



RECOVERY OF HAIR
and 26 years loss.

Selected from number
during the last 40 years
OWLAND'S MACASSAR
originals of which may be
lost.

AND SON, 20, MATTON
ST., LONDON.
HOTEL, COVENT GARDEN
February 6, 1892

The following correspondence
your Macassar Oil, it by
it will be of any service, I
returning in a very small
portion I feel I am under to
a happy during my stay in
London who may feel
of the following:—In the
and shortly after my
fell off in consequence of
became entirely bald. In
ed until my arrival last year
was induced by reading
news to make trial of your
I confess with but little
the use of one bottle, I
I had covered with a sort
of the Oil, much to the
the pleasure to inform
or vanity, that I can
of hair as any one need

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A. MACKENZIE
The liberty of addressing
the great benefit I have re-
ceived from Macassar Oil, I
trust to have my hair at the
y, in consequence of a dis-
ease, at the instance of a
of your excellent speci-
fics effects were most sur-
prising. I have now grown
entirely bald, was again
of strong hair. I am now
could scarcely have ex-
pected such a result. I have
I think now be enabled
to, I should not but just
public to add my testi-
mony to the many others
of this invaluable Oil,
permitted to make this la-
may one to me for proof
valuable discovery.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. C. PRIDEAUX

1892.
rected to Mr. Oldroyd, Nor-
folk, England, who has been
to the following:—The
of the Government of India,
Imperial Majesty the Em-
1892, has been told
1892. His grace recom-
Macassar Oil, by a Gen-
experienced in good
of the last quantity
of the Oil, which has
is now very thick. The
and has spread its fine
and for that purpose is
to be used as a skin
ing derived essential benefit
Macassar Oil, I am induced
to use it, which you are at
as you may see the prop-
erty of the Oil, which I
I confess with but little
of the Oil, which I
I confess with but little
of the Oil, which I

Land's Oil.
The following is the only
to produce and restore hair,
in Macassar, and is ex-
actly the same as the origi-
nal, and is the only one
to be used as a skin
ing derived essential benefit
Macassar Oil, I am induced
to use it, which you are at
as you may see the prop-
erty of the Oil, which I
I confess with but little
of the Oil, which I
I confess with but little
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Land's Oil.
The following is the only
to produce and restore hair,
in Macassar, and is ex-
actly the same as the origi-
nal, and is the only one
to be used as a skin
ing derived essential benefit
Macassar Oil, I am induced
to use it, which you are at
as you may see the prop-
erty of the Oil, which I
I confess with but little
of the Oil, which I
I confess with but little
of the Oil, which I

Winter Goods.
"Brothers" from Liver-
pool.

HS,
a, & Shirtings,
bleached Printed Cottons,
hard unbleached
L. BABCOCK & SON.

Opemakers
will give employment
EN, having a practical
making.
J & R. JARVIS.

20, 1814

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

The Standard.

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Price 10s. in Town

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1844.

[15s. sent by Mail.]

Correspondence.

The following Correspondence was handed up for insertion, and paid for.

St. Andrews, 10th May, 1844.
The Revd. the Rector, Church Warden and Vestry of All Saints Church, in the Town of St. Andrews.

REV. SIR & GENTLEMEN,
We the subscribers having been at the last April Session, appointed Trustees of Schools in the Parish of St. Andrews, and feeling it incumbent on us in the discharge of the duty consequent upon our appointment to that office, to protect the interests of the Schools, in the Parish, beg to call your attention to the following observations on the affairs of the Parish School in this Town, viz. That having been informed by our predecessors in Office that your body has of late assumed the Collection of the Rents arising from the certain Lands which were leased for the benefit of the said School, and having observed that you have by your order enclosed a part of the land which we conceive belongs to the said School and having been also informed by Mr. Crawley the present incumbent of said School that Geo. D. Street Esq. as Agent for your body, has requested him to take a lease of said School house and Lands from your body at a nominal rent thereby wresting from us as School Trustees both the land & School House, which has been under the management of the Trustees of Schools for the Parish of St. Andrews for nearly half a century and which we believe, ought still to be under our control and management as acting in that capacity, and we being anxious that all these matters may be amicably settled, respectfully call the further attention of your body to the following statements.

In the year 1801, the then Rector, Warden and Vestry memorialised the Executive for an alteration of their Grant so that a mistake of the Corporation in placing the Church Building in part on the School Lot might be rectified. In compliance with which Memorial an order in Council was passed on the 4th September of which the following is a Copy. "In Council, 4th Sept. 1801. Present His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, &c. The Rector, Warden and Vestry of St. Andrews having by Memorial stated that through a mistake of their own in describing the ground to be granted as a Church Yard in that Town part of the Block on which a School House stands has been included in the Grant and the ground both in front and rear of the Church omitted and having now petitioned for a Grant of the whole Block engaging that they will make the requisite conveyances for the accommodation of THE SCHOOL. Ordered that a Grant pass to them accordingly.

Extract from the Minutes.
(Signed) Wm. F. ODELL.
In furtherance of the intentions of the Applicants and in accordance with the above recited minute of Council, on which the Grant was predicated. An Entry (to which we beg to call your particular attention) was made on the Records of your Body of something to the following effect, dated we believe in 1802. "That a proper Title should be given to the land on which the School then stood" being the same on which it now stands.

It also appears that the Rev. Samuel Andrews, Robert Pagan, Thomas Wye, Donald McLachlan, C. Hatch and John Dunn, Esq. as Trustees of Schools in the Parish of St. Andrews under the impression that they had full power over the land in question as School Trustees, did execute a Lease in 1810 of part of the same to Amos Ordway, and that the rents and profits of the said lands have been collected by the School Trustees and by them applied to the support of the said Parish School, for a period of Thirty Years and upwards.

On the strength of the foregoing statements we beg to submit the following conclusions. 1st. That the Grant of the Block on which the Church Building and School House now stand, was made to the Church Corporation on the express condition that, that body would make the necessary conveyances for the accommodation of the School of that part of the said block of land previously set apart for that purpose.

2nd. That the Revd. the Rector and others who were members of the Church Corporation, executed the Lease to Ordway in the capacity of School Trustees.

3rd. That the School House and Lands attached have been under the management of the School Trustees of this Parish for a period of nearly fifty years, and that since the leasing of part of said Lands, the Rents and profits arising from the same have been under the management of said Trustees, and by them applied to the support and benefit of said School for a period of over thirty years, and that all this has been in accordance with the views of the Church Corporation, when they applied for the Grant, and distinctly understood by the Government when the Grant was made.

We therefore respectfully request that a conveyance may be made your body of the land in question, by Deed and also Assignment of the several leases, to the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte in trust for the benefit of the Parish School, they being the only Corporate Body legally authorized by the Legislature for that purpose.

We are, Revd. Sir and Gentlemen,
Your most obt. Servants,
THOS. SIME,
S. H. WHITLOCK,
JOHN MCKEAN,

St. Andrews, 14th May, 1844.
Messrs. THOMAS SIME,
S. H. WHITLOCK,
and JOHN MCKEAN,
Trustees of Schools in the Parish of St. Andrews.

At a meeting of the Church Corporation of this Parish, held yesterday, your letter of the 10th instant addressed to that body was laid before it, and a resolution unanimously passed, that the Corporation saw no reason for altering the determination it had previously come to with regard to the property alluded to in your letter.—We the undersigned were also appointed a Committee to reply to your Communication, and state the grounds on which your request was refused.—This course was rendered the more necessary from your appearing to be entirely ignorant of the manner in which the property in question has been hitherto managed, and from the circumstance of very incorrect statements having been made by individuals in this place, and thereby, a very false impression created in the public mind.

The School lot as it is called, is part of the Block on which the Church stands, which was granted by the Crown to the Rector Church Warden, and vestry of the Parish of St. Andrews, by two separate Grants. The first bearing date the 3d February 1801, granted the four centre lots in the Block and the second dated the 8th January 1802, the four corner lots making the whole Block, and in both these grants, it is expressly stated that the Land was granted for a Church Yard, and for no other use or purpose, whatsoever.

It is true that prior to the second grant being obtained, a School House having been built, by the subscriptions of a number of individuals in the Town, on a part of the Block, where the present School House stands. The Church Corporation in applying for that Grant stated that they would convey the lot on which the School House was built, to the proprietors of the School House; and it is also true, that after the grant was obtained, a resolution was passed at a Vestry Meeting, held in the year 1802, that a deed of that lot being 60 feet, on Water street, and 320 feet on William street, should be executed to the proprietors of the School House; but a few months after this, on the second day of February 1803 at another Vestry Meeting, in consequence of objections being made, it was resolved that the Execution of the deed should be postponed, and no deed was in fact ever given. Now, on these facts you assume the position that the grant of the Church Block, was made on the express condition, that the Church Corporation would make the necessary conveyances for the accommodation of the School to this we reply that no such condition was attached to the Grant, that the conveyance promised to be made was not to the Justices of the Peace, to whom you now ask us to convey the lot, not to the Trustees of Schools, for the Parish of St. Andrews, who you contend ought to have the management of the property, but to the Proprietors of the School House, in 1801, who were members of the Church of the Church Corporation, and who never claimed a fulfillment of this promise feeling quite satisfied as is proved by their subsequent assent, to leave the School under the management and control of that corporation, under which it did remain until a recent period. It appears by the minutes of Vestry, subsequent to 1802, that the Church Corporation retained the control of the School lot, that the Vestry Meetings were frequently held in the School House, down to the year 1818, that it is some times called the Vestry or School Room, and that in the year 1806, a Resolution was passed by the Church Corporation, to build a porch in front of the School House. It is time that in 1810 a lease of a part of the lot was executed by the persons you name, but those persons were at the very time members of the Church Corporation as you yourselves admit, and although they describe themselves in the lease, as Trustees of Schools, it would be strange indeed to infer that they claimed the property in that capacity, and that the Church Corporation had abandoned the control of it to them. That this was not the case, but that they were acting under the directions of the corporation, is clearly and unequivocally proved by the fact that Ordway and those holding under him paid their rent to the Rector who gave receipts for it as Rector, and as for rent due to the Church Corporation, down to the year

1831 or 1832,—that during all this period the master of the School was clerk of the Church, and a Catechist of the Society, for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, and was appointed by the rector, who constantly visited and superintended the School.

Further to corroborate this view of the case, it will appear on reference to the vestry minutes, that in the year 1825 when some of those who are now condemning the conduct of the Church Corporation, were themselves members of it; a Resolution was passed that an application should be made to the Legislature, for an act to enable the Church Corporation to convey the School lot to the Rector, Church Warden, and School Trustees, and that they should be created a Body corporate to hold the land for the benefit of the School, and the Bishop of the diocese was also applied to, for his assent to such an act. You must therefore see how entirely erroneous is the 3d conclusion stated in your letter, a conclusion which can only be accounted for, by your ignorance of the facts of the case, or from your being misled by statements made to you by others.

The Property in question, was occupied and managed in the way we have above stated, until the year 1837, when a clamour being raised, that the School was an exclusive Church School, the Rector removed the School which had been previously kept there, to another Building, and a Resolution was passed by the Church Corporation, authorizing the Trustees of Schools to have the use of the School house, and to collect the rents of the School lot, and what was the consequence. The Lessees refused to pay rent, denied the right of the Trustees, and in the year 1842, they were obliged to apply to the Church Corporation to bring an action to recover the property, which would otherwise have been lost, to the School altogether. The Corporation did bring an action established their title in a court of law, by the proof of the facts we have above stated, and regained the possession, and now they are accused of holding property which does not belong to them, and are required to give up the management and control of it to Trustees, not one of whom is a Churchman and who were appointed as the corporation, are led to believe with the express purpose of agitating this question.

Under these circumstances the Church Corporation have come to the determination of retaining the property under their own management and control but it has never been their intention to apply the rents received for the School Lot to any other purposes than those to which they have hitherto applied at the same time they cannot consent that those rents should be appropriated to the support of a School over which they have no control or supervision. We are now authorizing to state to you that as by the resolution of the Corporation passed in 1837 the Parish School Trustees were allowed the use of the School House, if they still wish to retain it independent of the control of the Church Corporation they may do so by taking a lease at a nominal rent but in that case of course the rents derived from the School Lot will not be applied to that School; on the other hand the Church Corporation are quite willing to place the School on the footing it formerly was and will agree to pay any surplus rents in their hands after deducting the expenses of managing the property to the Master of that School on condition that one at least of the School Trustees shall be a Member of the Church Corporation and that that body have the right of rejecting or approving of any Master appointed by the Trustees for that School we trust that both you and the public will on perusing the foregoing statement be convinced that the Church Corporation is claiming nothing but what is right and just, should you, however determine on refusing to accede to either of the proposals which we have been authorized to make the corporation will then be compelled to resume the possession of the School House and take such steps as may be necessary for that purpose.

We are Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,
THOMAS WYER, Church
PETER SMITH, Warden,
GEO. D. STREET, Vestry man.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.
The Colonial Produce markets in London and Liverpool were not very animated during the early part of the last fortnight, the anticipated budget having necessarily bound the hands of speculators. The business transacted, however, was bona fide, though not to any great extent. The imports were considerable, though not so large as during the previous fortnight. The Chancellor's announcement has, of course, been the subject of much discussion in commercial circles, & we leave the usual amount of quibbling on his line of omission and commission amongst interested parties, but the main feature of the case, not to hazard a deficiency in the revenue by premature reductions of duties, is generally approved of by less interested persons

A very large business has been done in the iron trade at advanced rates, and the manufacturers refuse to sell under 80s. per ton, at Glasgow. At the beginning of the week, the price was 70s. which gradually rose to 75s. and is now very firm at 80s. with a further tendency to rise. This branch of the trade is considerably affected by the excitement among the men in the mining districts, who insist upon an advance in wages. The manufacturers' stocks are very small, and they have great difficulty in fulfilling their engagements for delivery. Wrought iron is naturally affected by the rise in pig iron, and a corresponding advance has taken place. Quotations are in Glasgow bars, 27 rods, 28; plates and sheet, 210; in Wales, bars, 26; rods, 26 10s.; and a very little to be bought at these prices, the manufacturers refusing to sell. In Wales and Staffordshire, the trade is very brisk, and immense contracts for rails have been made this year in Wales—not less than 200,000 tons, to be used exclusively in Great Britain.

A firm market has ruled for British Securities this week. With the exception of the purchases of the Commissioners, in aid of the Sinking Fund, for the savings' banks, and on account of Terminable Annuities, which have been from £30,000 to £40,000 daily, the bargains have not been of prominent importance. The second portion of the loan for public works in Canada, is advertised, amounting to £300,000. The contract was to be entered into on Friday, at the Treasury. The Debutenotes of the first portion of the loan guaranteed by the Home Government, amount in all to £1,500,000, and are at present worth £112 per cent. On Tuesday the funds fluctuated to some extent, opening firmly, but subsequently receding, owing to sales.

An increase appears to be still in progress as respects the circulation of the Bank of England, which, at the date of the return last issued officially, amounted upon the weekly averages to £21,427,000, or more by £305,000 than it was at the date of the previous official statement.—The most remarkable fact, however, is that, notwithstanding some rather considerable exportations of the precious metals to America and China, the quotations of the several descriptions of Bullion in the Columns of the Corporation in Threadneedle street, and its branches, are rapidly increasing, now standing at £16-200,000, or nearly so. The Deposits, the Securities, and the balance of undivided profits or Rest, have all diminished a trifle.

Dr. Barrett.—As the Rev. Dr. Barrett, of Trinity College, Dublin, was walking one fine day in the provost's garden, two of the students, who were looking out of a window, perceived him, and having procured a looking-glass, on which, catching obliquely the rays of the sun, they directed them full in the face of his reverence. He took no notice, but proceeded directly to the apartments of the young gentlemen, and smiling, said, 'Well, Mr. B. and Mr. W., I fine you each tenpence, for casting reflections on one of the heads of the college.'

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.
In the Province of New Brunswick,
In the matter of Thomas Algar, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of this Province of New Brunswick, made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, Thomas Algar, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Tailor, hath been duly declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me.

Now, therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Samuel H. Whitlock of Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte Esquire, Provisional Assignee, of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt. And I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 9th day of May next, all such sum or sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same to the said Assignee, on or before the said 9th day of May next, and I do further require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt resident in the said Province, or in any other of Her Majesty's North American Provinces, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the day of the date hereof, to deliver unto the said Assignee, or to prove to my satisfaction their respective claims and demands, whether the same be actually due or are to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the creditors of the above named Bankrupt to be held at my office in St. Andrews on Tuesday the 11th day of June next, at noon of that day, at my said office, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching the said Estate and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand and seal at St. Andrews the 18th day of April 1844.

H. HATCH.

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts, for the County of Charlotte.



The First Production in the World for THE HAIR! THE SKIN! THE TEETH!

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore Hair (including Whiskers, Moustaches, and Eyebrows), prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandruff, and render it luxuriantly soft, silky, curly and glossy.

CAUTION.—Numerous pernicious compounds are universally sold as "MACASSAR OIL." To ensure the real article, see that the bottle is encased in a wrapper (a steel) engraving of exquisite workmanship on which are engraved "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" in two lines.

To further ensure the genuine article, see that the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" are engraved on the back of the wrapper weekly 1,500 times, containing 22,825 letters—WITHOUT THIS BEING A GUARANTEE.

Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles, (equal to four small) 10s. 6d. and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

This elegant and fragrant Preparation thoroughly eradicates all Pimples, Spots, Blotches, Redness, Tans, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin, heals Scalds, Stings of Insects, and reduces inflammation. It imparts a youthful rosiness hue to the most bilious Complexion, and renders the Arms, Hands, and Neck, transparently fair and delightfully soft and smooth.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash, during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or dry piercing winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies.—Gentlemen, will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in allaying the irritation of the Skin.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

A FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER, of Oriental Herbs.—It eradicates Tartar and decayed Spots from the Teeth, preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like whiteness, and keeps the Teeth firmly in the Gums. Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scum from the Gums, strengthens the Braces and renders them of a healthy red; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after Scavenging medicines, and imparts sweetness and perfume to the breath.

Price 2s. 3d. per box, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

OR IMPERIAL DYE.

Changes Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful Brown or Black.

Price 4s.—7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., and 1s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT

Immediately relieves the most violent Tooth Ache, Gums Boils, and Swelled Face.

Price 2s. 6d.—4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

OBSERVE.—To protect the Public from fraud, The Hon. Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps have authorized the Proprietor's Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp thus:—J. ROWLAND & SON, 20, MATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S" Articles. Sold by every FRUITS and CHEMIST throughout the civilized world.

NEW STORE, AT ROBBINSON'S NE.

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

Flour, Corn Meal, Pork

Groceries, West India, and Dry Goods

and numerous other articles, Cheap for prompt payment.

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

S. WHEELER SHAW.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Emigration from London and Liverpool is increasing. Of the numerous females who are now proceeding daily from Liverpool for America, the greater part are natives of Ireland. There are also a considerable number from the manufacturing districts, particularly from the neighbourhood of Sheffield. According to present appearances, it seems likely that there will be as great an emigration from Liverpool this year as ever was known.

The correspondence of the British Dock Company with the Directors of the Great Western Steamship Company, having been forwarded to the Board of Trade, that Board have sent a reply, tantamount to a recommendation to the Steamship Company to comply with the terms proposed by the Dock Directors.

The United States and Prussia.—A conversation lately took place in the British House of Commons, between Dr. Bowring, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Labouchere, relative to the commercial negotiations that have been for the last 18 months pending between the United States and Prussia.

It appears that on the 25th of March last, Baron Bulow, on behalf of the Zollverein, and Mr. Wheaton, the American Resident at Berlin, signed a treaty of commerce, whereby it is proposed to give advantages in Germany to the tobacco, cotton, and rice of the United States, in return for corresponding advantages in the States to the glass, the hosiery, and the hardware of the German Commercial League. Should the treaty be ratified by the contracting parties, it would prove advantageous to the commerce of this country in the United States, because England by her subsisting relations with that Republic is entitled to all the advantages for her products, that have been or may be conferred upon the productions of any other foreign state. In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Labouchere, the First Lord of the Treasury said—

"That the attention of the government had been called to the subject; but he thought it better just than to abstain from entering into it. As the right hon. gentleman had alluded to it, he would merely say that there was in existence between this country and the United States a treaty stipulating that England should be put on the same footing as the most favoured nation, without the qualification of giving corresponding equipments.—There were two classes of such treaties, one absolute and unqualified, stipulating that one country should place another country on the same footing as the most favoured nation; the other conditional, stipulating that it was to be so placed, provided it gave advantages equal to those it received. The treaty between this country and the United States was of the former description."

More the Premier could not, in the present position of the treaty, have with propriety said—nor was more necessary. Quite sufficient fell from the Minister to intimate to the Cabinet of Washington that the Government of England dissents from the interpretation which was given to the treaty that regulates the commerce of this country with the United States, by Mr. Upsher, the late American Secretary of State, in the report on the state of the negotiations between Baron Bulow and Mr. Wheaton, which President Tyler transmitted to Congress at the commencement of this present session.

FUNERAL OF OLD JAMES STUART.

On Sunday, the 13th April, immediately after the close of Divine service in the afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, the funeral of this extraordinary old man took place. In consequence of our previous announcement upwards of two thousand persons, of all classes, accompanied his remains from his late abode, (in Tweedmouth, West Town End, adjoining Parliament Square, where it is said a Parliament of Edward III. was held,) to Tweedmouth Church-yard, on the south bank of the Tweed, where he lies interred. The deceased has resided in and about Tweedmouth for the last sixty years, and has been principally maintained during that time by the parish—being in fact, an aged individual all the time. The funeral was conducted by Mr. Alison, undertaker, Tweedmouth, at the expense of the fund lately raised for his behoof, and which, though nearly exhausted, was about sufficient for that purpose. He received a plain coffin, decently mounted with this inscription on the plate, "James Stuart, aged 115"—his own uniform statement being that he was born on Christmas day, 1828. As the funeral procession proceeded towards Tweedmouth church, every one remarked that so large a turn out had not been seen at a funeral within the memory of man. The church was densely crowded during the reading of the service in the parish church, which was most impressively done by the Rev John Leach, perpetual curate; about 600 people only gained admission; a shower of rain fell at this time, but did not prevent hundreds from remaining to witness the consignment of dust to dust. Robert Guthrie, Esq., of the Helen Iron Works was at the expense of having the grave in Tweedmouth churchyard built and flagged over; and concurred with others in the appointment of a watch, to prevent the body being snatched. We are glad to observe that Mr. Wilson the sculptor, has adopted the hint thrown out in our last, and has advertised an Art Distribution for disposing of his statue. It is in contemplation to enter into a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument at the grave, the subscription a single shilling each, so as to mark the place of interment of the last of the Stuart race.—*Berwick Warder.*

Scotchmen in England have now no Church of their fathers to which they can repair to cherish the faith in which they have been nurtured. The Presbyterian Synod in

England commenced its doings in Berwick-upon-Tweed, last Tuesday, by ruthlessly sweeping away all connection with Scotland, and, as the individual who proposed the act of innovation said, "ceasing to be Scotchmen even in blood." It was lamentable to witness the hot haste with which this work was accomplished. There was not a voice raised, it is true, against the perpetration of the deed. But it was significant of a foregoing conclusion, that, within the first few hours of their assembling, this Synod should have contrived to pass one set of resolutions annulling its whole previous character and pretensions; and another set of resolutions chiming in with the non-intrusion agitation, now twelve months deceased! Feebly did those of them whom this rash precipitancy overwhelmed with surprise, suggest modifications, whisper hopes of an adjournment, or, with a shake of the head, say, as one elder did in our hearing, "no, no, we cannot hurry on in this manner." With a pre-emptive determination to proceed to these lengths, the decency of discussing their propriety was scarcely indulged in, and the consequence is, that there is not now a Scotch Church in England. This new spring race of Independents intend to have a college and a code of laws for their own use; and without once consulting the congregations whom they have betrayed into so false a position amongst the sects of English dissenters—they have deprived hundreds of respectable Scotch families, settled in England, of religious comfort.—*Idid.*

A letter dated Constantinople, April 17, says—"The Porte has sent 2000 men in steamers to Silonia, for the purpose of keeping the riotous Albanians in check. As is customary at Constantinople, Russian agents are said to be at work exciting these disorders. A report has been presented to the Sultan by the Greek Patriarch, detailing in vivid terms the atrocities committed by the Albanians. The English and French Ambassadors have had frequent conferences with the Porte. It is said that the negotiations with Persia are broken off, the Porte having refused to recognise the commissioners."

UNITED STATES.

Extract from Mr. Calhoun's letter to Mr. Packenham.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 18, 1844.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has laid before the President the note of the right hon. Mr. Packenham, envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, addressed to this department on the 26th of February last, together with an accompanying copy of a despatch of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Packenham. In reply the undersigned is directed by the President to inform the right hon. Mr. Packenham, that while he regards with pleasure the disavowal of Lord Aberdeen of any intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government, "to resort to any measures, either openly or secretly, which can tend to disturb the internal tranquillity of the slave holding states, and thereby affect the tranquillity of this Union," he at the same time regards with deep concern the avowal, for the first time made to this Government, "that Great Britain desires and is constantly exerting herself to procure the general abolition of slavery throughout the world."

So long as Great Britain confined her policy to the abolition of slavery in her own possessions and colonies, no other country had a right to complain. It belonged to her exclusively to determine, according to her own views of policy, whether it should be done or not. But when she goes beyond and avows it as her settled policy, and the object of her constant exertions, to abolish it throughout the world, she makes it the duty of all other countries, whose safety or prosperity may be endangered by her policy, to adopt such measures as they may deem necessary for their protection.

It is with still deeper concern the President regards the avowal of Lord Aberdeen, of the desire of Great Britain to see slavery abolished in Texas; and, as he infers, is endeavouring, through her diplomacy, to accomplish it, by making the abolition of slavery one of the conditions on which Mexico should acknowledge her independence. It has confirmed his previous impressions as to the policy of Great Britain in reference to Texas, and made it his duty to examine with much care and solicitude what would be its effects on the prosperity and safety of the United States, should she succeed in her endeavours.—The investigation has resulted in the settled conviction that it would be difficult for Texas, in her actual condition, to resist what she desires, without supposing the influence and exertions of Great Britain would be extended beyond the limits assigned by Lord Aberdeen, and that if Texas could not resist the consummation of the object of her desire, would endanger both the safety and prosperity of the Union. Under this conviction, it is felt to be the imperative duty of the federal government, the common representative and protector of the states of the Union, to adopt, in self-defence, the most effectual measures to defeat it.

This is not the proper occasion to state at large the grounds of this conviction. It is sufficient to say that the consummation of the avowed object of her wishes in reference to Texas would be followed by hostile feelings, and relations between that country and the United States, which would not fail to place her under the influence and control of Great Britain. That, from the geographical position of Texas, would expose the weakest and most vulnerable portion of our frontier to invasions, and place in the power of Great Britain, the most efficient means of effecting in the neighbouring states of this Union what she avows to be her desire to do

in all countries where slavery exists. To hazard consequences which would be so dangerous to the safety and prosperity of this Union without resorting to the most effective measures to prevent them, would be, on the part of the Federal Government, and abandoned of the most solemn obligation imposed by the Constitution, entered into to protect each other against whatever might endanger their safety, whether from without or from within. Acting in obedience to this obligation, on which our Federal system of government rests, the President directs me to inform you that a treaty has been concluded between the United States and Texas, for the annexation of the latter to the former as part of its territory, which will be submitted without delay to the Senate for its approval. This step has been taken as the most effectual, if not the only means of guarding against the threatened danger, and securing their permanent peace and welfare.

It is well known that Texas has long desired to be annexed to this Union; that her people, at the time of the adoption of her constitution, expressed, by an almost unanimous vote, her desire to that effect; and that she has never ceased to desire it as the most certain means of promoting her safety and prosperity. The United States have heretofore declined to meet her wishes, but the time has now arrived when they can no longer refuse consistently with their own security and peace, and the sacred obligation imposed by their constitutional compact for mutual defence and protection.

Buffalo, N. Y. May 18.

The luxuriant plains of Egypt never poured forth the cereal grain in greater profusion than the prairie States are now doing, particularly towards this quarter. We had just got clear of a fleet of vessels from the ports of Ohio, when another large fleet arrived from the upper Lakes. There are now fifty sail of vessels in the harbour, loaded with 60,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000 barrels of flour, with the usual proportion of pork, &c. The warehouses are filled, and many new buildings are full, although without a roof to defend the goods from rain. The canal is crowded with passing boats. The aggregate of flour forwarded the past week has been 57,000 bbls. making 90,000 barrels for the season. The quantity of wheat sent forward thus far, is 84,000 bushels. Sales of wheat \$7 12 a 90c flour heavy as \$4 12 1-2 which will buy any quantity.—The second cargo of corn for the season sold at 44c.

LATER FROM HAVRE.—The schooner Day Chase, Baker, which sailed hence on the 11th April, bound to Aux Cayes, arrived off that port on the 1st inst., and when within sight of the town was spoken by a Haytian man-of-war brig, who informed Captain B. he could not enter the port, or be permitted to land. She lay off and on for seven days, and could distinctly hear the firing between the belligerents. It was impossible to ascertain which party had possession of the town, —understood that President Herard had a force of 15,000 men, and was daily expecting a reinforcement of 10,000 more. The Captain of the brig threatened to make as a prize if we attempted to enter the port, or land on the contiguous shores; but would permit us to go into Port au Prince, or Jacmel; declining which, we bore up for this port.

The following intelligence, received at Savannah and New Orleans by way of Jamaica, though not so late as that heretofore published, will be read with interest. The Kingston (Jamaica) Journal says:—All accounts agree in stating that the blacks have, with few exceptions, practised great forbearance towards such persons as have fallen into their hands. Property has been respected, and there has been no cold blooded murder of their colored countrymen, as many, even of their relatives themselves, anticipated—thus leaving room to hope that an adjustment of their differences may yet take place, without any unnecessary waste of human life.

The Kingston Journal of the 30th ult. has the following:—
"By the ship L'Eugenie, two days from Jamaica, with about twenty passengers, all males, young men, we learn that Jeremiah has acceded to the insurrection of Jacques Acas. Herard, the Commandant of the town, had been displaced, and succeeded by Gen. Coyerite."

The Jamaica Times gives the following description of the revolutionary Gen. Acas:—"This man, who by all accounts possesses the sole confidence as well as authority over the blacks, is described as a perfectly illiterate person; but rather unusual for men of his class, dispensing with the signs of office, being habited with a striped jacket and trousers, old chip hat, going barefoot, and sporting a large pair of spurs on his heels! Among other acts of power, he imprisoned two of the original leaders of the insurrection, Gen. Coline and Col. de Gerson, and ordered all the "National Guards" to meet on the Place d'Armes, introductory, it was expected, to his marching them to join the main army at St. Louis."—[N. Y. Journ. Com.]

New Governor of Porto Rico.—We have received the Porto Rico Bulletin of the 27th of April. It announces the arrival at the capital of that Island of the new Governor and Captain General Count de Mirasol, Lieut. General of royal army of Spain. He arrived on the 23d in the war steamer Congress, from Havana.

The Drought in Cuba.—Letters from Havana of the 11th inst. say that the drought still continued, but that there had been a small shower thereby. Those from Matanzas of the 10th, say that there had been some rain, and that relief was at least expected

from the long drought. It does not appear, however, that rain had begun to fall in abundance.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, May 29, 1844.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.
Director next week—J. Wilson Esq.
Discount Day—TUESDAY.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Work House.

Commissioner next week—J. W. Chandler.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. KING Esq., President.
Director next week—R. M. Todd.
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.

London, —May 3 Montreal, —May 17
Liverpool, —May 4 Quebec, —May 17
Edinburgh, —May 1 Halifax, —May 17
Paris, —May 1 New York, —May 24
Toronto, —May 17 Boston, —May 25

FREE CHURCH DEPUTATION.—The Rev. Dr. Burns arrived at Halifax, on Saturday week, and was entertained by the friends of the cause with a public breakfast. In the evening he pleaded the cause of the Free Church, at a public meeting held in Rev. R. Robbs Church. His Worship the Mayor in the Chair, on the platform were the Revs. Messrs. Robb, Romans, MacGregor and DeWolf; the hon. H. Bell, the Speaker of the H. of Assembly, Jos. Howe and G. R. Young Esqs., M. P. Es., Alderman McKinnlay, and other gentlemen. Resolutions were moved and passed approving of the proceedings. Two other meetings were held, at which Ministers of various denominations were present on the platform. Upwards of £80 was collected, and more will be added prior to Dr. Burns departure for Scotland. Dr. Burns accompanied by Rev. R. Robb, left Halifax for Pictou and P. E. Island, on Wednesday, and will return in time to sail by the next Steamer for Liverpool.

The excitement caused by the Philadelphia Riots seems to have reached Canada—where the Irish labourers working on the Lachine Canal have threatened to punish the Americans who do not clear off the line of the Canal, and leave them the work.

There was a slight fall of snow, at Saint John, on Saturday last, which however, did not last long.

WELCOME NEWS.—Government is about to open a great Military Road from Halifax to Quebec; the consequence of which will be that the mails during the winter season will be sent directly through the centre of this Province. This great work is to be completed at the expense of the British Government; and must be attended with very considerable benefit to the provinces generally. Military posts are to be established at the most important points.

The anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth day, was commemorated on Friday by the Rifle Company firing a *feu de joie*—the only public demonstration of loyalty we can notice on that day. How different our neighbours over the river celebrate their 4th of July—from early dawn till sun down a continual firing is kept up—and the day is made a regular holiday, &c. Capt. Stinson, officers and men of the Rifle company deserve the thanks of the Inhabitants for their loyal display.

Large numbers of individuals in various parts of the United States are preparing to emigrate to the Oregon territory.

Halifax and China.—The Halifax Post of last Thursday, says:—"The clipper Brig Hector, Capt. Flockhart, arrived on Sunday evening, 117 days from Macao, with a full cargo of Teas, being the first Nova Scotia vessel that ever accomplished the voyage to China and back. The passage not by any means a long one, has been extended by contrary winds on the coast—the Hector having been, as the captain informs us, inside the Bermudas in 90 days."

FROM MEXICO, BY WAY OF HAVANA.—Advices from the City of Mexico to the 26th ult. and from Vera Cruz to the 2d inst. have been received at Savannah by way of Cuba. The Savannah Republican learns from a passenger that the question of annexation was somewhat talked of, both in Mexico and Vera Cruz, at these dates. No definite information had been received concerning the treaty but a general indignation was expressed against any movement on the part of the U. States interfering with the rights of Mexico in Texas.

Accident.—The Head Quarters of the 22d inst. says:—"Lieutenant Cardon, of the 52d Regiment, stationed at that garrison, died at Stanley on Sunday evening last, in consequence of an injury received from the upsetting of a wagon in which he was riding in company with two or three gentlemen on the previous day."

THE NAVY.—We learn that the *Illustrius*, 72, with some of the other ships of War now in harbour will proceed immediately to the West Indies. This movement we understand is called for to protect British interests in the Islands of Cuba, and Havana, where, from the decided hostility evinced towards British interests, a respectable force is rendered necessary. This, if true, will doubtless have the effect of disuniting the two stations, when the successor of the present Naval Commander-in-chief will be appointed.—*Halifax Post.*

The amount raised in Montreal in aid of the Free Church of Scotland is said to be between 400 and £500.

TERRIFIC STORM.—A Town in Ruins.—The Memphis (Tennessee) Inquirer of 25th ult., records the destruction of houses and churches in Helena, Arkansas, on the previous Wednesday by a tornado. A number of houses, including the new Methodist Church, the Journal office, and several dwelling houses, were torn to atoms, while there is not a chimney in the place left standing! We are happy to state, however, that not a single life was lost.

THE EAGLESHAM ESTATE, in the west of Scotland, lately belonging to the Earl of Eglington, has been sold to A. Gilmour, Esq. for £217,000.

A proclamation of the date of the 11th, convokes the Provincial Parliament to meet in Montreal on the 24th (June next). "there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Canada, and therein to do 'as may seem necessary.'"—*Montreal Gazette.*

We are informed by a farmer residing near the summit of the mountain, on Monday forenoon, about 12 o'clock, while in his barn preparing potatoe seed, he was suddenly alarmed by a loud rumbling noise, resembling that of a company of artillery passing at full speed. He also states that the neighbours were seen running out of their houses, being afraid of their falling down. The shock lasted about two minutes.—*Id.*

Mr. Hincks, one of the ex-Canadian Ministers, published in the last number of the Pilot, a long letter addressed to him by Mr. Howe, one of the ex-Ministers in Nova Scotia, in which he explains his opinion relative to the questions which now agitate the two Provinces, and disavows the blame which has been imputed to him, of having thrown on the Lafontaine-Baldwin Ministry.—*Le Canada.*

A Bill has passed the House of Representatives, authorizing the election for President to be held on the same day throughout the Union.

AN ANXIOUS POLITICIAN.—Some weeks ago, we recorded the death of an old man, who for many years had filled a public situation in a town on the coast side. A few days before his death he was visited by a clergyman of the place, to whom, while he intimated his conviction that he could not survive many days, he expressed a strong wish that he might be spared for at least four days. The clergyman, rather astonished at the peculiarity of the wish, asked him why he had pitched upon the particular space of four days, and was answered, "I was just like to ken fat's deen wi' O'Connell."—*Aberdeen Constitutional.*

MARRIED.
At the Parish of Wickham, Queen's-co., on the 18th inst. by the Rev. Saml. Robinson, Mr. Jonathan N. McDougal, to Miss A. Watson, both of the same place.

DIED.
On Sunday morning last, aged 48 years, Ross, wife of Mr. LUCIEN L. CORLAND, leaving a sorrowing husband and son to lament their severe bereavement.
At St. John, on the 25th inst. after a lingering illness, Elizabeth, 2d daughter of the late Wm. Barr, aged 21 years.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED—
May 23, schr. Wm. Walker, Boston, Produce, to Peter Smith.
—23, " Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Sundries.
—27, brig Eleanor, Sowler, Rochelle France, Ballast, to John Wilson, 47 days.
—CLEARED—
May 22, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Ballast.
—28, brig. Victoria, Clements, Barbadoes, Lumber, by E. & J. Wilson.

Charlotte County Bank,

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Charlotte County Bank held on Monday the 6th instant at noon, pursuant to Advertisement, the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors for the current Year:

Hon. Harris Hatch,
Hon. Thomas Wye,
John Wilson,
Geo. D. Street,
Wm. Babcock, Esquires.
G. Gilchrist,
J. W. Street,
And at a meeting held this day H. Hatch, was unanimously chosen President.

JOHN RODGER, Cashier.

7th May, 1844.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

Real Estate of Asadian Company, 25th May
Do James Collins 25th
Do John Scott 1st June
Do Nicholas Meating 1st
Do J A O'Leary 3d
Do James Allanshaw 29th
Do Jeremiah Donoghue 29th
Do James Rait 22d July
Do Stephen Munson 2d Nov.
Do John Scott, 23d

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday, the 20th day of April next, between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House, in St. Andrews.
A tract of land, containing 450 acres on the Eastern side of the river Digdegush, purchased by James Allanshaw and John McMaster, from William Curry and Wife.

Two lots of land, containing 200 acres, purchased by Joseph Hill.
A tract of land containing 300 acres, granted to Archibald McDearmid and conveyed by his heirs to the said James Allanshaw.

In the Parish of St. David.
Lots numbered 1, and 2, on the river Digdegush, purchased by James Allanshaw and John McMaster, from Isaac Gervellon.

A tract of land with the mill privilege thereon, near the residence of Tristram Moore Esq., commonly known as Moore's Mills.
A tract of land known as the North Mill privilege, at the head of Oak Bay, formerly belonging to one Robert Moore.

In the Parish of St. James.
Four tracts of land containing 200 acres, granted to James Allanshaw by Letters patent, dated 26th September, 1838.

Two lots of land containing about 270 acres, conveyed to James Allanshaw by Joseph Moore 31st December, 1838.

In the Parish of Penfield.
A lot of land known as lot No 26 purchased by James Allanshaw and John McMaster from Jedediah Collin and wife.

Also a lot purchased by them from the late Robert William Pagan, Esq.
Two tracts of land containing about 95 acres situated near Deadman's Harbours, formerly granted to Anthony McCann.

In the Parish of St. George.
A Tract of land and Mill privilege on the Eastern side of the river Maguadavic, at the Upper Falls with the mills and other erections thereon, purchased from Robert W. Crookshank Esq. of the City of St. John.

A Tract of land adjoining the above and situated near the Boom at the Upper Falls, also purchased from Robert W. Crookshank Esq.
A lot of land, near the above tracts, purchased from the late Colin Campbell Esq. as Sheriff of Charlotte.

Half of Lots numbered 5 and 6 on the Eastern side of the river Maguadavic near the Boom at the Lower Falls, purchased from Rich. Brockway.

Two Tracts of Land containing 75 acres granted to James Allanshaw, by Letters patent, dated 13th Dec 1837.

A lot of land on the Western side of the river Maguadavic, near the Upper Falls, with the house and buildings thereon, now in the occupation of Thomas Davies.

Sheriff's Office, } THOS. JONES,
15th Dec. 1843. } Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 20th day of JUNE next, between the hours of ten and five o'clock.
A lot of land, title, interest, claim, property and demand of Jeremiah Donoghue, to the land on which he now resides together with the buildings thereon, situated in the parish of St. George and on the main road from St. Andrews and St. George.

The same having been seized, levied on and taken by me, by virtue of execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suits of John Wilson, and James Driscoll.

Sheriff's Office, } THOS. JONES,
15th Dec. 1843. } Sheriff of Charlotte.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold, by public auction, on Monday the 22d day of JULY 1844, at 10 o'clock a.m. the following properties, belonging to the Estate of the late JAMES RAIT, Esquire, seized and taken under a writ of Fieri facias, and taken to satisfy a debt, due the Crown of £2305, 6, 4, besides Sheriff's execution fees, &c.

In the Parish of St. Andrews.
LOT No. 56, containing 50 acres, more or less, fronting on the river St. Croix, with all the houses, out houses, and buildings thereon.

Lots Nos. 2, 3, 6 and 7 in Block letter B, with the water Lots, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in Block letter H, all in Bulkeley's division of the Town of St. Andrews, with the dock and beach in front of the same, with the buildings &c. thereon.

Part of Town Lot No. 4, in Block letter A, Bulkeley's division, with a front of 43 ft on Adolphus street, and extending 80 feet to the rear, bounded S. W. by land heretofore sold to Mrs. Amy Campbell, and N. W. by land heretofore occupied by Hugh Boyd, with the buildings, &c. thereon.

A lot of land, in the Town Plat of St. Andrews, being part and parcel of the unlettered Water Block in Parr's division, adjoining Lot No. 3 in the possession of R. MacLack Esq. with the use, in common, of a reserved road of 20 feet in width.

Lots Nos. 3, 4, and 7 in Block letter L, in Bulkeley's division of the Town plat of St. Andrews.

Lot No. 8 in Block letter L, in Bulkeley's division of the Town of St. Andrews.

Water Lot No. 4 Block letter H, in Bulkeley's division of the Town of St. Andrews.

Lots numbered 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 in Block letter F, in Bulkeley's division of the Town of St. Andrews, fronting on Queen Elizabeth and Montague streets with the buildings &c. thereon.

Half part of Lot number 4 in Block letter D, in Morris's division of the Town of St. Andrews, with the buildings and improvements thereon.

In the Parish of St. Stephen.
Lot of land, known as Campbell's point commencing at a stake in Libby's cove, near the Bridge, which stake is also the first bounds of Lot Q, and No. 1, in the Grant to Donald Grant and others, comprehending land, beach and flats, containing 4 acres and thereabouts, with the wharf, buildings and improvements thereon.

A Lathing Machine under that half of a Saw Mill, situated in Mill Town, which was purchased by John Austin of Henry East-

and John McMaster, from Lachlan Cameron.
A lot of land on the Western side of the river Digdegush, purchased by James Allanshaw, and John McMaster, from Lachlan Cameron.

A tract of land, containing 450 acres on the Eastern side of the river Digdegush, purchased by James Allanshaw and John McMaster, from William Curry and Wife.

A tract of land containing 300 acres, granted to Archibald McDearmid and conveyed by his heirs to the said James Allanshaw.

In the Parish of St. Patrick.
A tract of land, containing 2000, acres more or less with the houses, mills and other erections thereon, commonly known as the Digdegush mills.

Three islands, viz:—Hog Island in the Passamaquoddy Bay, a small island near it, and Long Island, so called, at the mouth of the Digdegush river.

A tract of land situated at the Rolling Dam on the river Digdegush, with the mills &c. thereon.

A lot of land, on the Eastern side of the river Digdegush, above the land granted to David Layton and others, purchased by James Allanshaw

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A Tract of land and Mill privilege on the Eastern side of the river Maguadavic, at the Upper Falls with the mills and other erections thereon, purchased from Robert W. Crookshank Esq. of the City of St. John.

A Tract of land adjoining the above and situated near the Boom at the Upper Falls, also purchased from Robert W. Crookshank Esq.
A lot of land, near the above tracts, purchased from the late Colin Campbell Esq. as Sheriff of Charlotte.

Half of Lots numbered 5 and 6 on the Eastern side of the river Maguadavic near the Boom at the Lower Falls, purchased from Rich. Brockway.

Two Tracts of Land containing 75 acres granted to James Allanshaw, by Letters patent, dated 13th Dec 1837.

A lot of land on the Western side of the river Maguadavic, near the Upper Falls, with the house and buildings thereon, now in the occupation of Thomas Davies.

Sheriff's Office, } THOS. JONES,
15th Nov. 1843. } Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 20th day of JUNE next, between the hours of ten and five o'clock.
A lot of land, title, interest, claim, property and demand of Jeremiah Donoghue, to the land on which he now resides together with the buildings thereon, situated in the parish of St. George and on the main road from St. Andrews and St. George.

The same having been seized, levied on and taken by me, by virtue of execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suits of John Wilson, and James Driscoll.

Sheriff's Office, } THOS. JONES,
15th Dec. 1843. } Sheriff of Charlotte.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold, by public auction, on Monday the 22d day of JULY 1844, at 10 o'clock a.m. the following properties, belonging to the Estate of the late JAMES RAIT, Esquire, seized and taken under a writ of Fieri facias, and taken to satisfy a debt, due the Crown of £2305, 6, 4, besides Sheriff's execution fees, &c.

In the Parish of St. Andrews.
LOT No. 56, containing 50 acres, more or less, fronting on the river St. Croix, with all the houses, out houses, and buildings thereon.

Lots Nos. 2, 3, 6 and 7 in Block letter B, with the water Lots, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in Block letter H, all in Bulkeley's division of the Town of St. Andrews, with the dock and beach in front of the same, with the buildings &c. thereon.

Part of Town Lot No. 4, in Block letter A, Bulkeley's division, with a front of 43 ft on Adolphus street, and extending 80 feet to the rear, bounded S. W. by land heretofore sold to Mrs. Amy Campbell, and N. W. by land heretofore occupied by Hugh Boyd, with the buildings, &c. thereon.

A lot of land, in the Town Plat of St. Andrews, being part and parcel of the unlettered Water Block in Parr's division, adjoining Lot No. 3 in the possession of R. MacLack Esq. with the use, in common, of a reserved road of 20 feet in width.

Lots Nos. 3, 4, and 7 in Block letter L, in Bulkeley's division of the Town plat of St. Andrews.

Lot No. 8 in Block letter L, in Bulkeley's division of the Town of St. Andrews.

Water Lot No. 4 Block letter H, in Bulkeley's division of the Town of St. Andrews.

Lots numbered 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 in Block letter F, in Bulkeley's division of the Town of St. Andrews, fronting on Queen Elizabeth and Montague streets with the buildings &c. thereon.

Half part of Lot number 4 in Block letter D, in Morris's division of the Town of St. Andrews, with the buildings and improvements thereon.

In the Parish of St. Stephen.
Lot of land, known as Campbell's point commencing at a stake in Libby's cove, near the Bridge, which stake is also the first bounds of Lot Q, and No. 1, in the Grant to Donald Grant and others, comprehending land, beach and flats, containing 4 acres and thereabouts, with the wharf, buildings and improvements thereon.

A Lathing Machine under that half of a Saw Mill, situated in Mill Town, which was purchased by John Austin of Henry East-

and John McMaster, from Lachlan Cameron.
A lot of land on the Western side of the river Digdegush, purchased by James Allanshaw, and John McMaster, from Lachlan Cameron.

A tract of land, containing 450 acres on the Eastern side of the river Digdegush, purchased by James Allanshaw and John McMaster, from William Curry and Wife.

A tract of land containing 300 acres, granted to Archibald McDearmid and conveyed by his heirs to the said James Allanshaw.

In the Parish of St. Patrick.
A tract of land, containing 2000, acres more or less with the houses, mills and other erections thereon, commonly known as the Digdegush mills.

Three islands, viz:—Hog Island in the Passamaquoddy Bay, a small island near it, and Long Island, so called, at the mouth of the Digdegush river.

A tract of land situated at the Rolling Dam on the river Digdegush, with the mills &c. thereon.

A lot of land, on the Eastern side of the river Digdegush, above the land granted to David Layton and others, purchased by James Allanshaw

and John McMaster, from Lachlan Cameron.
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A tract of land containing 300 acres, granted to Archibald McDearmid and conveyed by his heirs to the said James Allanshaw.

In the Parish of St. David.
Lots numbered 1, and 2, on the river Digdegush, purchased by James Allanshaw and John McMaster, from Isaac Gervellon.

A tract of land with the mill privilege thereon, near the residence of Tristram Moore Esq., commonly known as Moore's Mills.
A tract of land known as the North Mill privilege, at the head of Oak Bay, formerly belonging to one Robert Moore.

In the Parish of St. James.
Four tracts of land containing 200 acres, granted to James Allanshaw by Letters patent, dated 26th September, 1838.

Two lots of land containing about 270 acres, conveyed to James Allanshaw by Joseph Moore 31st December, 1838.

In the Parish of Penfield.
A lot of land known as lot No 26 purchased by James Allanshaw and John McMaster from Jedediah Collin and wife.

Also a lot purchased by them from the late Robert William Pagan, Esq.
Two tracts of land containing about 95 acres situated near Deadman's Harbours, formerly granted to Anthony McCann.

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WONDERFUL RECOVERY OF HAIR

After 18, 25, and 26 years loss.

A few attestations, (selected from numberless others, received during the last 40 years) to the virtues of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL; the originals of which may be seen at the Proprietors.

TO MESSRS. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, BATTON GARDEN, LONDON.
HURMUTH HOTEL, COVENT GARDEN
February 6, 1852

GENTLEMEN,
In announcing to you the following corroboration of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, if by your making it public it will be of any service, I shall consider myself but returning in a very small degree the great obligation I feel I lie under to you, and shall be most happy during my stay in London to satisfy any Gentlemen who may feel interested in the truth of the following:—In the year 1776 I went to India, and shortly after my arrival there my hair fell off in considerable quantities, so that I soon became entirely bald. In which state I remained until my arrival last year in America, and at Boston was induced by reading one of your Advertisements to make trial of your Macassar Oil, though I confess with but little hope of success. After the use of one bottle, I found my luxuriant hair began to grow, and I continued the use of the Oil, much to my gratification, I have now the pleasure to inform you, without exaggeration or vanity, that I can boast of as fine a head of hair as any one need have.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your grateful Servant,
A. MACKENZIE