; as well as any other information in His Excellency's possession which he may be pleased to afford.

Ordered, That Messrs. Partelow, Rankin, and W. H. Street, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Boyd, presented a Petition from B. R. Fitzgerald, of Saint Andrews, praying a return of Export Duty paid by him on a Cargo of Lumber shipped to Jamaica on the thirteenth April last; referred to the Committee of Trade.

Mr. Partelow presented a Petition from Ward, W. Crookshank, M. Jarvis, Kirk, H. DeVeber, V. Thurgar, and 1209 others, Merchants, Bankers, Ship-Owners, Traders, Mechanics, and other inhabitants of Saint John, praying that an Act may pass for the encouragement of the establishment of a Railway between St. John, and the Grand Falls, via Fredericton and Woodstock, and for such Provincial aid towards the accomplishment of that great undertaking as to the House may seem meet; referred to the Committee appointed on the second day of February instant, to take into consideration the construction of a Railway throughout the Province.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

February 10.

The Hon. Mr. Wyer, presented a Petition from B. R. Fitzgerald, of Saint Andrews, in Charlotte County, praying a return of Duties paid by him in April last.

The Hon. Mr. Hatch, presented the following Petitions:—

A Petition from the President and Directors of the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, praying a sum of money to enable them to procure Seed Potatoes from abroad, to supply such persons as may be considered entitled to assistance, subject to such regulations as the General Assembly may think proper to prescribe; and

A Petition from the Trustees of the Estate of the late James Rait, praying that certain sums of money paid into the Crown Land Office, by the said James Rait, in his lifetime, and not credited in Account, should be repaid to the Trustees, for the reason set forth.

February 11.

The Hon. Mr. Hatch, presented the following Petitions:—

A Petition from Walton M. Andrews, and 120 other inhabitants of St Andrews, praying a modification of the Import Duties on Flour and other articles;

A Petition from Nathaniel Doggen, of the Island of Grand Manan, setting forth an act of incendiarism his property, while pursuing his duty as Wreck Master at that Island, and praying relief for losses sustained in discharge of his duty; and

A Petition from the Reverend William McDonald, Roman Catholic Pastor at Saint George, with 58 others, praying that an Act may pass to enable the Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick to hold Real Estate belonging to their Church.

Ordered, That the said Petitions be received and lie on the Table.

SECURITY EXTRAORDINARY. An old money-grub in the city of Glasgow, who discounted bills for his friends "on promise to pay" and who held good back security in the shape of underdressed, was applied to by a friend to cash a small bill for him, when old Discount required additional security. The friend, who little expected a request of the kind, flew into a rage. "Security, sir? I'll

give the d—l for security." "Well then," exclaimed the bill-discounter, "just bring him forward; and as I ne'er ha'e seen the gentleman, get a decent man to say that it's really him, and ye'll get the silver."

Melancholy Accident.—A melancholy accident took place at Marginal on Friday last. As a son, child of Mr. W. Brown, Blacksmith, aged about eight years, was running about her father's mill, her clothes were accidentally caught by an upright shaft, which was employed to drive a carding Mill in connection with the other machinery, and which was revolving at the time with great velocity. Her clothes were wrapt round the shaft, and she was whirled round with much rapidity, her head striking at each turn against a post near by, so that she was dead before the mill could be stopped. Her father was immediately at the spot; but could not save her.—East. Chron.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. We learn, from the Missionary Record, that the Colonial Committee have unanimously resolved, as a means of immediate and temporary relief, to offer £100 a year for five years, to each of the five Missionaries, (being a sum of £2,500) who may be willing to accept the situation and labour under the supervision of the respective Synods in the Colonies. The Committee are now waiting for an opportunity to appoint those Missionaries, and they have requested their brethren in the Ministry throughout the country, to make every effort within their respective bounds, to find persons qualified and inclined to undertake this important Mission.—Halifax Guardian.

The attention of the friends of the Free Church of Scotland, appears to be principally directed at present to the Maine scheme. Meetings have already been held in different parts of the country, for raising funds for this object, and at present, Mr. Edinborough, Mr. Guthrie, the chief speaker, is at the head of the movement, in all parts of the country, to support this scheme. The

An old Man's War.—A correspondent of the Colonial Magazine, writing of a war, in the December number, remarks: "At this time of course, as a young man, I was much given to soldier reflection on this sort of war, but as I become older, and experience and increased knowledge expand the mind, I am now taking a very casual view of the matter, and can be altogether disinterested in the idea that it is, turn about, if it is not a war for excuse, a great deal of personal creatures, Christians, and so forth, and so forth, up in a shining host to be sent to fight with body and soul, they have to die and mangle their own species. And this without any personal animosity, or hatred, or hatred? Nay, not only that, but more to the point, when they have done their work, and those whom they are sent to fight to death by the hand, and having all manner of kind and pleasing things to them, although they were most bitter enemies? Can any conduct be more inconsistent, more unreasonable? And yet, it is the way of being rational, refined, and most humane beings!"

WESTERN RILLS. The Rev. Dr. Beecher said, on a public occasion, that he had a dream, which, like other dreams, did not exactly explain itself, and in which some of the natural objects had the power of speech. "He was travelling near the source of the Mississippi, and in passing over a rough country, at every short distance met little women, which he could step over; but all of them sang the same song. At last he asked one where she was going. 'Why,' replied the little girl, 'I am going to New Orleans. I heard the people there went a great canal a thousand miles long and fifteen hundred feet wide, and I am going to help to make it. And pray, what can you do? I don't know what I can do, but I shall be there.' And so saying, she stepped on. He came to another, and asked the same question, and received the same answer. All were hurrying on to make the grand canal, on which steamships of the West, with their heavy burdens, were to be transported. On the heads of the Alleghany, the Scioto, and the Mississippi, he found thousands more of these little women, hurrying on by the same impulse, and which, while he yet spoke to them, hurried out of sight. Now, knew what it could do, but all were determined to do something. He passed on the mighty Mississippi, and there he found the canal was made! The noble steamships rode proudly on its surface; and as it was diminished, they were again replenished to the brim by every mountain-spring and every stream. Thus do the little rills under the stream, the stream the river, till the united waters of the whole point on their way rejoicing to the glorious ocean.

So is man to the mass, and the mass to the grand tide of human effort. Each little mortal, weak and weary, though he be, can do something in making up the mighty stream.

European Intelligence.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech.

The Queen went in state to-day to the House of Lords to open the Session of Parliament with a Speech from the Throne.

Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform.

Her Majesty having passed through the Royal Gallery, which was much crowded, entered the House of Lords, and after the usual formalities, delivered the following most gracious speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It gives me great satisfaction again to meet you in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of returning to your assistance and advice.

"I continue to receive, from my Allies, and from other Foreign Powers, the strongest assurances of their desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

"I rejoice that in concert with the Emperor of Russia, and through the success of our joint mediation, I have been enabled to adjust the differences which had long prevailed between the Ottoman Porte and the King of Persia, and has seriously endangered the tranquillity of the East.

"For several years a desolating and sanguinary warfare has afflicted the States of the Rio de la Plata. The commerce of all nations has been interrupted, and acts of barbarity have been committed unknown to the practice of civilized people. In conjunction with the King of the French I am endeavoring to effect the pacification of these States.

"The convention concluded with France in the course of the last year for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, is about to be carried into immediate execution by the active co-operation of the two Powers on the coast of Africa.

"It is my desire that our present union, and the good understanding which so happily exists between us, may always be employed to promote the interests of humanity and to secure the peace of the world.

"I regret that the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States, in respect to the territory on the North Western Coast of America, although they have been made the subject of repeated negotiations, still remain unsettled.

"You may be assured that no effort consistent with national honour shall be wanting on my part to bring this question to an early and peaceful termination.

"I have no doubt that the estimates for the year will be laid before you at an early period.

"Although I am deeply sensible of the importance of enforcing economy in all branches of the expenditure, yet I have been compelled by the exigencies of the public service, and to the state of our naval and military establishments, to propose some increase in the estimates which provide for their efficiency.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have observed with deep regret the very recent outbreak in which the crime of deliberate assassination has been of late committed in Ireland.

"It will be your duty to consider whether any measures can be devised, calculated to give increased protection to life and to bring to justice the perpetrators of such dreadful crimes.

"I have to lament that in consequence of the failure of the potato crop in several parts of the United Kingdom, there will be a deficient supply of an article of food which forms the chief subsistence of great numbers of my people.

"The distress by which the plant has been affected, has prevailed to the greatest extent in Ireland.

"I have adopted all such precautions as it may in my power to take, for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings which may be caused by this calamity; and I shall confidently rely on your co-operation in devising such other measures, for effecting the same benevolent purpose, as may require the sanction of the Legislature.

"I have great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measures which you have presented to me from time to time, calculated to extend commerce, to stimulate skill and industry, in the pursuit of industry and the restoration of the domestic duties.

"The prosperous state of the revenue, the increased demand for labour, and the general improvement which has taken place in the internal condition of the country are strong testimonies in favour of the course you have pursued.

"I am anxious to take into your early consideration whether the principles on which you have acted may not with advantage be yet more extensively applied, and whether it may not be in your power, after a careful review of existing duties upon many articles, the produce or manufacture of other countries, to make such further reductions and remissions as may tend to ensure the continuance of the great benefits, to which I have adverted, and by enlarging our commercial intercourse to strengthen the bonds of amity with Foreign Powers.

"Any measures which you may adopt for effecting these great objects will, I am convinced, be accompanied by such precautions as shall prevent permanent loss to the revenue, or injurious results to any of the great interests of the country.

"I have full reliance on your just and dispassionate consideration of matters so deeply affecting the public welfare.

"It is my earnest prayer that, with the blessing of Divine Providence on your counsels, you may be enabled to promote friendly feelings between different classes of my subjects,

to provide additional security for the continuance of peace, and to maintain contentment and happiness at home, by increasing the comforts and bettering the condition of the great body of my people.

Her Majesty having concluded her address, rose from the throne, and quitted the House with the same state in which she entered.

The State Procession returned in the same order to the Palace, the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice Chamberlain receiving Her Majesty and the Prince at the grand entrance.

The Queen emphasized the portions of the speech which referred to the continuance of peace and to the reduction of the tariff.

The Earl of Home moved the address in a brief speech, in which he glanced at most of the topics touched upon in the speech from the throne. He concluded with reading the words of the address, which merely echoed the speech.

Lord De Ros seconded the address, and expressed a hope that our pacific relations with America would not be disturbed by the Oregon dispute.

The Duke of Richmond made an angry attack on the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and the conduct of the Anti-Corn Law League.

Lord Stanley stated that he left the Cabinet because he thought that the proposed scheme would not give sufficient protection to the agriculturists.

The address was carried without a division.

On the first night of the Parliamentary session, the ministerial and opposition leaders both volunteered explanations on the circumstances which led to the late ministerial crises.

Sir Robert Peel, it would seem, supported by two or three of his colleagues wished to open the ports for the admission of Corn duty free, when the potato disease became alarming. The majority of the Cabinet opposed his views; and finding their differences only widened by discussion, they went in a body to the Isle of Wight where the Queen was then staying, and placed their resignations in her hands. The subsequent results are patent to the world.

The Cabinet remains as apparently united as if they had been expressly installed in power to carry out the Free trade principles of Cobden and his allies.

Differential Timber Duties.—Sir R. Peel's proposed reduction of the duties on Timber is ultimately to reduce the differential duties on foreign timber from 25s. to 15s., but he did not propose to do so immediately. He would, when he brought the question forward, move that from the 15th of April, 1847, the duty should be reduced by the sum of 5s. and that a further reduction of 5s. should be made on the 5th of April, 1848—Upon a second motion, the reduction would be 6s. in 1847, and another 6s. in 1848. On the smaller descriptions of timber, such as oak, spruce, &c., the reduction would be proportionate; but he would reserve his opinion as to whether such reduction should not be almost immediate.

The Corn Laws.—As above stated, he proposes to abolish tolls and unconditionally, on the first of February, 1849, and in the meantime a modified sliding scale is to be substituted for the one at present in existence. For instance, when the price of Corn is under 45s., the duty will be 10s.; when above 45s. and under 49s., 9s. and so on, the duty declining 1s. with a rise in the price of 1s. until the price reaches 53s., when a permanent duty of 4s. is to take place. In order to propitiate the landlord class, sums of money are to be advanced by Government for the improvement of Agriculture. The law of settlement is to be altered, so that after a certain residence of five years in a manufacturing district, the peasant who has left the plough for the factory, must receive parochial aid, if he requires it, from the place of his adoption; and not the place of his birth; the same rule to be applied to his children and his widow. Moreover, the highway revenue is to be remodelled on a plan which is to give a tug at the agricultural pulley; and various other charges, hitherto paid out of the county rates, such as the expenses of convicted prisoners, of prosecutions at seasons, the education of work-house children, &c. are to be paid to future by the State.

The markets are all, more or less, affected by the Premier's financial policy; and business can hardly be expected to resume a healthy tone until it is known whether the measure will pass or be rejected—whether there will be a dissolution this year or next.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—In the House of Commons, on the 23d Jan., Mr. Hume, after complimenting Sir Robert Peel upon his proposed liberal policy, said: "There was one other point to which he would refer, and it was, to express a hope that the right hon. baronet would continue to maintain the good understanding which, from Her Majesty's speech, appeared to prevail between France and England. (Hear, hear.) It was in the power of the British Government, united with that of France, to command the peace of the world. (Hear, hear.) Quarrels might take place between different nations, but those two great nations united would prevent war. (Hear.) There was a paragraph in the speech referring to the state of our relations with the United States; and he must say that he thought her Majesty's expressions on this subject highly proper and becoming. He thought too, that the paragraph which recommended an increase in the army and navy estimates, one of the best, under present circumstances, in the whole speech; (hear, hear) and he saw it with considerable gratification when he found the chief magistrate of a great country, from whom he expected better things, venture to set at naught all those rules and regulations which

civilized nations observed towards each other. It would be acting contrary to the whole tenor of his life, which had been to support the most efficient, useful, and proper powers of the government, but to approve of this part of the speech, and to say there was a disposition on the part of the House to place at her Majesty's command those means which would maintain in the honor of the country. (Cheers.)

Sir Robert Peel—I never entertained the slightest apprehension that any contrast between the language employed in Her Majesty's Speech in reference to those unfortunate disputes that still prevail between this country and America, and that which has been used by the chief magistrate of the United States, would have been made in this House. I never thought that that could have been mistaken or misrepresented. We have no hesitation in announcing our sincere desire for the interests of this country, for the interests of the United States, and for the interests of the civilized world, in continuing to strain every effort which is consistent with national honor, for the purpose of amicably terminating those disputes. (Hear, hear.) I never had any apprehension that our intentions or our language would be misrepresented; and the speech which the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) the uniform and consistent advocate for the strictest economy, has just made, confirms me that my anticipations will not be disappointed. (Cheers.) And if any proposal which Her Majesty's Government may feel it to be their duty to make for the maintenance of essential rights, or of the national honour, shall be volunteered and supported by this House, then let me not be mistaken. I think it would be the greatest misfortune if a contest about the Oregon, between two such powers as England and the United States, could not, by the exercise of moderation and good sense, be brought to a perfectly honorable and satisfactory conclusion. (Cheers.)

The principal features of Sir R. Peel's measure are the following:

First, A Total *Repel* of the *Corn Laws* after three years (1st February 1849), with very moderate rates of duty from the present time, (between 4s. and 10s. per quarter on wheat.)

Second, *Free Admission* immediately of Corn from all the Colonies, of Foreign Cattle, Mutton or Indian Corn, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Vegetables, Bacon, Beef, both fresh and salted, and Pork.

Third, A reduction of one half in the duties on Foreign Butter, Cheese, Hops, Fat, and Cider.

Fourth, A Reduction of 3s. 6d. per cwt. in the differential duty on Foreign Free Lard, Sugar, and the protection on British Free Lard, Sugar, by that amount.

Fifth, A Reduction of one duty on Grass and Clover Seeds to a very small rate.

Sixth, A Reduction of the duty on Foreign Spirits from 22s. 10d. to 15s. per gallon.

Seventh, A Total *Repel* of the duties on Foreign Cottons, Woollens, and Linens, with a great reduction on Silks.

Eighth, A Reduction of one half in the duties on Foreign Clothings, Boots and Shoes, manufactures of Metals, and Cutlery.

Ninth, A Total *Repel* of the Duty on dissolved Hops; and a reduction of the duties on Foreign Tallow, Soap and Candles.

Tenth, A further but undoubted reduction of the Timber Duties.

Eleventh, An alteration of Highway and County Rates, and an alteration in the Law of Settlement favourable to the Agricultural Districts.

There is to be no increase of the Income Tax.

It is stated that her Majesty will visit Holland in May or June next.

It is said that after the resignation of Lord Lyndhurst, which is likely soon to take place, Sir Robert Peel intends dividing the political from the judicial functions, by which the office of Lord Chancellor will cease to be affected by ministerial changes.

Lord Morpeth has given his name to a document prepared by the Peace Society, recommending addresses from merchants and other classes in this country, to similar classes in the United States, in favour of perpetual amity, and the reference of all points of misunderstanding to the arbitration of disinterested parties.

The French Government has determined upon spending between four and five millions sterling in increasing its navy, to be spread over seven years, at the rate of about half a million sterling per annum.

Mr. Cobden has published an address to the farmers of England on the proposition of Sir R. Peel relative to corn. His object is to convince them that it is better for their interests, in every point of view, to have the Corn Laws repealed at once, instead of waiting for the ministerial term of three years.

Ireland.—Circumstances of a most important nature have occurred in Ireland since the sailing of the Midway, on the 16th ult. The state of this distracted country remains in several parts, in anarchy and confusion—the laws set at defiance, life and property insecure, and assassinations and agrarian outrages the order of the day. The executive feeling the imperative necessity of putting an end to such insubordination, have been obliged to proclaim several baronies in the county of Limerick, and it is not improbable that county, notorious for its blood stained crimes—Tipperary, will ere long be placed under the same surveillance. The latest accounts from the sister country contain particulars of the most horrid, bold, and barbarous outrages.

Mr. O'Connell continued his repeal agitation until the 26th ult., when he left the country, leaving gentlemen to manage the business in his absence, while he took his seat in Par-

liament to advocate the abolition of the Corn Laws, and vote for cheap bread. Prior to leaving Dublin, there was a meeting of the Members of Parliament. This meeting was held at Radley's Commercial Buildings, the 23d ult. Mr. O'Connell opened the business by asking if there were any gentlemen present who were prepared to support the views of the Dublin Evening Mail, with regard to the formation of an "Irish Party." If there were any such person present, let him hold up his hand. This invitation not being complied with, the hon. gentleman said, that part of the business being disposed of, it remained for them to consider what course the Irish Members ought to pursue under existing circumstances.

MAILS FOR ENGLAND.

Days on which the Mails for England will close, at the Post Office, in this Town.	
Thursday 26th February	at 5 1/2 A.M.
Tuesday 26th March	" "
Tuesday 28th April	" "
Thursday 28th May	" "
Thursday 28th June	" "
Tuesday 28th July	" "
Thursday 13th August	" "
Tuesday 27th September	" "
Thursday 13th October	" "
Tuesday 27th November	" "

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1846.

ST. ANDREWS COUNTY BOARD.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
Director next week—Wm. Whitlock.
T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.
Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

ST. ANDREWS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.
Director this week—Jacob Paul.
J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephen's Church.
G. D. KIRK, Esq., President.
Director next week—G. S. Hill.
Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 1.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.
Liverpool, Feb. 4. Montreal, Feb. 14.
London, Feb. 3. Quebec, Feb. 14.
Edinburgh, Feb. 2. Halifax, Feb. 19.
Paris, Feb. 1. New York, Feb. 23.
Toronto, Feb. 11. Boston, Feb. 21.

Arrival of the CAMBRIA.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS—REDUCTION OF DUTIES, &c.

The Cambria arrived at Halifax, on the 17th inst. in twelve and half days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inst. extracts from which will be found in our columns this day.

The news is highly important—Sir Robert Peel has developed his future commercial policy; he appears to have adopted the principle—that duties should be levied for revenue and not for protection—he proposes to reduce the duty on foreign timber from 25s. to 15s. but not immediately. When he brings the measure forward, he will move that from the 15th of April 1847, the duty should be reduced by the sum of 5s., and that a further reduction of 5s. should be made on the 5th April, 1848.

Parliament was opened by Her Majesty on the 22d Jan. The Speech will be found in another column.

The English news was received here via Boston on Sunday morning last, while the Mail via Halifax had not arrived at St. John on Monday at 12 o'clock, and has not been received here up to the present time (Wednesday, 4 p.m.) These grievances have been frequently pointed out, and petitions forwarded upon the subject, but without producing any effect. Many persons in consequence of the delay between Halifax and St. John have directed their correspondents in England to send their letters via Boston.

During the time the English Mail was received via New York, our Postmaster here has frequently despatched the English letters by express to Halifax; and this generous spirit of accommodation is an example well worthy of being copied by the Postmaster at Halifax.

Wilmer and Smith's European Times, of Feb. 4, says:

The Steam ship Cambria, commanded by our excellent and esteemed friend, Captain Jenkins, takes out to-day the most important and gratifying intelligence that ever left the shores of Britain—Sir Robert Peel—England's powerful and brilliant Minister—has developed his future commercial policy. It is at once simple and comprehensive; and under its operation the exchange of commodities between this country and the United States will be carried to an extent, and will be mutually productive of advantages, greater—to quote, not irreverently, the words of the sacred volume—"than the eye hath seen, or the heart hath conceived." The new scheme embraces, with a full sense of their importance, the principles of free-trade repudiates all protection for commerce, manufactures, and agriculture; admits corn duty free at the end of three years, with a scale, in the interim, which will probably oscillate between 10 and 15 shillings per quarter, and once admits Indian corn and buckwheat free of all duty whatever. Great Britain, at the present moment, is in a blaze of excitement; men talk and think of nothing else; they have set their hearts upon securing the great fiscal scheme for the regeneration of the country, which the Premier has laid before Parliament, and they desire to curtail the period fixed for the total extinction of the Corn Laws. The friends of peace and progression on this side of the water, hope—earnestly and sincerely hope—that the new policy will build America to us by the ties of amity, brotherhood and interest, and that the miserable squabbling about a barren waste will give way to more liberal, enlarged and comprehensive views.

The American Overland Express which was run for the purpose of cutting off the Cambria's news, has resulted unfavourably. It appears, that immediately upon the Cambria's arrival at Halifax, the Express Agent sent a single bundle of English papers, jumped into a stage which was waiting, and was out almost immediately, he arrived at Greenville in about 12 hours, where the steamer Kennebec was waiting with steam up, and proceeded thence to Portland in her. The distance from Halifax to Portland was performed in 32 hours, and to Boston in 55 hours. The Cambria was detained three hours, and he made her passage to Boston in 23 1/2 hours, notwithstanding every one of the paddle floats were either damaged or broken off. Boston's Herald Express arrived at New York five hours and a half before the Cambria combination express, alluded to above.

Melancholy Accident.—On Sunday morning last, the body of Mr. James Watson, son of Mr. David Watson of this town, was discovered on the beach near the Market Wharf, his head lying on a piece of ice. It appears he was returning home on Friday night, about 10 o'clock during the severe snow storm of that evening, which drifted so much and the night being very dark—that it is supposed he missed his way and walked off the Wharf, and was killed instantly as he lay in the position in which he had fallen. Mr. Watson was a young man of sober and industrious habits. An inquest was held on the body before S. T. Gore Esq. coroner, and a verdict returned of "accidental death."

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED—
Feb. 20, Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Sundries.
—CLEARED—
Feb. 23, Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Ballast.

Vessels Spoken at Sea by Buque Plutus from Liverpool.

Jan. 7 Lat. 49° 08' N Long. 33° 29' W.
Brig Margaret of Gornmouth from Liverpool bound to Argyle N.S.

Jan. 11. Lat. 45° 09' N Long. 41° 40' W.
Brig Argyle of Yarmouth N.S. from St. John's N.B. bound to Liverpool.

Jan. 25 Lat. 36° N Long. 44° 40' W.
Barque Griffin of and bound to Boston from Palermo out 48 days all well.

Capt. Mack & Passengers return thanks to Capt. John Kelly of the am. Bqe. Griffin, for his kindness.

St. Andrews Hotel.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he intends resuming his business as Proprietor of the St. Andrews Hotel, on the 15th of April next, the present occupants' lease expiring at that time. The House will undergo a thorough repair and every exertion will be made to render the establishment worthy of a continuance of patronage.

Good Sabling, and a careful Groom will be in attendance.

L. L. COPELAND
St. Andrews, February 25, 1846.



SHERIFF'S SALES.
Real Estate of R. & J. Turner 14th March
Do Henry Seelye 14th March
Do John Carlyle 11th April
Do John Ray 11th do
Do Louis Frost 25th do
Do Wm. and James Hanson May 17.
Do John Lafferty 4th July.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 27th day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in St. Andrews.
ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Henry Seelye, of, in, and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the parish of St. George, on the eastern shore of Lake Utopia, containing 7 acres more or less, particularly described in a Deed thereof from Henry Seelye to Farnham D. Seelye, bearing date the 20th May last, which Deed has been registered in the County records.

Also.
All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Henry Seelye, of, in, and to that certain tract of land, situated in the parish of Penfield, containing 2500 acres, granted to the said Henry Seelye, by Letters Patent, bearing date the 26th Sept. 1838.

The same having been levied on, to satisfy an execution, issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Wm. Kerr, Thomas Turner, and John McKean, Trustees of the Estate of the late James Kerr, Esq. endorsed to levy £134 19 6d &c. &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, Aug. 4, 1845.

The above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 14th day of March next.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, Aug. 4, 1845.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 27th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.
ALL the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of RICHARD TURNER, of, in, and to that certain Farm, piece or parcel of land, situated at B. K. in the Parish of St. Patrick, containing 200 acres, more or less, with the dwelling house, barns, sheds, blacksmith's shop, grist mill, kiln frame, work shop, and other erections thereon.

Also.
ALL the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of RICHARD TURNER, of, in, and to that certain Farm, piece or parcel of land, situated at B. K. in the Parish of St. Patrick, containing 200 acres, more or less, with the dwelling house, barn, saw mill, kiln frame, work shop, and other erections thereon.

Also.
ALL the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of RICHARD TURNER, of, in, and to that certain Farm, piece or parcel of land, situated at B. K. in the Parish of St. Patrick, containing 200 acres, more or less, with the dwelling house, barn, saw mill, kiln frame, work shop, and other erections thereon.

Also.
ALL the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of RICHARD TURNER, of, in, and to that certain Farm, piece or parcel of land, situated at B. K. in the Parish of St. Patrick, containing 200 acres, more or less, with the dwelling house, barn, saw mill, kiln frame, work shop, and other erections thereon.

Also.
ALL the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of RICHARD TURNER, of, in, and to that certain Farm, piece or parcel of land, situated at B. K. in the Parish of St. Patrick, containing 200 acres, more or less, with the dwelling house, barn, saw mill, kiln frame, work shop, and other erections thereon.

Also.
ALL the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of RICHARD TURNER, of, in, and to that certain Farm, piece or parcel of land, situated at B. K. in the Parish of St. Patrick, containing 200 acres, more or less, with the dwelling house, barn, saw mill, kiln frame, work shop, and other erections thereon.

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Also.
ALL the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of RICHARD TURNER, of, in, and to that certain Farm, piece or parcel of land, situated at B. K. in the Parish of St. Patrick, containing 200 acres, more or less, with the dwelling house, barn, saw mill, kiln frame, work shop, and other erections thereon.

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ALL the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of RICHARD TURNER, of, in, and to that certain Farm, piece or parcel of land, situated at B. K. in the Parish of St. Patrick, containing 200 acres, more or less, with the dwelling house, barn, saw mill, kiln frame, work shop, and other erections thereon.

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ALL the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of RICHARD TURNER, of, in, and to that certain Farm, piece or parcel of land, situated at B. K. in the Parish of St. Patrick, containing 200 acres, more or less, with the dwelling house, barn, saw mill, kiln frame, work shop, and other erections thereon.

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ALL the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of RICHARD TURNER, of, in, and to that certain Farm, piece or parcel of land, situated at B. K. in the Parish of St. Patrick, containing 200 acres, more or less, with the dwelling house, barn, saw mill, kiln frame, work shop, and other erections thereon.

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Also.
ALL the estate, right, title, interest, and claim of RICHARD TURNER, of, in, and to that certain Farm, piece or parcel of land, situated at B. K. in the Parish of St. Patrick, containing 200 acres, more or less, with the dwelling house, barn, saw mill, kiln frame, work shop, and other erections thereon.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday, the 11th day of April next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. of the same day, at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of John Ray, of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, Genl., of, in, or out of all that certain Lath Machine, Store and Warehouse, built by Zimri B. Heywood, contiguous to the lower Bridge, at Shilltown St. Stephen: Also, the privilege of drawing a sufficient quantity of water from the Independent Mill Flume, to give two square feet hoist at the water wheel of said lath machine, and the privilege of conveying the said water, to the said machine in a trunk sufficiently large for that purpose: being the same conveyed to the said John Ray, by one Wm. C. Scott, 18th May, 1841. Also, the privilege of drawing a sufficient quantity of water from the Dam built by Wright & Todd, to give two square feet hoist at the water wheel of said machine, and the privilege of conveying the same from the dam to the machine, in a trunk sufficiently large for that purpose: together with other the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining to satisfy an Execution of F. F. issued out of the Supreme Court, by Wm. Pike against John Ray, for £73 18s 2d and Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, Oct. 1845.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 25th day of APRIL next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Louis Frost, of, in, and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situated in St. Stephen, commencing three rods southerly of the south corner of the Tax House, at the corner or angle of intersection of the old road leading from Milltown to Salt Water, by the new road, running back of said Hinchings buildings, as described in a deed from said Hinchings to A. & S. Hill, thence running southerly along the western side of said old road nine rods and thirteen links, thence westerly across to the said new road to a point on the eastern side thereof, nine rods and thirteen links from the angle of intersection aforesaid, together with the buildings and all houses thereon.

Also.
A certain other lot of Land lying and being on the south west side of the above mentioned lot, containing a quarter of an Acre more or less, described in a deed from one Robert Hinchings to A. & S. Hill, thence running southerly along the western side of said old road nine rods and thirteen links, thence westerly across to the said new road to a point on the eastern side thereof, nine rods and thirteen links from the angle of intersection aforesaid, together with the buildings and all houses thereon.

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DRY GOODS, Provisions, & Groceries.

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

CONNECK'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.
The great healing salve. It seems hardly worth while that we should add our testimony to the overwhelming mass that has already been procured by that inestimable balm. Conneck's Magical Pain Extractor, but we might as well say it exceeds anything we ever heard of for the rapid and thorough cure of the following complaints which have been tested in this city, viz: Burns, scalds, tender sores, and sore legs, chills, wounds, and old sores, bruises, and cold in women, inflammation, rheumatism, erysipelas, sore eyes and nipples, eruptions and scalds, chaps, and piles in their worst form. No family should be without this wonderful salve. Sold genuine, at 19 Tremont Row, No. 13.

GROCERIES &c
Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish, Tea, loaf crushed, and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Molasses, Rice, Barley, Beans, Vinegar, Tomatoes, Soap, Candles, Crockeryware, Boots and Shoes, Glass 8 to 10, 10 to 12, 12 to 14, and 14 to 16, and other brushes, Blacking Black Lead, Lamp black, Paints, boiled and Raw Oil, Lamp Oil and wicks, Knives and forks sheath and shoe knives, Brooms. Pans sand hair sieves, Locks, Keys, Screws Latches and bolts, Iron Pots, Kettles and Covers, Lanterns, Wool Cards, Fishing Hooks and Lines, Pipes, Spices, Salsaparilla, Starch, Blue Indigo, Seythes, snaths and Hay Rakes. Supply of Sole Leather with numerous other Articles.

HENRY Mc LEAVY,
Water Street, St. Andrews July 1, 1845.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £500,000 ST'G.
Board of Local Directors, at Halifax, N.S.
THOMAS R. GRASSIE, Esq. Chairman,
JOHN STRACHAN, Esq. J. H. S. CUNARD
THOS. G. KINNEAR, Esq. J. J. DUFFES Esq.
and J. ALLISON, Esq.
Manager and Agent.

FREDERICK R. STARK, Esq.
The Subscriber is Agent for (St. Andrews) is prepared to give every information as to Insuring, &c.

The importance of Life Assurance cannot be doubted by any, and this Society, in addition to the security of a subscribed Capital of £500,000 Sterling, is founded on the Mutual and Joint Stock principle, and offers to the assured advantages over other similar institutions.

Premiums may be paid annually, half yearly or quarterly, and two thirds of the premium may be borrowed.

Pamphlets containing every requisite information and the report of the annual meeting of the Society held in London last May can be had at the office of the Subscriber, Medical Examiner at St. Andrews. - Dr. S. GOVE.

ROBERT WALTON,
Agent for St. Andrews,
July 7, 1845.

St. Andrews Hotel.

WM. ROSS would respectfully inform his friends and the Public, that he has leased the Hotel lately occupied by L. L. Copeland 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, hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon him since his commencement.

Candles! Candles!
THE Subscriber offers for Sale Mould and Dip Candles, of his own Manufacture at unusual low prices.

MOULDS 8d per lb. - DIPS 7d.
do dozen lbs. or box. - Retailers will please call.

WM. POMEROY,
St. Andrews Oct. 28, 1845.

Royal Mail Stage, ST. JOHN & ST. ANDREWS.

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

No exertion or expense that may contribute to the comfort or accommodation of Travellers, will be wanting on his part: he is therefore encouraged to solicit, most humbly, but confidently, a renewal of the support which he was wont to enjoy.

Aug 9, 1845. WM. H. WILLIAMS.

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

CONNECK'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

The great healing salve. It seems hardly worth while that we should add our testimony to the overwhelming mass that has already been procured by that inestimable balm. Conneck's Magical Pain Extractor, but we might as well say it exceeds anything we ever heard of for the rapid and thorough cure of the following complaints which have been tested in this city, viz: Burns, scalds, tender sores, and sore legs, chills, wounds, and old sores, bruises, and cold in women, inflammation, rheumatism, erysipelas, sore eyes and nipples, eruptions and scalds, chaps, and piles in their worst form. No family should be without this wonderful salve. Sold genuine, at 19 Tremont Row, No. 13.

SA-TREHEIM, PIMPLES AND SORE ON THE FACE, AND ALL CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS.

The great virtue of Sarsaparilla as a restorative of purity to the blood, and consequently a cure for maladies arising from its impurity, is well known to every one. To get it concentrated is, therefore, an important object. Messrs. Conneck & Co. have given much attention to this article, and have a length brought forth an article far superior to anything now in use. We advise every person to use this celebrated extract, as it not only effectually purifies the blood from all its morbid humors, but also the particles, but regulates the stomach, promotes digestion and gives increased strength and vigor. As an efficient alterative to the system, it is unequalled. Sold at 19 Tremont Row, only. Price 50 cents per bottle. \$1 per dozen.

CURE FOR PILES. - For 5 years I was afflicted with what the doctors told me were the itching piles. I had applied to several physicians and used many medicines without any relief, till I used the Hays' Lintment, which I purchased of Conneck and Ross, No. 19 Tremont Row, which cured me before I had used all or one bottle. I was greatly relieved upon the first one or two applications. Most seriously do I urge upon the afflicted to use this remedy before all others. My object chiefly in making my case public, is hoping I may benefit the suffering sufferer.

For Testimony,
No. 4, Allison St.
SINGULAR AND TRUE - A lady called upon me the other day, and stated that her husband, who had been cured of rheumatism with the Hays' Vegetable Extract and Lintment, sold by COMSTOCK & ROSS, 19 Tremont Row. She did not wish her name published, but gave us liberty to give it to any person afflicted, and have them call upon her and she would tell them the particulars. It was a constitutional family complaint, and they have all been permanently cured with the above articles. This great remedy is worthy of the attention of the public. My 19 Tremont Row, No. 13.

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