

PORK, &c.  
from New York.  
COUR.  
PORK.  
BEEF.  
For Sale by  
ROCK & WILSON.

Ware.  
Lord Seaton, from  
rockery ware.  
of Blue, and Brown  
of fine stone ware, Y  
Dishes, with numerous  
for Country and  
C. BRADLEY

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David Collins of Saint  
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1844

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THO. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

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MAY 21, 1844

L.L. respectfully an  
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by M. B. R. Foz  
a Wharf, and now  
our Meal, Beef, Pork,  
Dresses, Soap, Candles,  
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1844.

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ASSES,  
R. WALTON.

# The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

VOLUME 11

NUMBER 46

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1844.

[15s. sent by Mail.

## Miscellany.

### ANECDOTES OF THE BATTLE OF KILLECRANKIE.

The chief man who fell on Mackay's side was Colonel Balfour, the unflinching Wing officer. Balfour was engaged at once by two men, one of whom was Alexander Ben Stewart, brother of the Laird of Ballechin. But, as he had fortunately got his back against a tree, they fought with him for a long time in vain. At length the Reverend Mr. Robert Stewart, a young clergyman, who had come out to fight with his fellow-countrymen, and who was son to Alexander Stewart, came up to the place; and, being shocked to see such an unfair combat, especially as his father was engaged in it, he cried out, "Shame! shame! The like was never heard of before! Give the brave man his life!" He at the same time addressed some friendly words to Colonel Balfour who, however, replied by an expression of contempt and defiance. The exact words of that reply are not fit to be repeated; but their effect was instantaneous and powerful upon the feelings of the young Highlander. "Earth to my body," he only stopped to exclaim, "and peace to my spirit, and one fair stroke at you!" After which, substituting himself in the place of the two former combatants, and flourishing his broadsword over his head several times, he brought down such a heavy blow upon the shoulder of the unfortunate officer, that he cut a complete seam athwart his body, from the collar to the thigh, and laid him at once lifeless upon the ground.

The stories of mad heroism and hair-breadth escapes which the people of Atholl tell regarding this singular fight are almost innumerable. A Highlander, on the left of Dundee's side, after killing a great number on the field, followed one particular soldier who took to flight, and whom his discernment to be also a Highlander. The fugitive made clear way down to the river side which he reached at a particular spot where there is a precipitous rock on both sides with a chasm between of at least 15 feet. Just as he jumped from the higher bank, the pursuer reached a faint stroke at him, exclaiming at the same time, with an execration, "Could you not as well let me kill you as the river drown you?" for he never supposed that his fate would be anything else than to perish in the turbid waters of the Garry. To his great amazement, however, and no less to his mortification, the terrified Highlander jumped right across the chasm, and alighted safe on the other side—an astonishing feat, when it is considered that the weapon of his pursuer inflicted a wound of several inches long upon his back, at the very moment he made the leap. Immediately after alighting, he turned about and cried, with a sneer, "Each n' dean us sin!"—Try if you can do so too: to which the other only replied, that it was a pity he did not assume his bold look a little sooner. He survived this adventure many years, being employed upon the formation of the Highland roads by General Wade so lately as the reign of George the Second. Till the very last, he used to relate the story here commemorated, which he always illustrated by showing the scar of his wound.

There is a place in the neighbourhood of Pitlochry, below the Pass, where the river throws out a great deal of rack and rubbish upon one of the banks. Here a great number of the drowned soldiers being deposited during the night and day which succeeded the battle, an Old Highland woman who lived hard by, and who was a zealous anti-revolutionist, devoted herself to the singular employment of pushing them back with a long pole into the water, which she always did with the exclamation, "Shoo, shoo, shoo, shoo, shoo, shoo—Down, down with you, down to your friends!" Somebody of more refined feelings happened to come up, asked her how she had the courage to do such a thing? "Courage!" said she in her native dialect, which is far more expressive than any English translation, "that was a word to be used yesterday. They were fierce enough then, when on their way up the water: now they are coming down, there is a wonderful change upon their manners. A child need not now be afraid of them. They are perfectly well behaved now. I understand that they are," she continued, as she at the same time continued at her work; "not one of them shall get leave to stink here." It will be observed that the horrible is here greatly enhanced by the pun upon the ordinary Scottish phrase, up the water, as referring to the valley, or track of country through which the river runs.

The stone generally pointed out, as marking the spot where the gallant Dundee fell, is in the park immediately adjoining Urrard House, and easily discernible from the high-road. Local tradition, however, says he was mortally wounded at the back of Urrard House, and the circumstances attending it have thus been handed down:—Mackay, although obliged to retreat, had left a number of his men shut up in Urrard House, from

the windows of which they kept up a galling fire upon the Highlanders. By one of these shots, Hallyburton of Picar fell mortally wounded; and Dundee, observing him, ran to his side, and stopping over him, with his back to the house, left a part of his person undefended by the armour he wore. Advantage was taken of this, and another shot from the window laid the gallant commander beside his favourite general. This account is corroborated by the poem composed by a bard of the district shortly after the battle took place, in which, referring to the death of Dundee, he says—"N' Laomhann fàh-nah gerg, fhuair an teine ort mishealbh; bhual am peilear fòdh earball t-eideadh thu;" that is—"Of thou intrepid and determined lion, on whom the fire got by mischance, the ball struck under thy coat of mail or plate."

### EXPLOSIVE COMPOUND.

(From the Athenæum.)  
One of the most formidable and one of the most dangerous explosive compounds known to the chemist is a substance called chloride of nitrogen. It is so dangerous to handle, that the chemists have been contented to take for granted those powers assigned to it by its original discoverers. The examination of its substance caused its discoverer, Dulong, a severe mutilation of his fingers and the loss of an eye, and Sir H. Davy, who continued the experiment, was wounded in the eye by a sudden explosion. The greatest care should be taken in the preparation, the face should be protected by a sheet of iron gauze, and the hands by thick woollen gloves. For its preparation, a glass vessel is filled with a not completely saturated solution of sal ammoniac in water, and inverted into a basin filled with the same solution. Chlorine is introduced into the bell, and is by degrees absorbed, the fluid at the same time receiving a yellow tinge. The formation of oily drops is perceived on the surface, which collect and sink to the bottom, forming a deep yellow oily liquid. This is chloride of nitrogen. At common temperatures the formation of it takes place but slowly, but when the solution of sal ammoniac in water is heated to 70 deg. Fah. the action begins very quickly, and the operation is speedily completed. It explodes producing a very loud detonation at a temperature immediately below that of boiling water (212 deg. Fah) shattering to pieces, wood glass or iron. In order to show most simply, and in the least dangerous manner, the explosive powers of this compound, we may allow a drop of it to be sucked up by blotting paper, and on bringing it to the light, it will explode with a louder report than that of a rifle. In order to show the destructive properties we need only adduce the following experiment. If we were to a cup, set on a piece of board on the floor, and drop a single drop of chloride of nitrogen into it, and cover it with water; the mixture touched with a piece of hot iron would explode, the cup be broken in pieces, the water thrown about, and the piece of cup on which the chloride of nitrogen lay be driven deep in the board. The chloride of nitrogen is resolved into chlorine and nitrogen gases, the instantaneous production of which, accompanied by heat and light, is the cause of the violence of the explosion. It is, however, not always necessary to heat it to cause it to explode, for if we touch it with a stick, dipped into the oil of turpentine or nut oil, with amber, myrrh, India rubber, and a few other substances the same will take place. A compound analogous to this is iodine of nitrogen, which explodes with nearly as much violence as the chloride, but is more dangerous because less governable. More powerful in its effects, and a little better known than chloride or iodine of nitrogen, is the fulminate of silver. It is prepared by taking 100 grains of melted and finely pounded nitrate of silver, putting them into a roomy glass, pouring one ounce of luke-warm alcohol upon them, stirring them well together, and then pouring one ounce of fuming nitric acid into the glass. Violent effervescence takes place, and when the black powder deposited at the bottom of the glass becomes white, cold water poured into the glass will cause all action to cease. The whole operation is completed in a few minutes, and one of the chief precautions in making it, is to take a high and roomy glass for explosions often happen when the liquid runs over, and a portion of the fulminate adheres to the glass. The powder is now to be washed on the filter by means of water, and great care is to be taken that it be not touched with any hard substance, as the mere contact of a glass rod with the powder has caused it to explode, and has more than once cost the life of the operator.

**Analysis of Soils.**—The following is a method of analysing soils for ordinary agricultural purposes:—Weigh a convenient quantity of the earth to be analysed, say 1000 grains dried in the open air, dry the same before a fire on paper, so as to not

scorch the paper; re weigh, and the difference will be the moisture. Roast the residue; re-weigh, and the difference will be the organic matter. Pour a convenient quantity of muriatic acid on the remainder; when stirred and settled, pour it off, and add oxalate of ammonia; the precipitate will be the lime. Mix the remainder with water, and stir it well; when a little settled, pour off the turbid mixture, and the suspended contents are argillaceous, and the deposits siliceous.

(From the Journal des Debates.)  
England is preparing to give the King of the French a reception worthy of herself and of him. The nation shares in the sentiments of the officers of the French navy, as the Court does for the King. We should have thought that there would be seen testimonies of good will and sincere cordiality. It appears that we were very credulous, and that England is very perfidious. We should have thought that it was intended to do honour to our country, but it appears the object is only to insult it. It is France that has been sacrificed for the King's journey; it is again France that will be insulted during the King's stay in an allied country. What, then, is this great affront which England again inflicts on France? She sends the Duke of Wellington to meet the King. That is an insult to France, an insult to the Revolution of July. This is, in fact, manifesting a strange idea of the dignity of one's country. Assuredly, we cannot efface history. We cannot prevent this name from being mixed up with events the most painful, and at the same time the most glorious of our annals; but is France then so weak and so petty that she cannot look those men in the face whom she has met at other times in the battlefield? When the first Lieutenant of the Emperor went to attend the coronation of Queen Victoria, did England look on his presence as an insult? Did she attribute as a crime to the veteran of the wars of the Empire, the reminiscences connected with his name and his reputation? Has there nothing passed for the last thirty years? And the great event which restored us to the first rank of free nations, which raised us up again in the eyes of Europe—the Revolution of July—is that nothing? England sends her most illustrious citizens to meet the King, and it is an insult, forsooth, to the Revolution of 1830! We say that it is an honour. It is precisely because England sees represented by the King, or rather seen in the King, the country over which he reigns, and the revolution from which he springs, that the reception which she gives to him honours the nation which he represents. The men who are at this moment about to receive the King of the French, are those who first recognised and adopted with enthusiasm the Revolution of July. The Ministers who at present govern England are the very same that held the direction of public affairs in 1830, and who, in the midst of the alarm and doubt of the rest of Europe, hailed without hesitation the triumph of liberal and constitutional principles in our country. We perceive what are the tactics of the Opposition journals; it was easy to foresee them. They want to separate the King from the nation; they wish to turn the honours which will be done to him into so many insults to France. The country will not be thus led astray; it will be proud of the testimonies of respect and admiration of which its august representative will be the object in the midst of a people so long free: it will take its share of them, and behold in the reception made to the King of 1830, a striking and sympathetic homage rendered to its revolution.

**STORMS AND LOSS OF LIFE.**  
A violent storm has swept over the Irish channel destroying life and property in its ravages. The "Island" near Clontarf was overboarded; and a wooden cottage, containing a man and a boy who attended upon her repairs was carried away. A steamer under repair at Kingstown, was driven against the wooden jetty, and through the watchman's house, which was divided into two; the man escaping just in time! At Skerries fishing boats dismasted and injured, bedges and parlings blown down, and houses unroofed were amongst the most prominent features of the storm. A vessel belonging to Halifax was wrecked off Rush, and the captain, his wife, and one of the crew, were drowned. At Dundalk, Belfast and other places the storm was more or less violent. The gale is described as being nearly equal in violence the memorable hurricane of January 1839.

Between Holyhead and Dublin, the Ocean Queen and the Nymph—the former a steamer, the latter a schooner belonging to Wex-beach—came in contact, when the schooner immediately sunk, drowning the master and two of the crew. On the same night a boat on the Mersey was swamped by the paddle wheels of the Iron Duke Steamer, when two boatmen and three seamen belonging to the Hesperus perished in a watery grave. Worse still

another boat containing seven persons was upset the same night on the Mersey, and all on board perished. The knowledge of the last named melancholy catastrophe did not transpire for some days after it had occurred.

Among the many casualties that have been reported at Lloyds, the subjoined are of the most momentous:—

At about ten o'clock, on Wednesday night a foreign brig deeply loaded, foundered outside of the Scilly Islands, carrying with her all hands. There was no chance of escape for them in such a storm. Two other vessels one named the Amity, for Dublin, went ashore at Skerries, and the other, called the Mars, from Pembrey, for Killough, met with a similar fate off Wicklow, both of which have become complete wrecks. The Daisy, of Beaumaris, laden with slates was totally lost on Carlingford Bar with all hands. Near Fowey, on Friday morning a vessel ran ashore for safety, when, unfortunately she capsized and the heavy sea washed off every body on board of her, who, five in number, perished. The Pollux, of Eyemouth sunk off Newton Rocks; the John Clifton from Cardiff, wrecked off Scirhorn; the Lady Scott of Liverpool, wrecked on Neckman's Ground the Samaritan, for Amsterdam, lost off Korg, one man drowned; the Persian, from Havre lost opposite the New Warp Light; the Mariners, from Rio Janeiro, wrecked on the coast of Fort San Jus, the Two Sisters, collier lost on the Green Roads; the Relief, east shore in Leven Roads; the Reliance, from Plymouth, wrecked near Fowey; the Lovely of Boston, lost near Beaumaris; the Little Will from Carnarvon, lost on the rocks at Penmont Point; the Hannah, from Liverpool, wrecked off Strangford; the Ranger, from Yarmouth, wrecked on the rocks near North Shields; and complete loss of 6 other vessels of smaller burthen.

The storm, it seems, has not been unfelt in Scotland. The coast of Argyshire experienced its fury. Several vessels were wrecked. Amongst others, a steamer called the Victor was torn from her moorings, and seriously injured.

**An Adventure with a Snell Mob.**—A traveller belonging to Todd and Barn's establishment, having occasion to leave London, took his seat in one of the railway carriages for Liverpool. One of them was a female of lady like appearance, and the other four were apparently gentlemen; and looked as if accustomed to move in the first classes of society. The elder of them appeared not to know any language save French, and the others seemed to be amused at his awkward attempts to speak English. After some time the attention of Mr. Wilson (the name of the traveller) was attracted to a species of dumb language which appeared to be passing between them, and, feigning to sleep, he heard the person who appeared to know English, conversing very fluently in it, and using several slang terms. Mr. Wilson immediately became alarmed, and the train stopping at a place of refreshment, Wolvorton, he withdrew to a private place to change his money from one pocket to another, as he had observed his companions frequently pointing at the pocket which contained it. He had not entered above a minute when one of the party followed him and watched his movements. Mr. Wilson, again feigning to sleep, observed the individual who had previously followed him point out to the companion the pocket to which he had transferred his money. Becoming more alarmed he determined not to sleep, and remained awake until he had arrived in Liverpool. There the lady remained, pretending that she had to wait for a servant of her's who she expected to arrive by the next train. Mr. Wilson from her air, manner and accent, believes that the lady was a man in disguise, but who ever she was, she was evidently a confederate of the other individuals. Mr. Wilson parted with the company at Liverpool, but on going over in the packet to Dublin he recognised them there again.

**HARDNESS OF WATER.**—Dr. Thomas Clarke, Professor of Chemistry in Marischal College, Aberdeen, in his evidence in June last, before the commission for enquiry into the sanitary condition of large towns, states that there is no single quantity of water to which he would attach more importance than softness. He expresses the hardness of water thus:—16 degrees of hardness means the hardness that would be caused by the presence of 16 grains of chalk per gallon; and he adds, it is of no consequence in what state of combination the earthy salt may be. The test of hardness correctly. The pipe-water at Aberdeen stands at only one degree of hardness—equal to that produced by the presence of one grain of chalk per gallon; the hardness of the Glasgow water is about 4 1/2 degrees, that of Edinburgh 5 degrees; that of Newcastle-on-Tyne about the same; the pipe-waters of London range between that of 11 deg. and 16 degrees, and the pipe-water of Manchester is 12 deg. of hardness. The Doctor thinks that a water ceases to be

agreeable for washing when it is above 4 degrees, or 5 deg. of hardness. When above 16 deg. he would say it becomes excessively inconvenient for washing, that being the utmost point he could conveniently go to and get a proper lather. Paris is supplied by hard water than any of those towns mentioned above. The water of the wells in London (except that of the deep Artesian wells) is generally hard, ranging from 40 deg. to 80 deg. The Artesian wells all indicate about 5,5 degrees of hardness.

**Capture and Deliverance of an English Captain on the Coast of Africa.**—Captain Northwood, who was captured and detained by the Moors of the Island of Arguin, on the coast of Africa has reached England. It was believed he had perished. He sailed from London in the barque Margaret, for Guano, in April last, taking with him his wife and family. Whilst in search of guano, on the Island of Arguin, the Moors gave chase to them, and shot a young man named Sims thro' the head. The boat capsized and sunk, and they were all made prisoners, with the exception of one man who was drowned. After ten weeks captivity, they were ransomed by Captain Isomonger, of the brig Africanus, whose humanity and zealous exertions saved them from being sent into the interior where in all probability they would have been slaves all their lives. Mrs. Northwood and the remainder of their crew proceeded with the ship to her destination, believing the captain to have been drowned. Letters have been received from her, dated Angra Pequena, stating that they were loading rapidly, and expect to be in England about the latter end of next month. She is still in deep affliction, believing Capt. Northwood to be drowned.

**A Poor Man.**—It is possible that the accumulation of wealth may add to the sorrow of the possessor. I know an individual, with whom I was very intimate when a youth, and I remember very well, at that time, whenever I wanted relief for the poor he would give a 210 note, and say, "Richard, never pass my door; always come to me when you want assistance for any deserving object." He was then comparatively poor, having perhaps a fortune of from £50,000 to £60,000; but now he is worth nearly £1,000,000. One would have thought it ought to have made its possessor happy; but no. I know not a more miserable man than that. Rich as he is, it was but the other day that he ordered some of the beautiful trees in his park to be felled, because he had no money to pay the income tax with. It was but the other day that he lost £100,000 in America; that made him mad. He has another £100,000 which he does not know how to invest,—that makes him miserable, and he is now under the impression that he will die a poor man.—Oastler's Speech.

**A Vessel Struck from the Gibraltar Battery.**—A Spanish vessel, passing Europa Point, Gibraltar, without showing her colors, two shots were fired to remind those on board of their neglect. Paying no intention to the intimation and believing themselves to be out of the range of gun, a gun of a larger calibre was fired, which struck the vessel & immediately sank her. Fortunately for the crew, a Portuguese vessel was near, into which they got and saved their lives.

**A Determined Man.**—The patient perseverance of some of those who have come determined to see the Queen is at once ludicrous and affecting; one man in particular, a few days ago, took his post on the road side, opposite the grand entrance, and there bivouacked for about twelve hours at a stretch, with no other amusement than noticing the passers by, or observing the periodical change in the relief of the guard, whose time of watch fell so far short of his.—Nothing could, however, divert him from his purpose. He coolly took his seat on the dike, took out his bread and cheese, commenced eating, allowing observation and refreshment to go on together, till at last he was rewarded, as perseverance and determination are always sure to be, by two excellent views of the Sovereign he had come to see, as she went and returned from her afternoon drive.—(Scotch Paper.)

**HARDWARE, &c.**  
Et Ship Catalonia:—  
By the ship Catalonia, from Liverpool, the subscriber has received:  
7 Cases, of Comprising a very general  
1 Case, of assortment of Hardware,  
1 Case Bright Trax Chains,  
12 Cases Best Ox and Horse Nails,  
18 Bags West Nails Assorted,  
2 Sheets 2 1/2 and 4 lb. lead,  
21 Bundles Sheet Iron,  
Camp Ovens, Covers, &c. &c.  
Which with his former Stock on hand he will dispose of on reasonable terms.  
JAMES W. STREET,  
St. Andrews, June 25 1844.





# SHERIFF'S SALES.

Real Estate of Stephen Munson, 21 Nov.  
Do John Scott, 23d  
Do William Catson 14th Dec.  
Do Justus Wetmore, 11th Jan.  
Do Benjamin Miliken 12th April

To be sold by public auction, on SATURDAY the 21st day of NOVEMBER next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

All the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of Stephen Munson, to that certain piece and parcel of land, situate in the parish of St. George, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the South by the Great road leading from St. Andrews to St. John on the North by a lot and premises conveyed by the said Stephen Munson to Wm. H. Paulk and Robert L. Mathew dated 18th Jan. 1830 on the West by a Lot of Land owned by Moses Vernon, Esq. and on the East by lands owned by Malcolm Mealy.

The same having been seized and levied on by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in 1837 of Saml. G. Andrews, Esq. endorsed to levy £40 19 5 &c. &c.

The same having been taken and seized, to satisfy an execution in favour of Hamilton Mitchell, endorsed to levy £505 14 &c. &c.

The same having been taken and seized, to satisfy an execution in favour of Hamilton Mitchell, endorsed to levy £505 14 &c. &c.

ALL that tract or parcel of land situate on the Western side of the Magdalenic river and at the First Falls, being part of the land granted to Aaron Hesther, and formerly occupied by Robt. V. Han-

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The First Productions in the World for THE HAIR, THE SKIN, and THE TEETH.

## ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

It is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore Hair, including Whiskers, Mustaches, and Eyebrows, prevent it from falling off or turning grey, and render it soft, silky, curly, and glossy.

## ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

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

## 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 gives the Teeth firmness in the Gums. Being an Anti-Scurvitic, it eradicates the Scoury from the Gums, strengthens, braces and renders them of a healthy red; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c. and imparts a sweet and perfume to the breath.

## ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

OR IMPERIAL DYE.

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

## ROWLAND'S ALSAN EXTRACT

It is a delicate and the most violent Teeth Ache Remedy, and Sore Throat.

## HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated in 1810 - with a Capital of \$150,000.

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

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



## WONDERFUL RECOVERY OF HAIR

After 18, 25, and 26 years loss.

A few attestations, (selected from number less 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.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, W. C. PRIDEAUX.

GENTLEMEN - I take the liberty of addressing my thanks to you for the great benefit I have received from your truly valuable MACASSAR OIL.

I must turn your attention to the following: - Captain Kranshar of the 4th Regiment of Line, in the service of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, aged 44 years, has been bald ever since the age of 18.

GENTLEMEN - Having derived essential benefit from the use of your MACASSAR OIL, I am induced to send you the particulars, which you are at liberty to make known as you may think proper.

## ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

It is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore Hair, including Whiskers, Mustaches, and Eyebrows, prevent it from falling off or turning grey, and render it soft, silky, curly, and glossy.

## Fall & Winter Goods.

Arrived per boque, "Brothers" from Liverpool.

FLANNELS, PILOT CLOTHS, PETERSHAMS, MOLESKINS, Cotton Sateenings, & Shirtings, Bleached and unbleached Printed Cottons, Paint Oil, boiled and unboiled.

## To Ropemakers.

THE Subscribers will give employment to TWO MEN, having a practical knowledge of Ropemaking.

## Coach and Horses, HOTEL.

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

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

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. Boarders, both permanent and transient will meet with good accommodation, and Travellers will find every attention paid to their comfort.

BERWICK DOUGLAS, St. George, June 18, 1844.

## GUNNISON'S

ST. ANDREWS, AND BOSTON EXPRESS, TWICE A WEEK.

LEAVING St. Andrews Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock P. M., returning leaving Boston Mondays and Thursdays at 12 o'clock noon.

Gunnison will attend to purchasing and forwarding Goods of any description, - collecting and paying Notes and Drafts - and forwarding packages of every description.

## NEW STORE, AT ROBBINSON'S ME.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, and vicinity that he has opened a General Provision Store, at Robinson's Me. where he will keep for Sale, Flour, Corn Meal, Pork Groceries, West India, and Dry Goods

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

## Rye Flour, AND CORN MEAL.

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

## Rum, Sugar, and Molasses.

Just Received and for Sale, by the Subscriber: 9 Hhds. Bright SUGAR, 6 Puns. High Proof RUM, ALSO, IN STORE, 20 Hhds. good Retailing MOLASSES.

## PIANO FORTES.

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

## FLOUR.

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

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers do hereby give Notice that all Accounts due the Estate of the Late James Hill remaining unsettled on the 1st day of August next, will be put into the hands of their attorney for collection.

## FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Ex Calisto from New York. 100 Bbls. FLOUR, 50 do. PORK, 50 do. BEEF

## Crockeryware.

Just Received, per "Lord Seaton," from Liverpool - and now opening - 5 Crates Crockeryware.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the late David Collins of Saint David, are hereby notified to send in their claims duly attested within three months to

## Public Notice Is Hereby Given, that

The Court of Oyer and TERMINER, and General Jail Delivery, will be holden at same place, on Tuesday the 29th October, at 11 o'clock a.m. when all Coroners, Deputy Sheriffs, and Constables, are required to give their attendance, as also all persons bound to appear to prosecute delinquents in said Court.

## New Provision Store.

ST. ANDREWS, MAY 21, 1844

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

## IN BOND,

126 Barrels Superior Flour, - Also, 30 Barrels Clear and Mean Pork, and Prime Beef, his ships use, or the use of the British Fisheries.

## Brandy, Loaf Sugar, Tea &c.

The Subscriber has just received per the barque Brauseick, from Liverpool: 1 Hhd. Best Cognac Brandy, and 1 Hhd. Holland Gin.

## WM. McLEAN, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has removed his Office to the Store recently occupied by J. B. BROWN, at the head of the Market Wharf, where he renders his services to the Public in the above business.

## FLOUR, MOLASSES, SUGAR, &c.

100 Bbls. Superior FLOUR, 20 half Bbls. do. 12 Bbls. Genese Scratch, 10 Bbls. fine Middlings, 50 Bbls. Prime and Navy Bread, 10 kegs CRACKERS, CHEESE, HAMS, RICE, SAUERKRAUT, Logwood, Redwood, ground Wine, Brandy and Gin, Sperm porpoise OIL, Window glass 7x9 8x10 and 10x12, &c.

## FLOUR, BEEF AND PORK.

Also in Bond 25 Hhds. Cardenas MOLASSES, 2 Hhds. Cienfuegos Sugar, For Sale by R. WALTON, July 17, 1844 - nm.

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