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CLASSES,
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R. WALTON.

FRASER AND
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a Saint Andrews,
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the Right, Title,
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ASH,
day of July,
H. Trustees.
RIES DUFF,
my of Trustees.

BUILDING
HOUSE.

by the Subscribers
Wyer until 10th
ubling of a Stone
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Post, the Building
Post, the Sills to be
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and the roof Shun-
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The Contractor to
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VYER, Commission-
ON, Stationers.

Painting.

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6th August
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Contractor to
Commissioners.

Sugar,

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barley.
STREET.

Store.
Y 21, 1844

respectfully an-
he has opened an
visions &c., in
M. B. K. Fitz-
Wharf, and now
Meal, Beef, Pork,
Soap, Candles,
Cheese, Pick-
cans, Snuff, and
for retail Pro-
line, Copal and
ed Oils, Nails,
Morocco Pumps,
ty of Childrens
e smallest prices
e second prices

At 50 barrels
free, for Ships
there.

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

VOLUME 11

NUMBER 87

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1844.

[15s. sent by Mail.

AGRICULTURE.

RENOVATION OF THE SOIL.

"There is in the constituent particles of soils a constant tendency to more minute division. By continual tillage, and the con- current action of salts, manures, and frost, this division may become so extreme, that at length a soil may be reduced to a fine powder or dust; in which a state it will be destitute of substance, and cease to be productive;— the rain falling upon it will convert it into mere mire or mud; and this being hardened by the heat of the sun, the air will be ex- cluded, and the roots of plants will be wholly unable to fulfil their functions."

"All these soils" (for instance where 45 parts of 100 are clay) "are unproductive, and become adhesive and clammy when wet; the water which stands upon them is uniformly turbid and whitish, and particularly so when it is agitated by wind; the effect of heat is to contract and crack their surface, to make it hard, and render it impenetrable to the plough; nor can they be made to any considerable extent productive, but by the liberal application of coarse undecomposed manure, and especially by ploughing in crops of buckwheat when in flower."

It is not my purpose to discuss the question of renovating soils, for it has often been ably treated, but to state the result of an experiment in wheat culture, on a soil approxi- mating the above description quoted from that sterling work of Chaptal, on Agricultural Chemistry. The soil was rather a stiff clay, and having been some thirty-five years- arable condition, and for much of the former part of this time very productive of wheat, it had been, for want of a knowledge of the ad- hesive and clammy nature of the soil, causing the frost to heave a very considerable proportion of the plants on the surface to per- ish. This is well known to be a very com- mon occurrence, in our climate, with heavy clay lands, if sowed later; but this was not the fact in the last particular, and the growth in the fall was beyond an average. After the crop was harvested, I observed on all parts of the field, numerous cracks on the surface to a much greater extent than is usual with similar soils. I contemplated giving the field a heavy manuring the following season, and plant with corn; but subsequently changed my plan, having resolved to adopt the course recommended as above by Chaptal. I con- sequently applied about twenty-five large cart loads of coarse, unfermented manure, drawn from my sheep barns, to the acre, which was spread no faster than the ploughs would cover. The plants, in the fall, assum- ed so dark and green, that I was little appre- hensive of the usual rank growth before the harvest, which follows almost the direct appli- cation of manure to the wheat-crop, as well as large disproportion of straw to the berry. But, doubtless owing to the great poverty of the soil, these results did not follow. The field averaged over twenty bushels to the acre, which is about the average production of well-tilled fallow land; sown timely and in favorable seasons, in this immediate quarter. The coarse manure had evidently effected a material modification of the soil, as few cracks were distinguishable on the surface, after harvest, showing most clearly, that it was more friable. It is a year ago last spring since the grass seed was sown upon it, and a more luxuriant covering of clover I have rarely seen, than the field now presents;— which is another proof of some renovation of the soil, otherwise very much of the clover would have been thrown out by the frost of last spring. It is my present im- pression, that if this field is permitted to rest two or three years longer, and then sowed with buckwheat, and ploughed under when in blow, preparatory to wheat, in considera- tion of what has already been done, its origi- nal fertility will be nearly restored and in some measure the adhesive and clammy tex- ture of the soil destroyed.

But while on this subject, I beg leave to enter a protest against applying manure—ex- cept compost—directly to the wheat crop; unless, as in the above case, when the soil is rendered quite unproductive, by long and "skinning" management, before agricultural periodicals taught us better. You will per- mit me to quote your remarks, gentlemen on this point, for I am quite sure they cannot be kept too much "before the people"—from the 7th vol. of the Cultivator, taken from a sterling article on "Wheat Culture." "One of the greatest evils of direct manuring for the wheat crop, arises from the liability of the grain so manured, to lodge. The rapid growth of the stem renders it unable to sup- port its own weight, it is soft and flexible, contains much less silica than those grown in a poorer soil; the wheat does not usually perfect its berry, and at all times, from the thinness of the skin or cuticle, it is more liable to mildew and rust. These things

render it certainly inadvisable, unless the land is very poor and reduced, to apply un- fermented manure to wheat." My own ex- perience, as well as that of thousands of oth- ers, in times past, will attest the truth of these remarks. As nearly as possible, my practice conforms to the "rotation system; and I apply my manure in an unfermented state to my corn and potato crops, and top dressing of meadows.

L. A. MORRELL.

BE SOMETHING

It is the duty of every one to take some active part as actor on the stage of life. Some seem to think they can vegetate as it were, without being anything in particular. Man was not made to rust out his life. It is expected he should "act well his part." He must be something. He has a work to per- form, which it is his duty to attend to. We are not placed here to grow up, pass through the various stages of life, and then die, with- out having done anything for the benefit of the human race. It is a principle in the creed of the Mahometans that every one should have a trade. No Christian doctrine could be better than that. Is a man to be brought up in idleness? Is he to live upon the wealth which his ancestors have acquir- ed by frugal industry? Is he placed here to pass through life like an automaton? Has he nothing to perform as a citizen of the world? A man who does nothing, is useless to his country as an inhabitant. A man who does nothing is a mere cipher. Some are born with riches and honours upon their heads. But does it follow that they have no- thing to do in their career through life? There are certain duties for every one to perform. *Be Something.* Don't live like a hermit and die unregretted.

See that young man, no matter what are his circumstances, if he has no particular busi- ness to pursue, he will not accomplish much. Perhaps he has a father abundantly able to support him. Perhaps that father has laboured hard to obtain a competence that is sufficient for his sons to live in idleness. Can they go abroad with any degree of self complacency, squandering away the money which their fathers have earned by hard labour? No one who has the proper feelings of a citizen, who wishes to be rank- ed among the useful members of society, would live such a life.

Be Something. Don't be a drone. You may rely upon your present possessions, or on your future prospects, but these riches may fly away, or other hopes may be blight- ed, and if you have no place of your own, in such a case, ten to one you will find your path beset with thorns. Want may come up- on you before you are aware of it, and hav- ing no profession, you find yourself in any- thing but an enviable condition. It is, therefore, important that you should be some- thing. Don't depend upon Fortune, for she is a fickle support, which often fails when you lean upon her with the greatest con- fidence. Trust to your own exertions.

Be Something. Pursue the vocation for which you are fitted by nature; pursue it faithfully and diligently. You have a part to act, and the honour in performing that part depends upon yourself. It is sickening to see a parcel of idle boys hanging around a father, spending the money which he has earned by his industry, without attempting to do anything for themselves. *Be Some- thing.* should be their motto. Every one is capable of learning some "art, trade, or mys- tery," and can earn a competence for him- self. He should *Be Something*, and not bring down the gray hairs of his father to the grave. He should learn to depend upon himself. Idle boys, living upon a parent without any profession or employment, are illy qualified for good members of society. And we regret to say that it is too often the case, that it is the parent's fault that they are thus brought up. They should be taught to *Be Something*, to know how to provide for themselves in case of necessity, and to act well their part they will reap the honour which therein lies.

LAUGHABLE MISTAKE.

A carrier in the neighbourhood of Bolton recently had to convey a barrel of Roman cement to a gentleman, and a barrel of Gua- no to a farmer, each of which he delivered to the wrong party. A plasterer commenced preparing the guano, which was given to him as Roman cement, and after much diffi- culty, owing to the bad smell, he succeeded in plastering a few yards of the gentleman's house, but the stench becoming past his en- durance, he called out to the gentleman, and said, "I am very sorry but I must beg of you to get some persons to finish this job, for I never met with such Roman cement before, I am quite sick, and the smell will poison me, if I go on, besides, (continued the plas- terer,) did you ever see Roman cement so yellow?" The gentleman said there must be some mistake, for it evidently was not cement, and accompanied the plasterer to

the carrier's where they found the farmer complaining about the barrel of stuff he had got. It was like sand, but when mixed with water it turned into stone, and would flag his field, instead of making the grass grow almost as quick as winking as he was told this manure would do. His man had mixed water with some of it and spread it out, and on returning a short time afterwards, he found the stuff as hard as a flag, and came to him in breathless haste, saying "Mestur, I never seed sitch muck hin he my loife as you new guano muck, for I mixt sum on't whe what tur, un his tordned hinto a flag; him hittle mack grass gro hittle mack out't gro." "Oh! (exclaimed the plasterer,) that must be the Roman cement, and I have been mix- ing up your Guano instead of it." The mis- take of the carrier was rectified, and the par- ties returned home.

POETRY.

For the Standard.

THE MORNING DEW.

Say whence this moisture on the mead,
That wets my stockings through?
And why am I sunned so much
With this transparent dew?

On trees, and shrubs, on herbs, and flow-
ers,
And ev'ry thing that's green;
In summer mornings going to school,
Its balmy drops I've seen.

"The veil" 'tis true "is on mine eyes,"
Else could I plainly see,
Those dewy distill like amber bead,
Upon the velvetlea.

Had I a telescope like him,
Who distant worlds descry'd,
Whose name is there, tho' (long since)
dead,
To useful ends apply'd.

Then might I see those azure jets,
Descending on the plain,
The mountain, valley, wood, and lawn,
Like drops, of "latter rain."

Sometimes I think it does not fall,
But rises from the earth;
By union of the elements,
And thus it gets its birth.

Again, like manna, it comes down,
From the blue spangled sky,
Ordain'd by the Omnipotent;
Whose throne is fixed on high.

While writing thus, I'm taught to look,
With reverential awe,
To him whose image can be trac'd,
By His unerring law.

Nor dare to think myself annoy'd,
Thou' dews obstruct my path,
In nature by divine command,
Those dews their being hath.

And bid to fall on violets blue,
On rose trees, in full bloom,
And by the same command exhale,
At the bright beams of noon.

No. 7.

Digdegush, Aug. 24, 1844.

THE BURN'S FESTIVAL.

This great fete was celebrated at Ayre on Tuesday, the 6th inst. The preliminary ar- rangements were intrusted to a very active and influential committee, through whose in- strumentality the Earl of Eglington and Pro- fessor Wilson were induced to accept the honorable duty of presiding at the festive board. A field of some twenty acres in ex- tent, beautifully situated on the banks of the Doon, was selected. Distant only a few yards from the monument erected to the po- et's memory, in 1820, in the sloping vale im- mediately below the cottage of his birth, it had the additional charm of being in the very centre of the scene of Tam o' Shanter, and within view of Alloway's "auld haunted kirk," where the revels of the uncouthly le- gion were held. The pavilion is nearly a square, and covers a space of 110 feet by 125. It is a very handsome erection, beau- tifully lined with cloth of various colours. It was calculated to hold upwards of 2,000 persons. For several days prior to the fete, all the inns and lodging-houses in Ayre were bespoken, and never before did that town, which Burns has celebrated as the residence of "honest men and bonnie lasses," exhibit such an appearance. From early dawn crowds flocked into Ayre from all directions. From an elevated situation, the country for miles round had the appearance of a living panorama. "Fair and Scotland" never exhib- ited a more animated sight. By eleven o'clock all was in readiness for the grand movement. At a given signal the various hands struck up inspiring tunes, and the mag- nificent pageant commenced its progress to the monument, through the principal streets of Ayre—Perhaps the most pleasing feature in the whole procession was the vast assem-

blage of ploughmen and shepherds, dressed in their plaids and broad blue bonnets. The procession was formed three deep, and ex- tended to nearly a mile in length. It occu- pied at least an hour in passing from the new bridge into the field, on entering which the bands played "Duncan Gray," followed by "The Birks of Aberfeldy." A large cir- cle was then formed round the platform for the musicians in the field, and the whole company, led by professional vocalists, joined in singing, "Ye banks and braes o' bon- nie Doon," and "Auld Lang Syne."

The pavilion, when all were seated, had a splendid appearance. The chairman, the Earl of Eglington, was supported by Mr. Ro- bert Burns, eldest son of the poet, Major Burns, and Colonel Burns, Mrs. Begg, sis- ter of the poet, Sir J. McNeill, Bart., the Lord Justice General, the Countess of Eg- linton, &c. The crozier, Professor Wil- son, was supported by Mr. A. Alison, Col- onel Mure, Mr. A. Hattie, M. P. Mr. J. Os- wald, M. P. Sir J. Campbell, &c.

The Chairman, rising to propose in such an assemblage the thrilling toast, "The Me- mory of Burns"—(great applause, the com- pany rising and waving handkerchiefs)—said, this is no a meeting for the purpose of recree- ation and amusement, it is the spontaneous offering of a nation's feelings towards the il- lustrious dead, and adding to this, the de- sire to extend a band of welcome and friend- ship to those whom he has left behind. Here on the very spot where he first drew breath, on the very ground which his genius has hal- lowed, beside the Old Kirk of Alloway, which his verse has immortalized, beneath the monument which an admiring and repen- tant people have raised to him—(great ap- plause)—we meet, after the lapse of years, to pay our homage to the man of genius.

The noble Earl spoke at some length in a spirit that was responded to by the raptur- ous applause of the meeting, which were re- doubled when the esp was raised to the me- mory of the poet. This was succeeded by "Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon," by Mr. Templeton.

Mr. Robert Burns returned thanks; and then Professor Wilson pronounced, amidst loud cheering, an eloquent welcome, greet- ing the poet's family. Sir J. McNeill was not less effective in the eulogiums with which he introduced the next toast, "Words- worth and the Poets of England." Sir D. H. Blair, Bart., proposed the "Countess of Eg- linton, and the other ladies, who have grac- ed this meeting with their presence." a toast which was received with great applause. Se- veral other toasts were drunk, and the con- vivialities of the meeting were prolonged to a late hour.

Featherstonhaugh's Excursions.

Love of Titles in America.—A well-known gentleman at Winchester, in this state (Vir- ginia,) relating an amusing anecdote to me on this subject. Crossing to Potomac into Virginia, with his horse, in a ferry boat, the ferryman said, "Major, I wish you would lead your horse a little forward," which he immediately did, observing to the man, "I am not a major, and you need not call me one." To this the ferryman replied, "Well Kyrnel, I ax your pardon, and I'll not call you so no more." Being arrived at the land- ing place, he led his horse out of the boat, and said, "My good friend, I am a very plain man, I am neither a colonel nor a major; I have no title at all, and I don't like them. How much have I to pay you?" The ferry- man looked at him and said, "You are the first white man ever crossed this ferry that wasn't jist nobody at all, and I'll not charge you nothing."

The Medical Student.—"You have read sufficiently long, Charles," said an elderly physician of my acquaintance to his student (a youth who had been studying medicine some two years,) to commence visiting the sick! I will take you along with me this morning, and you have an opportunity of seeing as well as reading of the many chang- es in disease we have to watch with a eye of much scrutiny and discrimination, in order to enable us more correctly to judge the char- acter and treatment of various cases than we could possibly learn from reading all the books ever published on the science." And sure enough, off went preceptor and pupil in the daily round of professional visits.

The first house they entered, was one where a man in a convalescent state, was lounging upon a bed, whilst his nurse was comfortably seated in a rocking chair, read- ing a novel for his amusement. The doctor approached the bed, and after feeling the pulse of the patient, turned to the nurse and said, "He has been eating oysters!—Why did you let him have them?"

The nurse declared most positively that he had not; but being more closely interro- gated, said he only ate two or three.

After leaving the house, the student asked the doctor how in the world he could tell that it was oysters he had eaten?

Why, I saw the shells under the bed! was the reply.

The doctor being very busy the next day, sent the student alone to the patient, and

upon his return asked him how he was. He is much worse, said the young disci- ple; I think he will die. He has eaten a horse!

A horse! vociferated the physician.

Yes, sir; a horse?

How in the world did you find out that he had eaten a horse?

"Because, sir," said the knowing stu- dent, "I saw a saddle and bridle under the bed!"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[We recommend a careful perusal of the following "Hints to Correspondents," copied from an English paper, by giving them an at- tentive reading it will not only oblige us, but save us small trouble occasionally.]

Hints for Newspaper Correspondents.—Some of our correspondents would save us a vast deal of trouble, and themselves much disappointment, occasionally if they would only attend to the following rules: As your copy must often be cut into pieces, a sheet written on both sides is a plague and sorrow often delaying the article or the paper: write therefore only on one side of the paper. II. *Always keep a copy of your article unless it be very long.* It will be apt to get lost or mislaid among the haystack of an editor's manuscripts if not used immediately, and it is better and safer for you to keep a copy than to rely on the editor to return the origi- nal. III. Never send an article to an edi- tor unfinished. When he hears or reads that you have scrawled it off hastily, left it full of imperfections, &c., he mentally resolves to put it quietly into the fire the moment you are out of the way. IV. Never carry in an article, other than an advertisement, and demand that the editor read it once, and say whether he publishes it or not. He cannot always spare the time at that moment, and he does not, at any rate, want to tell you that you are incapable of handling your subject, should such be the fact. V. Never fall into the serious mistake of imagining that because a man writes a sorry bad himself, he is par- tial to that sort of Chirography. Remember that he is always writing, and generally at hand to correct any errors in his proofs, while you will not be. Write plainly, if pos- sible; write decipherably, any how, or don't write at all. —Liverpool paper.

PHILOSOPHICAL FACTS.

Sound travels at the rate of 1,141 feet per second in the air, 4,906 in water, 11,000 in cast iron, 17,000 in steel, 18,000 in glass, and from 4,635 to 17,000 in wood.

Mercury freezes at 33 degrees below zero of Fahrenheit, and becomes a solid mass, malleable under the hammer.

The greatest height at which the visible clouds ever exist does not exceed ten miles. Air is about 816 times lighter than water.

The pressure of the atmosphere upon every square foot of the earth amounts to 2,160 lbs. An ordinary sized man, supposing his surface to be fourteen square feet, sustains the enormous pressure of 30,240 lbs.

Heat rarefies air to such an extent that it may be made to occupy 5 or 600 times the space it did before.

The violence of the expansion of water, when freezing, is sufficient to cleave a globe of copper of such thickness as to require a force of 25,900 lbs. to produce the same ef- fect.

During the conversion of ice into water, 140 degrees of heat are absorbed. Water, when converted into steam, in- creases in bulk 1,800 times.

One hundred pounds of the water of the Dead Sea contain 45 pounds of salt. The mean annual depth of rain that falls at the equator is 96 inches.

Assuming the temperature of the interior of the earth to increase uniformly as we descend, at the rate of one degree in 46 feet, at the depth of 50 miles it would amount to 480,000 degrees of Fahrenheit—a degree of heat sufficient to fuse all known substances. The explosive force of closely confined gunpowder, is six and a half tons to the square inch.

NOTICE.

A L. persons indebted to the Subscrib- er by Note or Book Account, of longer standing than six months at this date, are notified that if they are not paid on or before the 1st day of November next, they will be put in a proper train for collection. JOHN LOCHARY.

S. Andrews, Sept. 3, 1844.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND on the shares and in- terest on the loan of £1,000 is payable at the City of London, on the 1st of W. Street in the City of London, to the names who have accu- mulated the Dividend and Assignments of his Estate and Effects to the Subscribers here. H. HAY, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 68

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor,—The County "Debt" and the County accounts, are to all appearance, destined to remain a bone of contention, as long as our present rulers have the management of our affairs in their hands. There must be some reason for all the clamour that is made about the matter, and the sooner the cause is pointed out, and the evil redressed the better. Every person who has given the matter serious consideration, must be satisfied, that one great cause of complaint, is the strenuous opposition, that has always apparently existed on the part of the Sessions (or their organ) to exhibit a plain and satisfactory statement of the accounts, to be laid before the Grand Jury, and published according to law. To the total disregard of this law, for the two last years, is fairly to be attributed, one just cause of complaint, and why it is so, I am at a loss to comprehend; if the affairs of the County have been fairly and prudently managed, why not comply with the law of the land? There is nothing to be gained by an attempt to conceal, except a conviction forced on the minds of all taxpayers, that something must be wrong. Surely we have had more than enough of strife and contention about these matters in this County.

After the "blow up," in the House of Assembly a few years ago, when the character of the County Corporation, was attacked and abused before the whole Province, by the famous *patron* and others, and for no earthly cause, except the *blatant ignorance or negligence*, of the Justices who composed the Committee on the Jail accounts, it was to be hoped and expected, that matters would be so managed as to guard against a similar expression of public disapprobation. A plain simple statement of facts, showing the expenditure of the County, particularizing the salaries of the different officers, and sums paid for ordinary and extraordinary services performed, made by the preceding Justices at the opening of the Court of Sessions in April, and handed to the Grand Jury, accompanied with the accounts and vouchers, and afterwards published, would satisfy every reasonable person, by showing what the expenditure was for; then unlawful or extravagant charges, could be pointed out and corrected, and no cause of dissatisfaction would exist. But instead of this we are now groping in the dark. County expenses are exorbitantly high—we are continually taxed—and the debt is increasing—while all trade and commerce is prostrated by the mistaken policy of our rulers at home and abroad, and diminished resources and dark forebodings for the future, we see our taxes doubling, without even the poor satisfaction of knowing why it is so, and every citizen treated with cold contempt, by those whose duty and interest it is to afford every reasonable information.

The questions put to the County Treasurer by a correspondent in the last Standard, do not grapple with the difficulty. That gentleman has nothing to do with the business, except to receive the accounts handed him, and pay the orders of the Justices, as fast as means come into his hands, and his accounts have always been very satisfactory. The truth is, that the administration of our County affairs must undergo a thorough reform by reducing the expenditure in proportion to our diminished means, and reduced value of nearly every necessary of life; and if the present incumbents do not see fit to conform to the necessity of the times, it is the bounden duty of the Justices to provide other persons that will, and not lend themselves to impose burdens upon the people, that they are not able or willing to bear. I should deeply regret the necessity of having recourse to "Municipal Corporations" in this Province, and especially in this County, for I am satisfied that our local affairs can be much better and cheaper managed by Magistrates and Grand Jurors, if a judicious selection of the former is made from time to time, of those recommended to fill that important station, and that they do their duty faithfully, having a single eye to the public good; but if matters are suffered to continue as they have been for some time back, evidently without any regard to economy or the feelings of the people, they (the people) will most assuredly take matters into their own hands, and select those who are to manage their local affairs for the future—they will then at least know, what is done with their money.

At another time, I intend to make some further remarks, and particularly to notice Mr. Boyd's allusion to granting additional powers to Grand Jurors, &c.

Yours Mr. Editor,
A TAX PAYER.

Sept. 9, 1844.

CANADA.

Rumours have been prevalent that Sir Charles Metcalfe has at length succeeded in forming an Executive Council, or Cabinet, as it is sometimes ostentatiously called; and that the following are the persons who compose it:—

Hon. D. B. Viger, President of the Council.
Hon. Wm. Morris, Receiver General.
W. H. Merritt, Esq., Inspector General.
D. B. Papineau Esq., Comr. of Crown Lands.
Jas. Smith Esq., Attorney General East.
Jean Chabot Esq., Solicitor General East.
W. H. Draper Esq., Attorney General West.
Hon. H. Sturges, Solicitor General West.
Hon. D. J. J., Provincial Secretary.

Major Evanson, of Sussex Vale, King's County, who came passenger in the ship *Severna*, from Newry, has brought out in that vessel, a beautiful thorough bred Horse, and a short horned Durham Bull. Both these animals are of the finest breeds—the horse is a dark brown, rising three years old, the

bull three years, both of which must prove a valuable acquisition to the stock of the country. Major Evanson is entitled to the best thanks of this community, for his public spirited exertions to introduce the best breeds of British cattle here, and also for his patriotic exertions to induce a class of respectable emigrants to settle in the Province; many of whom may be expected to arrive here early next spring.—*Chronicle.*

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Bentley's Miscellany, in a notice of an English work by Murray, conveys the following picture of the Premier. It is vividly sketched and graphic in its details:

"By the time the presentation of petitions is concluded it may be half past five o'clock the hour at which the Prime Minister usually enters the House." You observe that tall man, one arm on his breast, the other concealed under the skirts of his blue frock coat, walking briskly up the floor of the house, without stop or stay. Now he bows gracefully to the Speaker, and takes his seat in the centre of the Treasury Bench, next to the Home Secretary. He looks around and seems care-worn and exhausted, as if the official duties of the day was sufficient for him, without being in addition harassed to those of the senatorial night. He is what most women and some men would call a handsome man; his features regular, his complexion clear, his hair fair; dressed neither above nor under the good taste of a gentleman. If you did not know him, you might imagine him a wealthy merchant, a prosperous manufacturer, or banker; his expression and manner approach more nearly that of one of the highest commercial class than any other; that man, sir, is the Prime Minister of England.

Yes, there he sits, the Premier, and we cannot help having a good stare at him. Not that he is more or less remarkable in point of physical stature than the generality of men; he is evidently neither an Irish giant, nor a French Dwarf; nor is there anything particularly statesmanlike in his air, manner, or expression. He is a prepossessing-looking man, with a letter of recommendation—face, and there's an end of it. He looks one of those men you would select in a stage coach, or on the deck of a steamer, for advances towards a travelling acquaintance, satisfied beforehand that you would meet with a favorable reception. But when you come to consider how much is in his power for good or evil—how much depends upon him—what a large human family look up to him, as to some presiding genius, upon whose will depend the alternations of public prosperity or distress—when you think of the weighty interests intrusted to his vigilance and care—when you think that placed as he is, war may be proclaimed from those lips, and that arm, no longer than another's man, can reach the Antipodes in mercy, vengeance or justice—when you remember that to him, simple as he sits there, is delegated the patronage of the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland, and that the fates and fortunes of the insular intellect of England in every way in which it is exhibited as connected with public life, are more or less in his hands—that a smile from that man is fortune, and his frown exclusion from expected honours and coveted rewards—I say, whether you regard the weight of this responsibility, the depth of his care, or the height of his power, you cannot behold the Chief Minister of England without some emotion, with which you are unaffected in contemplating any private man of station soever exalted.

The Prime Minister swells beyond the circumference of ordinary mortals. He is not a man; he is a body politic. We do not behold a Right Honourable Baronet, he is before our eyes a great gubernaing abstraction. In royalty we regard the pride and pomp; but in him we see the circumstance of executive authority. Yet, great as he is, high as he is, above as he is placed, he is, after all, the creature of the Crown, the humble servant of the law; the power that gave him power, is yet more powerful than he; he is but as one of the genus, who in his turn is obliged to obey the spirits that obey him; he is tenant of power only at will, he holds all that his magnificent position bestows upon him, and enables him to bestow upon others, of the people of this country. Recollecting that the power of a Premier is but the power of the public will, devolved upon one man, exercised by one man for the time being, we have a greater interest in him; he is nearer us, and all that concerns him is our concern.

"When an inconvenient question is put by some member of the Opposition to the Premier, though replying," he takes care not to answer unless he has something to say. In that case he appears communicative enough, and although his responses are occasionally full of mystification, his style is clear and whatever the matter of his reply may be, the manner never fails."

We hear that the military road to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is expected to be opened in the course of the present season; that a site which has been explored, is nearly level, and that the distance to Halifax will be diminished nearly a hundred miles, so that with proper management, a communication by post may be effected in sixty hours. This truly is an Imperial work, which particularly when the Port at the Grand Falls is erected, with other military works in contemplation, will greatly add to the security and advantage of all the British North America Provinces.—*Quebec Gaz.*

His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, Lady and family, Captain Drury and Lieut. Col. Hyne, and servants, arrived in Boston,

and took apartments in the United States Hotel.

The Halifax Papers announce the acquittal of Carr and Galloway who were tried for piracy.—They have been discharged.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1844.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.
Director next week—George D. Street.
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—Abner Hill.
Discount Day—SATURDAY.
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.
Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, Aug 29 Montreal, Aug 30
London, Aug 19 Quebec, Aug 30
Edinburgh, Aug 17 Halifax, Aug 30
Paris, Aug 17 New York, Sept 7
Toronto, Aug 23 Boston, Sept 8

Trouble with the Mexican Steamers in New York.—The Journal of Commerce publishes a statement of a small affair, between an officer of the Mexican Steam frigate *Guadalupe*, and a captain of a brig supplying the frigate with coal. It is said the officer ordered a dozen men with cutlasses to board the brig, which they did, but were driven back by the Captain *alone* with a hand-spike. The officer finding his match, ordered a file of marines to land with ball and fire, when the Captain of the frigate coming out of his cabin to know the cause of the noise prevented further trouble. All this is denied by the Mexican Consul, in a card published next day, and he plainly intimates that results have been offered to the Mexican officers ever since their arrival, and that in future, they will seek more friendly ports to repair.

PLEASURE EXCURSION.—The Steamer *FRANK* proceeded to Grand Manan on Friday last, with a large party from this place and Eastport. The day was exceedingly fine, and the sea smooth. The steamer remained at Grand Manan for some hours—and the parties had an opportunity of witnessing a review of the 36th Battalion of Charlotte Militia, under command of Lieut. Col. Hon. H. Hatch; the troops went through a variety of field movements in a creditable style; after being dismissed the Col. with a large number of the visitors were entertained by Capt. Fisher, who had in the most hospitable manner, provided a sumptuous repast in his mansion. Many patriotic toasts were drunk and he cheering made the walking ring. Towards 3 o'clock the boat left the island, on her return; and during the evening dancing commenced which was kept up with great spirit until the Steamer reached Eastport. The passengers landed here about 10 o'clock p. m. highly delighted with their trip to Grand Manan, which will long be remembered by them all. To those gentlemen who managed the whole affair great credit is due, as we learn every thing passed off pleasantly, and without accident. The next trip we hope will be to visit St. John, to be present at the "Regatta" which is to take place there on Tuesday the 17th inst., where no doubt there will be something worth looking at. The Frederictonians intended visiting the City to see the sport, and we know of no reason why the people from this County—together with their Eastport friends could not do the same.—Only try.—Capt. Mitchener is ready.

Bishop Onderdonk of Pennsylvania, resigned his office; but hearing he was to be brought before the Episcopal Convention upon grave charges against his moral character, recalled his resignation, which however was accepted, by a large majority.

HOAX.—The good citizens of St. John had a capital hoax played off upon them on Wednesday last. The Herald says "Handbills were posted through the City, announcing that a Mr. Joy would take three successive leaps from off the top of the foremast of a vessel lying in the harbour. In the first leap he was to change his dress while under water from that of a man's to a woman's; the second, to throw four somersaults while descending, and the third and last, to fire two pistols and go through the sword exercise. The children at the respective schools throughout the City had leave for the evening, the men in some of the ship yards and pounds, and the greater number of the various mechanics in the City quit work after dinner, to witness these unexampled feats. At the appointed hour (three o'clock) the wharves were covered with people—hundreds of boats were rowing about in the harbour, filled with people, while others took the steam ferry boat and crossed to Carleton, there to have a view, and where they would escape the crushing they would undoubtedly have experienced, had they remained on this side the harbour.

About 4 o'clock, a man appears on the yards of the vessel—"there he is" resounds from the throats of the now enlivened thousands and the next moment deafening cheers rend the air. He bows to the assembled multitude—divests himself of a part of his clothing, balances himself on the spar—bows again—throws off his hat, and—quickly descended the rigging!!!—Good.

ENGLISH SHEEP.—The C. C. Agricultural Society have imported in the ship *Coronet* six English Sheep of the best breeds, which we shall notice more particularly in our next.

The Mail for England, will close at the Post Office, in this town, to-morrow at 5 P. M.

ROBBERY AT FREDERICTON.—A nest of juvenile robbers at Head Quarters, was discovered last week under the following circumstances. A coloured lad named Wilson entered Mr. Smiths Druggists Shop, by means of a window in the cellar, in the evening, while the proprietor was down the town on business, and succeeded in obtaining 24 15s 5d in three parcels, and while in the act of making his escape, was observed by a person who came to the door of the shop for medicine; in consequence of being placed in such a situation between the light and door, by which he was making his escape, as to show his shadow to the person on the street. Mr. Smith soon returned, and found Wilson in a barrel, who after being questioned why he was there, said he had been playing deservants with some other boys, and that he was hiding from them. He was brought up into the store and searched, and the above sum found in the waistband of his trousers, and then confessed having taken a part of the money, and told the names of a number of his accomplices.

An investigation led to the discovery of a number of plunders which have been made, in which five other lads were implicated, all of whom, with the exception of one, are under fifteen years of age. Four of them are coloured, and one a white boy, whose names are John Corrigan (about ten years of age), Charles Conway, George Conway, Jacob Clarke, and Peter Clarke.

From the confession of the four first named boys they have committed many acts, perhaps unprecedented by children of their age. The parties have undergone an examination before the Magistrates, and all, with the exception of the two Clark boys are committed for trial at a future day.

Joseph Buonaparte has bequeathed an annuity of 6,000frs. to his brother Jerome.

A Minister of the King of the Sandwich Islands has arrived at Montreal on business connected with the North West Company.

H. M. Steamer Columbus, Captain OWEN, arrived in this harbour on Friday evening last. The Columbus is employed in surveying the coast of the Bay of Fundy, and we understand the Surveying Officers were engaged part of Friday about the Larcher, a dangerous rock in the Bay, about 12 miles W. N. W. at the entrance of this harbour, to which it is their intention to return as soon as the weather becomes favourable for making observations.—*Yarmouth Courier.*

The *Schr Favorite*, Captain Helms, with Messrs. Ward, Crookshank and Woodward, Commissioners of Light Houses, returned to this port yesterday from a voyage of inspection to the various Light Stations in the Bay of Fundy under the control of this Province. We have much pleasure in learning that all the Light Houses they found everything in good order and to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.—*Courier.*

MARRIED.

In St. Stephen, on Thursday 15th ult. by Rev. N. Disbrow, Isaac S. Kelsey, of Calais, to Miss Caroline A. Bugbee, of Saint Stephen.

At Trinity Church, Roxbury, Mass. on the 29th ult. George Lindsay, Esq. to Miss Sarah Engbee, both of St. Stephen, N. B.

At Wareig, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hitchens, Mr. Benjamin Pettigrove, to Miss Eiza Jane Eastman both of this parish.

DIED.

At the Upper Falls, St. George, on Friday last, aged 23 years, Mr. Frederick Gillmor, son of the late Mr. Edward S. Gillmor.

In Port Marant, (Jamaica) on the 23rd July, Betsey, wife of Mr. Henry Beamish, formerly of this Town, aged 43 years.

On the 1st instant, at his residence in Fredericton, William Henry Kepple, Esq., late Lieutenant of her Majesty's 36th Regiment, on the half Pay unattached—aged 33 years.

At his residence in Chatham, (Miramichi) on Saturday the 18th ult. Richard S. Clarke Esq. formerly High Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, aged 74 years.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
—ARRIVED.—
Sept. 6, schr. Mary Jane, M^r Master, Eastport, Provisions.
—10, schr. Robert, McGrath, Yarmouth, Ware.
—10, bge. Lord Seston, Adams, Liverpool, Coal &c. J. W. Street.
—10, brig. Ocean, Rowel, Charante, Belfast, Wm. Babcock & Son.
—14, ship Coronet, Bute, Liverpool, 42 days, Mdze. to John Wilson.

—CLEARED.—
Sept. 11, schr. Robert, McGrath, Digby, Belfast.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, Saint Andrews, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1844.

A	M & Mc
Allanshaw & M ^r Master	McReynolds C 2
Ash James	McDonald David
Brooks Margaret	McKee David
Banks Samuel F	McMaster Alex
Balleantine Wm	McCallum Angus 2
Curley John	McNail James
Canning Mary	McMurry Gordon
Campbell John	McCracken James
Coats Thomas	McLaughlin David
Cavanagh William	Maxwell James
Currier Jonathan	Morrison John 2
Connolly C	Murry John
Croset William	McLoney Mrs T P
Douglas Matthew	N
F	Nugent Mary
Falloon James	Negitt John
Finn Henry	Noonan Denis
Ford John	O
G	O'Dea Michael
Gleidy Francis	O'Connell Maurice
Graham Isabella	O'Neil John
Grant Martin	O'Hara Hugh
H	O'Neal James
Hannah David 2	P
Harley Timothy	Pendleton Ward
Haddock Jane	R
J	Roberts Miss Martha
Johnson Nicholas or	Robinson George
Jacob	Rose Timothy
Jones Joseph	S
K	Scott Joseph
Kerr John	Smith Mrs Thomas
L	Sherman Miss Mary
Liviggie Giovanni	Smith Daniel
Leary Patrick	T
Little John	Townsend John
	Townsend Sarah
	W
	Walsh Edward

For Saint Patricks.
Atkinson, Bridget
Anderson Thomas
Brown James
Brown Andrew
Collins Archibald
Cunning John
Cunningham Wm
Dunkin John
Hull Sarah Anna
Carr Michael
Kingin Ireland
McCallum Rachel
Maguire Thomas
McCartney Samuel
McFarlane Miss
Martha Thomas
Redington Patrick
Steward John
Turner Mrs D
Wallace William

For West Isles and Grand Manan.
Alexander John
Allen James
Chaffery James 2
Cameron John
Calder Capt Walter
Eaton Jno R
Frankland Harriet B
Hunt Thos H
Henneberry John
Kendrick Elizabeth
McIntosh John
McGowan William
Stinson John
Snell John
Snell Edward
Splay James
Simpson Mary
Smith Randai
Thompson Andrew
Walker Pamacha
Mills George

GEO. F. CAMPBELL.

Postmaster.
Persons calling for any of the above will please say advertised.

TO LET.

THAT pleasantly situated and commodious HOUSE, at present in the occupation of Wm. Babcock, Esq., in King Street. Attached to the House are a large and well finished Shed and Barn—and an excellent garden, with a never failing Well. For particulars, please apply at the STANDARD OFFICE.

Sept. 11, 1844.

TO LET,

IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY.

THE HOUSE, occupied by the Subscriber, which is in good repair—There is a Barn wood shed &c. attached—and well adapted for a private family.

H AMES.
Sept. 10, 1844.

Public Notice.

IS hereby given that the sum of nine Shillings and eight pence, has been assessed this year for taxes on Lands, belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM GRANT, situated in the Parish of Saint George, and unless the same is paid within three months from the first publication of this Notice—together with charges of advertising—so much of the Land as will satisfy the Debt—will be sold by the Sheriff as the Law directs.

MARK YOUNG,
Collector of Taxes.
St. George, Sept. 10, 1844.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Book Account, of longer standing than six months at this date, are notified that if they are not paid on or before the 1st day of November next, they will be put in a proper train for collection.

JOHN LOCHARY.
St. Andrews, Sept. 3, 1844.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND of one shilling and six pence in the Pound is payable at the Counting Room of Mr. J. W. Street to the Creditors of Thomas Sime who have executed the Decree of Release and Assignment of his Estate and Effects to the Subscribers.

H. HATCH, } Trustees for the
J. W. STREET, } Creditors.
St. Andrews, 27th July, 1844.—2mo.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

Real Estate of Stephen Munson, 2d Nov.
Do John Scott, 23d
Do William Watson, 14th Dec.
Do Justus Wetmore, 11th Jan.

To be sold by public auction, on SATURDAY the 24th 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. D. Eschke and Robert L. Matheson dated 18th Jan. 1839 on the West by a lot of land owned by Moses Vernon, Esq. and on the East by lands owned by Malcolm Medley.

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

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
26th April, 1844.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 24th day of Novr. 1844, between the hours of 10 o'clock noon and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of John Scott to that Lot and House, occupied by Johnston Hall, situate on the northern side of the Magdalenic river, in the town of Saint George, the same having been taken, seized and attached on the 18th Sep. 1843, to satisfy an Execution in favor of Thos. Leavitt and Edm. Ketchum endorsed to levy £53 3 11 &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
17th May 1844.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 14th day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 5 o'clock p.m., at the Court House, in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of William Carson, to a lot of land, owned and occupied by him, containing 30 acres, more or less, being part of a tract granted to one John Black, situated in the Parish of St. Patrick and bounded on the South by part of said grant and on the North by lands owned by Samuel Dean. The front of said piece or lot of land was conveyed by John Black to George Spices, and the rear of it, to Andrew Grant, with all and singular the improvements &c. thereon.

The same having been taken and seized, to satisfy an execution in favor of Hamilton Mitchell, endorsed to levy £535 11s &c. &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
June 8, 1844.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 11th day of Jan. 1845 between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. at the same day at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim property and demand of Justus Wetmore, of, in and to the following properties situated in the Parish of St. George, viz. ALL that Tract of land containing 81-2 acres, beginning at a stake on the W. line of lot No. 61 on the south side of the Magdalenic basin, and bounded by land granted to Donald McDonald and the Macassar road, &c.

ALSO—ALL that Dwelling house, known as the Spafford House with a quantity of land, situated on the St. Andrews road.

ALSO all that Lot or parcel of land in the Town of St. George, containing a quarter of an acre, bounded by Carlton Street, and a Lot owned by A. Wetmore, Esq.

ALSO—ALL that undivided moiety of a certain lot of land in the town of St. George, beginning at the North East corner of the House lot, now occupied by John Irvine, bounded by Carlton Street &c.

The same properties having been seized and taken under a writ of Vend. Ex. at the suit of the Crown, to satisfy a debt of £650 &c. &c.

Sheriff's Office, THOMAS JONES,
20 June 1844. Sheriff of Charlotte.

REMOVAL.
JOHN MCKEAN,
AUCTIONEER & NOTARY PUBLIC
has removed his Office to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Wm. McLean, Market Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line of business.
May 8, 1844.

FOR SALE.
THREE several Lots of WOODLAND, on Deer Island, for particulars and information apply at the office of.
R. M. ANDREWS.
1st May, 1844.



The First Productions in the World for THE HAIR: THE SKIN: THE TEETH:

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

It is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore Hair (including Whiskers, Moustaches, and Eyebrows) prevent them falling off or turning grey, even if from scurf and dandruff, and render it delightfully 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 enclosed 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 envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 25,025 letters—without this none are genuine.

Price 3s. 6d. 7s. Family Bottles, (equal to four small) 10s. 6d. and double that size, 12s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

This elegant and fragrant Preparation thoroughly eradicates all Pimples, Spots, Blisters, Redness, Itch, Freckles and other Defects of the Skin, heals Sores, Ulcers, Stings of Insects, and reduces inflammation. It imparts a beautiful rosiness to the most sallow Complexion, and renders the Arms, Hands and Feet, 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 alluring the irritation of the Skin.

Price 4s. 6d. and 5s. 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 fixes the Teeth firmly in the Gums. Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scoury from the Gums, strengthens the vessels and renders them of a healthy red; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c. and imparts sweetness and perfume to the breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

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 removes the most violent Teeth Ache, Gum Swellings, and Sore Throat.

Price 2s. 9d.—4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

OBSEVE!—To protect the Public from Fraud. The Hon. Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamp have authorized the Proprietor's Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp when J. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, which is affixed to the KALYDOR, ODONTO and ALSANA. None of these are Genuine without the Stamp.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary as "GENUINE," and under the lure of being cheap. Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S" Articles. Sold by every Perfumer and Chemist throughout the civilized world.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Connected with United States. 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.

Application for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the Secretary of the Company or its Agents, who are appointed in many of the principal Towns and Cities in the United States, and in the British Provinces.

PRESENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Williams.
James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington.
S. H. Huntington, Elihu Colt,
H. Huntington, E. B. Ward,
and A. Day.

James G. Bolles, Secy.
The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

THOMAS SIMS.
St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1844.



WONDERFUL RECOVERY OF HAIR After 18, 25, and 26 years loss.

A fine attestation (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, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

HENRIETTA HOTEL, COVENT GARDEN February 16, 1842

GENTLEMEN, In announcing to you the following corroborated attestation of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, it is my 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 under to you, and shall be most happy during my stay in London to satisfy any Gentlemen who may be interested in the truth of the following—In the year 1770 I went to India, and shortly after my arrival there my hair fell off in considerable quantities, so that I soon became quite 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 hair to begin to grow, and with a sort of gratification, I have now the pleasure to inform you, without exaggeration or vanity, that I can boast of a fine head of hair as any one need to have.

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

GENTLEMEN—I take the liberty of addressing my thanks to you for the great benefit I have received from your truly valuable Macassar Oil. Having had the misfortune to lose my hair at the age of five and twenty, in consequence of a fever, I was lately induced, at the instance of a friend, to make trial of your excellent specific and can only say that the effects were most surprising, for in a very short space of time, my hair, which was before entirely bald, was again covered with thick and strong hair. I am now fifty years of age, and could scarcely have expected that after having worn a wig for five and twenty years of my life, I should now be enabled to throw it entirely aside. I think it but justice to yourselves and the public, to add my testimony to the virtues of your truly inestimable Oil, and you have my full permission to make this letter public, and to refer any one to me for proof of the merits of this invaluable discovery.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obliged and obedient Servant, W. C. FRIDLAUF.

Liverpool, March 21, 1842. Extract of a Letter directed to Mr. Oldroyd, Merchant of London, from a friend at Naples, dated May 6, 1843.

I must turn your attention to the following:—Captain Kraushair of the 4th Regiment of Line, in the service of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, aged 41 years, has been bald ever since the age of 18. He was recommended by "Rowland's Macassar Oil," by a Gentleman who had already experienced its good effects, he bought some of one of the last quantity I received from England, and persevered in applying it. In less than two months his hair began to grow, and in a very short time, the Captain is highly pleased and has spread the fame I assure you, the demand for that article is very great, and must beg you to send me a fresh supply without loss of time.

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. Rather more than twelve months since I made trial of the Oil, though I confess with but much doubt, as I had been bald eighteen years. It was just three months before any effect was perceptible when a slight down appeared; at the expiration of five months hair had grown on the bald part full half an inch long. I then had the hole of my head regularly shaved once a week for a considerable period, constantly using the Oil, night and morning; the result is, that I have this day discarded my wig, my hair being quite restored and as strong and great in quantity as when I was twenty years of age.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, C. P. DRIFFIELD.

32, Broad Street, Brighton, April 19, 1842.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

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

CAUTION.—Numerous pernicious compounds are sold as "MACASSAR OIL." To ensure the real article, see that the bottle is enclosed 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 envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 25,025 letters—without this none are genuine.

Price 3s. 6d. 7s. Family Bottles, (equal to four small) 10s. 6d. and double that size, 12s. per bottle.

Sold by every Perfumer and Chemist throughout the civilized world.

Fall & Winter Goods.

Arrived per barge, "Brothers" from Liverpool.

FLANNELS, PILOT CLOTHS, PETERSHAM'S, MOTESKINS, Cotton Sheetings, & Shirtings, Bleached and unbleached Printed Cottons, Paint Oil, boiled and unboiled.

WM. BABCOCK & SON. Sept 27, 1843.

To Ropemakers.

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

J. & R. JARVIS. Rope Walk, St. Andrews, Feb. 20, 1844.

Coach and Horses, HOTEL.

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

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. There is an excellent Stable connected with the Establishment, and a good Groom, always in attendance.

The Subscriber avails himself of this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks for the liberal patronage he received, and also for the kind assistance rendered him since his property was destroyed by fire—and trusts the accommodation he can now offer to the public will induce them to give him a call.

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. Any business entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to.

Agents—T. Sims St. Andrews, E. F. Noyes, No. 2, Union Wharf, Eastport, J. R. Hall, 8 Court Street, Boston.

WEW STORE, AT ROBBINSON 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 Me. where he will keep for Sale,

Flour, Corn Meal, Pork Groceries, West India, and Dry Goods and numerous other articles, Cheap to prompt payment.

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

Store on Briggs & Brewer's Wharf, Robinson, April 10, 1844—J. S. WHEELER SHAW.

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.

J. P. COLDWELL. St. Andrews, June 5, 1844.

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses.

Just Received and for Sale, by the Subscriber: 9 HDS. Bright SUGAR, 6 Puns. High Proof RUM, ALSO IN STORE.

20 Hds. good Retailing MOLASSES. J. W. STREET. June 18, 1844.

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.

Now on hand; One superior toned Instrument which can be examined at any time.

BEDLOW & LEFAVOR. Calais, May 29, 1844.

FLOUR.

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

DIMOCK & WILSON. St. Andrews, 12th April, 1844.

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KER, Trustee for THOS. TURNER, all the Creditors JOHN MCKEAN, on the Estate. June 25, 1841.—nm.

FLOUR, MOLASSES, SUGAR, &c.

100 BBL'S. Superior FLOUR.

12 Bbls. Genese Scratch, 10 Bbls. fine Middlings, 55 Bbls. Pilot and Navy Bred, 10 kegs CRACKERS, CHEESE, HAMS, RICE, SALERATUS, Logwood, Redwood, ground, Wine, Brandy and Gin, Spem porpoise OIL.

Window glass 7x9 8x10 and 10x12, &c. Also in Bond FLOUR, Beal and Pick, 25 Hds. Cardenas MOLASSES, 2 Hds. Cienfuegos Sugar, For Sale by R. WALTON.

July 17, 1844.—nm.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES FRASER AN ABSENT DEBTOR

THE Trustees of the Estate and Effects of James Fraser an absent Debtor, will proceed to sell, at Public Auction, at the New Court House, in Saint Andrews, on Friday the ninth day of August, next, at 12 o'clock, at noon.—All the Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim, and Demand of James Fraser, of, in and to, all that certain Lot, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, bounded and beginning at a marked Ash Tree distant on a course by the Magnetic Needle, North 2 degrees 25 minutes; West 316 chains, and 50 links from the Northern angle of lot Number 15, on the road leading from Saint Andrews to Frederick, granted to John Hemmery, thence North 60 chains to a marked Cedar Tree, thence West 53 chains, to the place of beginning, the said piece or parcel of land, having been granted to Moses Shaw, containing 300 acres, more or less, and commonly known as Shaw's Meadows.

TERMS CASH. Dated this seventeenth day of July, A. D. 1844.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, MICHAEL FISHER, JAMES T. KAYE, CHARLES TUFF, Trustees. Attorney of Trustees.

CONTRACT FOR BUILDING A STORE HOUSE.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscribers at the store of Colonel Weyer until 10th August next, at Noon, for Building of a Store House on the Wharf at Head Harbour Island, where the Light House now stands—the Building to be 10 feet by 22 feet, 12 feet at Post, the Sills to be Pine, and the rest of the frame Spruce, to be well boarded with good pine boards and the roof Shingled with good pine Shingles, the Ends and Sides to be battened with boards, the Lower Floor to be laid with two inch plank, the upper Floor with a same or double Boards, one door to be placed in or near the centre of the Store, and two Windows with Shutters, for the same. The Contractor to find all the Materials and to complete the Building by the 15th September next.

THOMAS WYER, Commissioner. JOHN WILSON, Trustee. St. Andrews, 8th July, 1844.

Contract for Painting.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscribers until 10th August next, at noon, to be left at Colonel Weyer's Office, for Painting the two Light Houses, and the Keepers Dwelling House, on Machias Seal Islands, with two good coats of White Lead, to be completed by the 7th day of September next, to the Satisfaction of the Commissioners. The Contractor to find all the Materials.

THOS. WYER, Commissioner. JOHN WILSON, Trustee. St. Andrews, July 8, 1844.

Brandy, Loaf Sugar, Tea &c.

The Subscriber has just received per the brigade Brunswick, from Liverpool: 11 HDS. best Cognac Brandy, and 10 Hds. Old Port Wine, 8 Chests Congou Tea, 64 Kegs Best White Paint, 50 Boxes V. Soap, 6 Boxes Best Poland Starch, 2 Hds. Refined Sugar, Bbls. and 1-2 Bbls. Pot Berley.

J. W. STREET. April 30, 1844.

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 has on Sale,

Wheat and Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Beef, Pork, Hams, Toss, Sugar, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Spices, Coffee, Cocoa, Vinegar, Cheese, Pilot and Navy Bread, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, and numerous other articles suitable for retail Provision Store.

Pitch, Tar, Spirit Turpentine, Copal and Bright Varnish, Sperma and Eolled Oils, Nails, &c. &c.

Men's Light and Strong Boots, Morocco Pumps, Ladies Kid Shoes, and a variety of Children's Shoes, &c. &c.

The Sales will be for Cash, the smallest possible profit will be asked, and no second prices made.

IN BOND,

196 Barrels Superior Flour,—Also, 30 barrels Clear and Mess Pork, and Prime Beef, for Ships use, or the use of the British Fisheries,

VOLUME

A country I ded chiefly on lent dispute of of-streem hand the headsmen ever been seen argued in a r displayed his i tuge. The ba long while, till came so insolv arguments s; tial, that the br ger, and called The captain, b was about to u who were pres feeling that the fact.

Next morn fenge, written i thunder-colour and black w; ble, but as it w was no misunde butted up his to the captain.

Sir, said he, I confess myself which has given to apologize for You must me pined the capit at the moment, accepted; but, a too late.—Name go home and set the Banker c well, sir, if it m a two o'clock, i down, with a fr Enough, sir, pried.

The parties w was accompanied regiment, a man better—and the i stired in rusty lation, who on th As they approa stepped before h the banker's seci gentlemanly tone: meaning of this? stood between the to be the weapons and you have trou your arm!

I beg pardon, m drawing it forth, it. The major was take, had suddenly cerry trust, sir, t said, explain your Hereat the hand formed the major a readiness to apolog his principal that he tended, and that he The apology was d am demanded.

In the first place, nearly beg that you, to look through this I, and ejaculated sword knot, what f it is most serious question, interrupti I request thee, as will so far oblige me not give the satisfac this he complied wit feelings, as a gentle is, any offence in Nay, sir, said the courteous remonstr discover any distinct breach of all custom Here, sir,—only a direction!

Where? said the n plied his eye to the t Egad! said he, I eeing about a grass plo with a little trot of a two others pranking i this to the purpose, s Everything, respon serious and severe fa wife—those children and we are all mutual But what is this to extending both hands You should have th said the major rather was a family man.

I know it is nothing banker, addressing the no wife or children i in saying you have n Now, then, I ask, do term!

Why, no,—certainly major, but you see, sir, too late—the inform here, upon the very g—quite—and he took