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## LITERATURE.

Narrative of the Voyages and services of the Nemesis. From Notes of the Commander W. H. Hall. By W. D. Bernard, Esq. M. A.

Now is to be seen the horrors of war which when the excitement of the moment is over, and the interest as well as dangers of strategic manoeuvres are at an end, none can remember without regret and pain. The Chinese, not accepting quarter, though attempting to escape, were cut up by the fire of our advancing troops; others, in the faint hope of escaping what to them appeared certain death at the hands of their victors, precipitated themselves recklessly from the top of the battlements; numbers of them were now swimming in the river, and not a few vainly trying to swim, and sinking in the effort, some few, however, perhaps a hundred, surrendered themselves to our troops, and were soon afterwards released. Many of the poor fellows were unavoidably sunk by our troops, who were not only warned with the previous fighting, but exasperated because the Chinese had fired off their matchlocks at them first, and then drew them away, as if to ask for quarter, under those circumstances, it could not be wondered at that they enfeebled. Some again barricaded themselves within the houses of the fort, a last and desperate effort; and as several of our soldiers were wounded by their spears, death and destruction were the consequence.

The Nemesis took the lead in the destruction of the Chinese squadron in Anson's Bay, and during the engagement an accident occurred, which produced on a small scale the same effect as the blowing up of L'Orient at the battle of the Nile.

One of the most formidable engines of destruction which any vessel, particularly a steamer, can make use of is the congrue rocket, a most terrible weapon when judiciously applied, especially where they are combustible materials to act upon. The very first rocket from the Nemesis was seen to enter the junk against which it was directed, near that of the admiral, and almost the instant afterwards it blew up with terrific explosion, launching into eternity every sail on board, and pouring forth its ill-effects like the mighty rush of fire from a volcano. The instantaneous destruction of the huge body seemed appalling to both sides engaged. The smoke, and flame, and thunder of the explosion, with the broken fragments falling round, and a few portions of discovered bodies scattering as they fell, were enough to strike with awe, if not with fear the stoutest heart that looked upon it.

Finding that the war junks were unable to cope with the British ships, the Chinese began to build gun-boats on what they considered European models.

But the most remarkable improvement of all, and which showed the rapid stride towards a great change which they were daily making, as well as the ingenuity of the Chinese character, was the construction of several large wheeled vessels, which were afterwards brought forward against us with great confidence, at the engagement of Woussung, the last naval affair of the war, and were each commanded by a mardarin of rank, showing the importance they attached to their new vessels. This too was so far north as the Yangtze Keang, where we had never traded with them; so that the idea must have been suggested to them by the reports they received concerning the wonderful power of our steamers or wheeled vessels. To anticipate a little, it may here be mentioned, that the vessels had wooden wheels, very like an undershot mill-wheel, which were moved by machinery inside the vessel, worked by a sort of capstan by manual labour, the crew walking it round and round, just like walking up an anchor on board a man of war; the horizontal revolution was turned into the upright one by strong wooden cog-wheels, upon regular mechanical principles.

With the exception of the pounding apparatus, parallel to this narrow receptacle for the female form were found in the means adopted for the concealment of fair ladies in moments of danger. The following incident occurred at Chinbae.

Orders had been issued by the Admiral to examine all junks leaving the city, in order to prevent them from carrying away plunder. One of these had just been examined, without finding anything of value on board, when it occurred that something might be concealed in the after locker, a sort of cupboard of moderate size. On opening this sanctum, it appeared to contain what looked like the dead body of a female, recently put into it, well dressed, and judging from her handsome shoes and small feet, a person of some importance. This looked a very strange affair, but as no one could speak a word of the language, it was impossible to inquire into it. However, as it appeared to be a capital opportunity to examine the nature of a Chinese lady's foot, the men were ordered to lift the body out; and this appeared likely to be no easy matter, so closely did it seem to be jammed in. But the moment the Jacks laid hold of the shoulders, a tremendous scream

issued forth, as if a ghost had suddenly been endowed with some unearthly voice, and tried to frighten them out of all propriety. The poor thing had only shammed being dead, in order, as she thought, to escape detection. She was now very gently lifted out, and not without some difficulty, being literally half dead with the fright and confinement. In the bottom of the locker beneath her was found a bag of money, with which she had evidently attempted to escape. She was of course allowed to go away without further molestation, boat and all. But this little event afforded infinite amusement often afterwards, when told with a little pardonable embellishment.

Lieutenant Barr's March from Delhi to Cabul.

WAYSIDE SIGHTS. Within a few yards of our encampment, we had a specimen of Eastern barbarity, in an individual who was hanging by the heels to a tree, and who had apparently been left to die in that horrible situation. He seemed to have been a man advanced in years, as his beard and hair were grizzled; but as he had been suspended about a month, his features were not distinct and rendered less so by being mutilated by birds of prey. The bystanders told us he had been thus punished for murdering a child and stealing the silver ornaments which encircled its arms and wrists; if so, he deserves his death, but the method employed to effect it could only emanate from a most uncivilized nation.

Executions in Scinde. As we approached Dugie, our attention was called to a small crowd, principally of women and children; and on riding up to see the cause of their assembling, perceived in the midst of them a man stretched on the ground at full length, who had half an hour before, been deprived of both his hands as a punishment for the crime of stealing. A few quiverings about the muscles of his legs were all that remained of his arms and hands; but he was sensible and no wonder, as he had been profusely, and he was thus being inhumanly left to perish, as no one dared to assist him. The block, a rude piece of wood was lying by his side; but the hands had been carried off for the purpose of being exposed near the spot where he had committed the depredation. We consulted about bringing him into the camp, and I directed my native doctor to do so; but on attempting to remove the poor wretch, we were told that the sentence was the law of land, and had no business to interfere. This was true; but we subsequently heard, with much satisfaction, that a few of his friends had secretly conveyed him away; and that there is a chance of his life, as they would immediately if they were able, insert his stumps into boiling oil to stay the bleeding; I fear, however, the chance is but slight.

BERMUDAS.—The Legislature of Bermuda has adopted the practice of printing the Journals of the Assembly by Contract. The first contract has been taken by Mr. Washington, a member of the House. In most of the Colonies they have been blessed with copious showers of rain—on the north side of Jamaica, however they had not a sufficiency of water to proceed in the manufacture of Sugar from the Cane, and consequently the canes were rotting on the fields.

The Honorable Richard Weston, Nanton, Chief Justice of the Island of St. Vincent, is dead.

John Sheil, Esq., Queen's Council of that Island, had been appointed Chief Justice pro tem.

The Rector of this Parish has received a Letter from the newly appointed Bishop of the Diocese, in which his Lordship has presented the sum of two hundred Pounds sterling, towards the Church proposed to be erected in Hamilton, one at its commencement, and the other, if required, at its completion. When we consider that his Lordship's public Income, is not so great as that of other Colonial Bishops, that he has not as yet enjoyed any portion of it, and that he is unacquainted with these Islands, we cannot but acknowledge this to be both a munificent and confiding donation. His Lordship has expressed a wish that the new Church be regarded as the Cathedral of this portion of his Diocese.—Bermuda Royal Gazette, June 15.

The King of Saxony and "the Press."—On Sunday night his Majesty the King of Saxony honoured his establishment with a visit. His Majesty arrived in Printing-house square a few minutes before twelve o'clock, attended by Baron Gersdorff, the Saxony Minister, M. de Minckwitz, Count Albert Vitzthum, Major de Reichardt, Dr. Barus, and the Honorable C. A. Murray. His Majesty was conducted over the whole establishment, and manifested great interest in the operations of the compositors and the construction of the machines. His questions displayed great intelligence, and an anxious desire to become acquainted with the several processes by which the "matter" is prepared for

the press, and ultimately printed off. His Majesty seemed much pleased when informed that the inventor of the printing machine, which particularly attracted his attention, was a native of his own dominions, and that one similar in principle, although less elaborate and of inferior power, had been erected by that person at Leipzig.—London Times.

Scene in a Scotch School.—A boy, erring, giving, perhaps, a wrong gender, or saying that the word is derived from a Greek verb, when, in fact, it is derived from a Greek noun of the same family. Twenty boys leap forward into the area—as though the house were on fire, or a mine, or ambuscade, had been sprung upon them—and shout out the true answer, in a voice that could be heard fifty rods. And so the recitation proceeds for an hour. To an unaccustomed spectator, on entering one of these rooms, all seems uproar, turbulence, and the contention of angry voices; the teacher traversing the space before his class in a state of high excitement, the pupils springing from their seats, darting to the middle of the floor, and some times, with extended arms, forming a circle around him, two, three, or four deep—every finger quivering from the intensity of their motions, until some more sagacious mind, outstripping its rivals, solves the difficulty—when all are in their seats again, as though by magic, and ready for another encounter of wits.

I have seen a school kept for two hours in succession in this state of intense mental activity, with nothing more than an alteration of subjects during the time, or perhaps, the relaxation of singing. At the end of the recitation, both teacher and pupils would glow with heat, and be covered with perspiration, as though they had been contending in the race or the ring. It would be utterly impossible for the children to bear such fiery excitement if the physical exercise were not as violent as the mental is intense. But children who actually leap into the air from the energy of their impulses, and repeat this as often as once in two minutes, on an average, will not suffer from suppressed activity of the muscular system.—Mons. St. Pierre's Report of the Massachusetts Board of Education.

RENNING NEGROES. Among other modes of getting a livelihood in the southern states, that of "running negroes" is practised by a set of fellows who are united in a fraternity for the purpose of carrying on the business, and for protecting each other in time of danger. If one of them falls under the notice of the law and is condemned to take his trial, some of the fraternity benevolently contrive, "some have of other," to get upon the jury, or kindred business. To "run a negro," it is necessary to have a good understanding with an intelligent male slave on some plantation; and if he is a mechanic he is always the more valuable. At a time agreed upon the slave runs away from his master's premises and joins the man who has instigated him to do it; they then proceed to some quarter where they are not known, and the negro is sold for 7 or 8 hundred dollars or more to a new master. A few days after the money has been paid he runs away again, and is sold for 7 or 8 hundred dollars or more to a new master. A few days after the money has been paid he runs away again, and is sold a second time; and so off as the trick can be played with any hope of safety. The negro who does the harlequinade part of the manoeuvre has an agreement with his friend, in virtue of which he supposes is to receive part of the money; but the poor devil in the end is sure to be cheated; and when he becomes dangerous to the community, as I have been well assured, first expelled and put off his guard, and then, on crossing some river or reaching some secret place, shot before he suspects their intention or otherwise made away with.—Fotherstonkough's Excursion through the Slave States of America.

The Art of being Agreeable.—The true art of being agreeable is to appear well pleased with all the company, and rather to seem well entertained with them than to bring entertainment to them. A man thus disposed, perhaps, may have not much learning, nor wit; but if he has common sense, and a something friendly in his behaviour, it conciliates men's minds more than the brightest parts without this disposition; and when a man of such a turn comes to old age, he is almost sure to be treated with respect. It is true, indeed, that we should not dissemble and flatter in company; but a man may be very agreeable, suitably consistent with truth and sincerity, by a prudent silence where he cannot concur, and a pleasing assent where he can. Now and then you meet with a person so exactly formed to please, that he will gain upon every one that hears or beholds him; this disposition is not merely the gift of nature, but frequently the effect of much knowledge of the world, and a command over the passions.—Spectator.

To PRESERVE POTATOES for several years, nothing more is necessary than to heat them;

that is to say, to immerse them for a few minutes in hot water, & remove them before the skin is injured—they will in this way be preserved for a long time, without becoming sour or losing flavour: it will be necessary however to be careful to wipe them dry on taking them out of water. The heat of an oven will, answer as well if not better, than hot water, provided the potatoes are not too dry when put into the oven, so as to break the skin.—Journal de Con Usuel.

Apostasy.—A letter from Constantinople mentions the fact that three Prussians have just embraced Islamism. It appears that a young Turk was sent to Berlin to be educated; and while in that capacity he became enamoured of a young female, who, together with her father and mother, returned with the young Turk to Constantinople on the completion of his education; and the girl and her parents have, as above stated, renounced Christianity and embraced the errors of the false prophet. The Prussian Envoy claimed the detained beings in order to send them back to Berlin. But in abjuring their faith they abandoned their nationality, and the Porte declares that it cannot force them to submit to the wishes of him, the Envoy.

Nightmare.—The following from a correspondent of the Medical Times is worth knowing.—A medical friend once mentioned to me, that he lay without the power of motion and that he quietly considered what part of the body could be moved with the greatest ease, and fixed upon the tongue. I have more than once been relieved from distressing nightmare, from a knowledge of this fact and I suspect that some cases of unexplained death might be so prevented.

A Blind Carpenter.—Near Cheddar Cliffs, in Somersetshire, stands John Cooper's cottage. This extraordinary man has been quite blind forty years, during which time he has learnt the trade of a carpenter, and may be seen making a cart, waggon, or some other implements of husbandry, without the least assistance, his inventions and mouldings being truly accurate, and he can distinguish any kind of timber.

The Egg Trade.—To give an idea of the extent of this branch of trade, it may be stated that the Princess Alice, from Dublin to Edinburgh, on Sunday, brought 38 tons, or about 700,000 eggs! The whole were dispatched by railway to Manchester, Birmingham, and London.—May 27.

Excellent Advice.—D. Franklin—and no one could give better advice—recommends a young man, in the choice of a wife, to select her from a school giving as his reason, that when there are many daughters they improve each other, and from emulation acquire more accomplishments, and know more and do more than a single child spoiled by parental fondness.

MANNERS.—With virtue, capacity and good conduct, one can still be insupportable. The manners, which are neglected as small things, are often those which decide men for or against you. A slight attention to them would have prevented their ill judgments. There is scarcely anything required to be believed proud, unkind, scornful, disingenuous, and still less to be esteemed quite the reverse of all this.

Those who pretend to know more than others, are sometimes more ignorant than those who pretend to know nothing.

## PROVISIONS, &c.

The Subscriber offers for Sale. BLS and half Bbls. SUPERFINE FLOUR fancy and common brands, RYE FLOUR, DYSPEPSIA Flour in half Barrels, Bbls. kiln dried Corn Meal, Rye do, Oatmeal, Clear Mess and Prime PORK, Navy and Pilot Bread, War Cricklers, &c., ALSO a few Hbds. and Tierces prime molasses.

R. WALTON.

April 9, 1844

## Contract for Painting.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscribers until Saturday, 16th 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 send all the Materials. THOS. WEYER, JOHN WILSON, Commissioners. St. Andrews, July 8, 1844.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.—In the Province of New Brunswick, in British North America.—SS.—In the matter of Francis Hubbard a Bankrupt.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that upon application of the said Francis Hubbard this day made to me, I do appoint a Public Sitting to be held on Tuesday the 3rd day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of that day at the Office of the undersigned Commissioner in St. Andrews for the allowance of a certificate of conformity to the said Francis Hubbard, pursuant to the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of this Province in force respecting Bankrupts, when and where any of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard against the allowance of such Certificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause be shown and there shown to the contrary, or such other order will be made as the justice of the case may require.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews this third day of July, A. D. 1844. H. HATCH, Commissioner for the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts in the County of Charlotte.

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

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

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

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of the creditors of the above named Bankrupt to be held at my office in St. Andrews on Tuesday the 11th day of June next, at 10 o'clock of that day, at my said office, for the purpose of receiving proof of, or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof the said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touching the said Estate and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews the 19th day of April 1844. H. HATCH, Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts, for the County of Charlotte.

Brandy, Loaf Sugar, Tea &c.

The Subscriber has just received per the brigantine Brunswick, from Liverpool: 11 Hbds. best Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin, 2 do. Superior Old Port Wine, 8 Chests Congou Tea, 64 Kegs Best White Paint, 50 Boxes Y Soap, 6 Boxes Best Pulver Starch, 2 Hbds. Refined Sugar, Bbls. and 2 Bbls. Pot Berley. J. W. STREET.

April 30, 1844

## FOR SALE.

THREE several Lots of WOODLAND on Moor Island, for particulars and information apply at the office of R. M. ANDREWS 1-1 May, 1844.

## FLOUR.

The Subscribers has received from New York 125 Barrels of FLOUR which will be sold low for Cash. THOMAS & WILSON St. Andrews, 13th April, 1844.

## CANVAS, &c

Er "Brunswick" from Liverpool 70 BOLS GUINCE CANVAS, and 200 Yds Twine &c. For Sale by J. & K. JARVIS, May 8, 1844.

UNITED STATES.  
FURTHER RIOTS AND LOSS OF  
LIFE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The crowd assembled in the immediate vicinity of St. Philip's Church, Queen street, on Saturday afternoon, greatly increased in numbers by the evening, and the excitement became much greater, till at length the military were called out, marched to the scene and took possession of the Church. At nine o'clock the crowd was still greater around the edifice, and from Second to Third streets, and also along Second street. At 11 o'clock the military, under General Cadwalader, were rushed upon by the crowd, and forced back several feet. The military, however, very prudently bore this insult for some time, accompanied as it was by taunts and jeers; at length Gen. Cadwalader gave orders to fire, but it appears that a number of the Sheriff's posse and the police were between the military and the crowd, so that if the soldiers had fired, the lives of the persons endeavoring to preserve the peace must have been sacrificed. When the order was given to fire, Mr. Charles Naylor, the ex-member of Congress from the county, stepped forward and said in substance, that he would never see his fellow citizens sacrificed in that manner, as it was unnecessary, unlawful, for, and if the military were determined to fire, they might fire on him. (Presenting himself in front of one of the field pieces.) On pronouncing this speech he was instantly arrested and locked up in a part of the church, and placed under guard. This circumstance excited the people to such a degree, that it was almost impossible for many of the most of the most prudent among them to prevent the immediate demolition of the church. After 12 o'clock, the crowd gradually but slowly diminished in numbers, until about one o'clock yesterday morning they began to disperse, and three o'clock and deep were proclaimed, that unless Mr. Naylor was released the walls of the church should be battered down. The demand was resisted for some time until at length two pieces of cannon were brought up near the church—one of which had been taken from the ship Venice, moored near the Navy Yard, and the other from a wharf in the vicinity of the vessel. A second demand was made for his release, accompanied with a threat, that if he did not give him up by twelve o'clock the church would be fired upon.

During all this time the military had possession of the church.

The demand being still resisted, the pieces were drawn up in the rear of the church in an alley running from Christian street, and an attempt was made to fire them, but it is related that owing to some water having been poured into the touch holes, they were fired with difficulty. The infuriated mob then got a large log which they used as a battering ram and with it they broke in a portion of one of the doors in Queen street. A party then took place between the crowd and the military within the building—the former demanding that the Hibernian Guards should be disembarked. At length the request was complied with, it being understood that they should leave the church with their pieces unprimed and the pay open.

They accordingly left, but it is supposed that all the men did not obey the injunction. After having taken their departure, several boys got round some of the members and insulted them by hooting and gesticulating. The men, exasperated, threatened to shoot at the lads, and at that moment one of the men, when the Guards ran, paraded by them, and the soldiers turned and wounded a boy in the arm. The mob then pursued the soldier, overtook and beat him with the butt end of his own musket, and left him in a dying condition. The unfortunate man was picked up and conveyed to the Commissioned Hospital.

As the military had left the church, it was then taken possession of by some of the most prominent members of the Native American party, but the mob being determined to effect an entrance in defiance of the entreaties and expostulations of those having charge of the church, attempted to batter in the door with a log. They were however prevented by the Natives, who took possession of the front of the steps and felled the mob several times.

Not succeeding in their efforts to force an entrance through the door, they changed their place of attack to the connecting wall between the church and a dwelling house on the west. After a few minutes battering with their large, heavy log, the wall gave way, and the mob rushed into the yard, and commenced battering in the doors and windows.

An entrance was soon effected into the church from this place. The mob then, with great fury, rushed into the church cheering and shouting at the top of their voices. In a few minutes the church was crowded, but no disposition appeared to be manifested by the mob to break or destroy the furniture or any part of the building. Some trifling articles, however, were broken and abused, but to little extent. A meeting was organized by some gentlemen of the Native American party, Colonel Jack at their head and a committee of about 100 appointed to protect the church at all hazards. This committee rendered essential service in saving the church from the torch which was threatened.

The moment the mob had effected an entrance, the news was brought to head quarters, and accordingly to previous arrangement, the alarm was communicated to the authorities by tolling the bells.

There were upwards of 19 Companies consisting of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, on the ground.

About seven o'clock, the First Brigade of volunteers under General Cadwalader, was

ordered to march to the ground and take possession of the Church. On arriving in Queen street, the way was cleared, and two six-pounders were placed in front of the Church, pointing up and down the street. Two companies were posted across Queen street at Second, and two at Third street; the other companies were drawn up on the north side of the street opposite the Church. The companies on Second street were piled with stones.

About half past seven, the body of Native Americans who held possession of the Church marched out, and Thomas D. Grover, on their behalf, surrendered the Church to Gen. Cadwalader, who thanked them for their gallantry in defending it. They had hardly passed the guard posted at the corner, when the military were assailed by a body of men, who were requested to retire. They moved onward towards the troops, who behaved with great coolness and ordered them again to retire. A scuffle ensued and a single musket was fired, which was quickly followed by a volley from the two companies, which killed or wounded five or six persons. The crowd fled, but there was great excitement produced, with threats of revenge on the military, who were acting in the performance of a painful but imperative duty, and who in times of danger have always been willing to sustain the law, even at much personal risk, and no little inconvenience to themselves.

The mob soon rallied in various places in the vicinity, and the news of the collision soon spread in all directions, of course much magnified. The mob soon obtained possession of three cannon, taken from on board two vessels lying in the river. They also had procured a considerable number of muskets and other fire arms. The cannon were loaded with various substances—one of them with a thirty foot chain, which killed or wounded a number of the military, particularly the members of the National Artillery, a company of Native Americans. The firing with musketry was kept up briskly, and the mob took shelter in and fired from the houses and alleys in the vicinity upon the military, who changed their position, and were drawn up in front of St. Philip's Church, which recedes a short distance from the street.

The squadron of cavalry arrived on the ground about half past ten and succeeded in capturing one of the guns in possession of the mob at the corner of Second and Queen and one at the corner of Third and Christian, which were taken to head quarters. They were fired upon by a number of the mob and some of them wounded. As soon as the cavalry made their appearance the rioters generally dispersed before they were charged on. But few pieces were discharged after twelve o'clock. By one o'clock the military had entire possession of the ground, and throughout the evening displayed great coolness and composure, and both officers and men deserve the thanks of the whole community for the manner in which they sustained the law against such fearful odds.

There were 11 persons killed, and 17 wounded.

OUTRAGES IN CANADA.—The Montreal Herald of Thursday contains accounts of no less than three outrages. One was committed on Sunday, June 16, near the Beauport Canal, where an Irish laborer, Patrick Dalton, fired a musket at another, John Cowley, the shots taking effect, some in the right hand and some in the abdomen. Dalton was seized, but made his escape. On Friday, June 21st, a terrible attack was made upon Robert Anderson, by a dozen laborers at the Trent, near Belleville. Cause, like old animosity between ribbon-men and orange-men. Anderson's recovery was almost beyond hope. Three of the assailants were arrested.

In Montreal itself, or rather in one of the suburbs, on Saturday evening of last week, a party of gentlemen were ferociously attacked by a much larger party of rioters, without provocation, and cruelly maltreated. A policeman saw the attack but would not interfere because it took place beyond the limits of his beat.

At Litchfield, a few days since, a criminal assault was made upon a young girl, in resisting which she received a blow on the head, given with a bottle, and inflicting a wound which caused her death.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.  
MORE RUMORED PROJECTS.

There is nothing like a story about a fancied secret, to obtain a popular belief. Its falsehood is not susceptible of proof. Credulity says it may be true, and it is soon set down as true. It is thus that many are gulled by rogues and fools; and opinions formed on false data.

Among the other assertions of the day which have got into the newspapers, is that an agent of the British Government is now, or lately has been, travelling in the North American Provinces, to take information on the subject of a Federal Union of these Colonies, on the plan of Lord Durham which he abandoned on the breaking out of the second Canadian rebellion, substituting on the part of the British Government, the Union of the British Colonies of the Province of Canada, which was effected by the enactment in the British Parliament of Lord Spenser's Union Bill, with some alterations.

This Federal Union is an old colonial project, which dates so far back as 1764, when delegates from all the Colonies, met at Albany and recommended it. It was acted upon to resist acts of the British Parliament in 1765, and ten years afterwards the Federal Congress met at Philadelphia. The motion was brought from the other Colonies to Canada, and again urged on the British Government about the time that the Re-Union was first proposed, some 30 years ago.

Lord Durham probably derived his project from the same source, or he thought of imitating the Constitution of the United States which would be as absurd as to think of giving local divisions of the Empire, the independent constitution of England.

The United States adopted, as nearly as circumstances would permit the British Constitution; their monarch holding only for four years, instead of for life and being hereditary; their House of Lords being of a greater duration than the representative branch, of higher qualifications, and actually constituted by a majority of the whole population of the Union; but we cannot have such a constitution and remain provinces. It is indeed of all the Constitutions which have been invented or attempted to be established, since the breaking out of the French Revolution, almost the only one which has had a long duration, or has worked with any degree of success.

Constitution makers are however incurable; they are the victims of ambition and self-conceit; of "the enlightenment of the age" with perhaps a large dose of selfishness, or "the spirit of the age."

We do not know whether there is any truth in the rumours which have got about of a Federal Union of the provinces, or if we are again to pass through the hands of Constitution-makers. The alleged project is only a little more unwise than the Re-Union of the Provinces. It would bring together a greater number of discordant elements and interests, with subordinate powers, the limits of which must be ill defined, there being no established precedent for the guidance of the bodies possessing them. The imperial authority would be more harassed than ever—with Colonial disputes, unless it refused altogether to interfere in which case the Federation would be no longer a dependency of the British Crown, and then be dissolved by civil war or anarchy.

If the British Government has a correct view of its duties, and interests and wishes as we really believe it does, the welfare of its North American Provinces it will let them have the necessary legislative powers within their long established limits, with their peculiar law and customs; considering them as they legally are, parts of the dominion of the British Crown, and their inhabitants subjects of the Crown, with the essential and acknowledged rights and liberties of British subjects; the whole under the intelligent just, and decided superintendence of the British Government, and Parliament, as the central and sovereign authority of the Empire.

If the inhabitants of the colonies are wise they will see it is their duty to respect and fidelity to the Sovereign, be obedient to the laws, study peace among themselves, encourage industry by the freedom of its honest exercise, and the general feeling of security for its fruits; guarding vigilantly, against the workings of ambition, for

"By that sin, the Angels fell."  
[Quebec Gazette.]

JULY 4th.—Accidents.—The celebration of the 4th of July, in Calais and the neighborhood was attended with the usual number of accidents and "hair-breadth escapes." The most distressing was an occurrence at Barrington during the firing of the artillery—by which two young men were most seriously mutilated. While in the act of ramming down the load (from ignorance or carelessness of the person tending the vent) the charge exploded and nearly proved fatal to Mr. Caleb Nodding and Eli Sprague—the former being mangled in a most shocking manner, and the latter, though seriously, is not considered as dangerously injured. Surgical and Medical Aid were immediately sent for, and the sufferers conveyed to lodgings, in a state of insensibility. In about two hours after the accident Dr. Blair, from this village was in attendance, and on an examination of the unfortunate men, found that Nodding's left hand was taken off at the wrist point, and the arm severely fractured above the elbow, requiring immediate amputation about half way to the shoulder; the right hand was shattered to pieces, and the wrist broken, requiring amputation about half way to the elbow—the face badly lacerated and swollen that the actual injury could not be ascertained. Sprague, who was less unfortunately escaped with the amputation of the thumb and part of the right hand, and the loss of three fingers of the left—his face also badly disfigured.

It was doubted whether either of the sufferers would recover their eyesight—and but little hopes were entertained for the life of Nodding.

The persons present at the time of the several operations being performed by Dr. Blair, speak to the highest terms of the skill and coolness displayed—in fact his reputation as a Surgeon and Practitioner had previously been thoroughly established—and his success upon this occasion is merely another proof of his being, to use a homely expression "quite at home" in his profession.—No other professional man was present, as the Doctor who was sent for from Calais "had not dined" and would not leave his "fourth of July dinner" for "all creation!"

Dr. B. gives much credit to Mr. Albert Robinson, who assisted during the operations, for his firmness and attention.

Nodding and Sprague are both young men; the former in the employ of D. & H. N. Hill, and the latter a son of Mr. E. Sprague of Princeton.

A man named Young was thrown from his wagon in Calais on the same day and had his arm broken.—[Courant 11th inst.]

LOYALTY.—The good people of Saint John,

celebrated the "fourth of July" with much enthusiasm. A Steamer was chartered for the occasion—and upwards of a hundred Gentlemen & Ladies took occasion to visit Esport to manifest their pleasure, &c. &c. upon the return of the "glorious Fourth"!!! The 24th May and 26th and 28th June, passed over in the City with comparative quietness.—No Steamer on those days.—[Ibid.]

The Rev. Andrew Stevens, will preach on Sabbath next, at 3 P. M., in the Wesleyan Chapel in this village.—The Trustees of the Methodist Church in Saint Stephen, having kindly complied with the requisition of a Committee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Chapel could be obtained for that purpose; until a Temporary Building could be prepared for the Rev. Mr. Stevens's Congregation. In answer to the requisition the Trustees state that "being desirous of cultivating the most friendly christian feeling towards our Presbyterian friends generally, are willing to accommodate them with the use of our Chapel as far as possible; consistently with the claims of our own services, &c." It is truly gratifying to find such a feeling existing among Christian Denominations, and we trust to see the same spirit more generally manifested throughout the community.—[Ibid.]

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, July 17, 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—Thomas Berry.

Saint Stephens Bank.  
G. D. King Esq., President.  
Director next week—G. D. King, Esq.  
Discount Day—SATURDAY.  
Hours of business, from 10 to 1.  
Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.  
London, June 21 | Montreal, July 5  
Liverpool, June 22 | Quebec, July 5  
Edinburgh, June 15 | Halifax, July 5  
Paris, June 14 | New York, July 12  
Toronto, July 5 | Boston, July 19

Arrival of the  
GREAT WESTERN.

Three days later from Europe.—The Steamship Great Western, Capt. Matthews, arrived at New York on the 7th inst., in 14 1/2 days from Liverpool—bringing dates to the 22nd ult., from that place, and to the 21st from London. Among the passengers in the Great Western, are Capt. Hosken, her late commander, and Rev. Sidney Smith.

The news by this arrival is not of great importance. The cotton market continued active, with a slight advance in prices, the rise within a week being 1/8. The weather was favourable for the corn crop, though the drought had been fatal to the crop of hay.

Permission had been given by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey, for the burial of Mr. Campbell in the Poet's Corner in the Abbey.

The Wanderer of 16 guns, arrived at Portsmouth on the 19th, with a million of dollars, part of the indemnity money from China.

The Queen, with Prince Albert and the King of Saxony, were at the Royal Theatre on the first performance of Fauny Elssler on the 15th.

The King of Saxony left London on the 20th, on a tour to Wales and Scotland.

Capt. Judkins, late commander of the steamer Hibernia, is to take command of the new steamer building at Glasgow, and Capt. Ryrie, late of the Acadia, is to take the Hibernia.

DUBLIN PETITION.—On the 19th, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, accompanied by a large deputation of the Corporation appeared in London, and presented to the Queen, and also at the bar of the House of Commons, a petition in favour of Daniel O'Connell. The privilege of approaching the throne, as well as the representatives of the people, in case of great emergency, is one which belongs to the Corporation of Dublin, as well as of London.

The Queen was attended by the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, and all the principle Secretaries of State. She looked rather ill, and in returning the following answer to the address, seemed to show she spoke only by her ministry.

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.—I thank you for your renewed assurances of loyalty to my person and crown. I have announced to you my fixed determination to uphold the law, and to respect the decisions of my courts, to which the administration of justice is confided.

If errors have occurred in the proceedings of the courts, they are open to review, and will be rectified by the supreme tribunal of appeal.

The faithful execution of the law is regulated by me as the surest safeguard of the rights and liberties of my people.

The deputation then proceeded to the House of Commons, and presented a petition of similar tenor to that body.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday last, the 19th, considerable attention was excited by the appearance of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, attended by a numerous deputation of the Corporation, in their robes of office, at the bar of the House, exercising their privilege of personally presenting the Corporation petition on behalf of Mr. O'Connell and his colleagues. It was read at length at the table, and its allegations were loudly cheered from the opposition benches.

Mr. Wye then gave notice that he will bring on his motion relative to the Irish State trials on the 22d of July.

There was another notice of importance given. It was by

Lord Palmerston, that on the 16th of July, he will bring the present state of the West Indies under the consideration of the House.

On Thursday evening, Sir R. Peel intimated that Lord de Grey contemplated a resignation of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, solely on the ground of continued ill-health.

Refusal to admit Deputations.—A number of Deputations from various places to present O'Connell and his fellow-prisoners have been refused admission; there has been no attempt to prevent individuals from having interviews with them. A deputation from Bruff, County Limerick, having attended at Richmond, Bridewell to present an address to Mr. O'Connell on Tuesday, were refused admission. Mr. Smith O'Brien, one of their number, addressed a letter to Sir Jas. Graham on the subject.

An Alderman Egau, and Kesham being presented to her Majesty, they had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand.

PLEASURE EXCURSION.—The Steamer Frank will make a pleasure trip to-morrow, from Calais to Esport, calling here, as usual. The Calais Band are to accompany the Steamer, and will entertain the passengers by playing some of their most favorite pieces, and every exertion will be made by her officers, to render the excursion agreeable. The Boat will remain for some time in Esport—to allow the passengers to visit their friends and view the scenery. Fare only 3/- 9d. We trust Mitchener will have a bumper.

TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—Mr. Ryder is giving a course of lectures on Temperance at the Town Hall; the attendance is both respectable and numerous, and Mr. Ryder does ample justice to the subject.—He lectures again this evening.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.—The reported excitement in Philadelphia has risen with a violent outbreak and that city is now under Martial Law. We give in our columns this morning, a full account of these scenes which are causing such uneasiness in the neighbouring Republic.—At the date of the latest letter all seemed quiet—but a report is current that when the cars left heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of the Catholic Church of St. Philip.

DROWNED AT LOWER FALLS, St. George, on Saturday last by falling from a log in the river. Mr. BERRY MILLIKIN son of the late Capt. D. Millikin, aged 19. He was a young man much respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and gave promise of being a useful member of Society.

DIED. St. Stephen, on Friday last, very suddenly, Mrs. Charlotte, wife of Mr. Asa Mitchell, leaving a husband and two small children to mourn the departure of an affectionate wife and kind mother—and her neighbours to lament the loss of an open hearted, kind, and Christian friend.

At St. James, on Sunday last, Robert, youngest son of Mr. John McLeod, Jr., aged 1 year.

At St. George, on Friday last, of Scriver FEVER ROBERT, second son of the Rev. Samuel THOMSON, Rector of that parish, aged four years.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.  
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED.—  
July 12, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Esport, Sundries.  
—17, " Wm. Walker, Dalhousie, Boston, Flour, &c., T. Turner and others.  
— " Mary Jane, McMaster, Esport, sundries.  
—CLEARED.—  
July 11, Brig Standard, Thompson, Hull, Deals, J. Wilson.  
—14, Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Esport.  
—16, Brig Matthew Thompson, Conter, Southampton, Deals, Wm. Bibcock, & Son.  
—17, schr. Drudge, Smith, Esport, Boards, H. Frye.

NOTICE.

All Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Hon. James Allan Shaw, are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from this date, and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

M. R. FLETCHER,  
Administrator.  
St. Andrews, July 10, 1844

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larly the surest safeguard of the  
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her Majesty's hand.

Excursion.—The Steamer  
ake a pleasure trip to New-  
y, Eastport, calling here, as us-  
ual, to accompany the  
will enliven the passengers by  
of their most favorite pieces.  
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the excursion agreeable. The  
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passengers to visit their friends  
scenery. Fare only 3s 9d.  
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cc. Lectures.—Mr. Ryder is  
so of lectures on Temperance  
Hall; the attendance is both  
ad numerous, and Mr. Ryder  
advice to the subject.—He lec-  
is evening.

DELPHIA RITE.—The renowned  
Philadelphia has risen with a  
ak and that city is now under  
We give in our columns this  
account of these scenes which  
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of Mr. John M'Leod, Jr. aged

age, on Friday last, of Scriver  
at, second son of the Rev. Sa-  
rs, Rector of that parish, aged

PPING JOURNAL  
OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED—  
Mary Jane, McMaster, East-  
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Wm. Walker, Baltimore, Bos-  
ton, Flour, &c. T. Turner  
and others  
Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport,  
sundries.  
—CLEARED—  
Standard, Thompson, Hull,  
Deals, J. Wilson.  
r. Mary Jane, McMaster, East-  
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Southampton, Deals, Wm.  
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July 10, 1844

ROCKWELL AND STONE'S



## NEW-YORK CIRCUS, OR American Olympiad.

Instituted for the advancement of refined  
Equestrian and Gymnastic Exercises.

Comprising the most distinguished Performers  
—the most varied and elegant Exhibitions of  
Skill, Courage, and Muscular power—A Stud  
of beautifully marked and high trained Arabian  
Horses, unmatched for fleetness, sagacity, and  
docility.

A most Splendid Bugle Band.  
In a magnificent Chariot, drawn by Six beau-  
tiful Arabian Horses, will accompany the Ex-  
hibition, and perform a variety of the most po-  
pular and National Airs. Leader, Mr. Voss.

WILL BE EXHIBITED IN  
ST. ANDREWS, on Monday, July 29, 1844.  
Doors open at 2 o'clock—Performance will  
commence at half past 2 o'clock. P. M.  
Admission, BOX 1s 3d—PIT 7d.  
For Particulars see Large Bills at Prin-  
cipal Hotels.

G. DAVENPORT, Agent.  
July 17, 1844.

## FLOUR, MOLASSES, SUGAR, &c.

100 BLS. Superior FLOUR,  
20 half Bbls. do.  
10 Bbls. Genesee Scratch,  
25 Bbls. fine Middlings,  
15 Bbls. Prime and Navy Bread,  
10 kegs CRACKERS,  
CHEESE, HAM, RICE,  
SALERATUS, Longwood, Redwood,  
ground, Wine, Brandy and Gin, Spices  
purest OIL.  
Window glass 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12, &c.  
Also in Bond  
FLOUR, Beef and Pork,  
50 Hhds. Carindas MOLASSES,  
2 Hhds. Cinnamon Sugar,  
For Sale by  
R. WALTON.  
July 17, 1844.—am.

## CONTRACT FOR BUILDING A STORE HOUSE.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscribers  
at the Store of Colonel Wyer 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 16 feet by 22 feet, 12 feet Post, the Sills to be  
Pine and the rest of the frame Spruce, to be well  
boarded with good pine boards and the roof Shing-  
led 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 the  
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  
bind all the Materials and to complete the Build-  
ing by the 15th September next.  
THOMAS WYER, } Commis-  
JOHN WILSON, } sioners.  
St. Andrews, 8th July, 1844.

## Notice.

THOSE persons who left Clocks and  
Watches, with the late Mr. James  
Hutchinson for repairs will please to call  
for the same, within thirty days from date,  
otherwise they will be sold for costs of  
repairs, &c. &c.  
St. Andrews, July 5th, 1844.—2 in.

## CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

G. F. STICKNEY, respectfully  
informs the Inhabitants of St. Andrews and  
its vicinity that he has commenced the  
Clock & Watch Making Business,  
in the shop recently occupied by the late Mr.  
James Hutchinson, in Water Street, and of-  
fers for Sale, an assortment of the best  
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.  
JEWELRY & COMPASSES will be re-  
paired at short notice.  
St. Andrews, July 3d, 1844.

## Valuable Farms, FOR SALE.

THE Farm in Penned adjoining the Thom-  
son Mills, commonly called the Gillispie  
Homestead, containing about 60 acres.—The  
Farms under excellent cultivation, and the dwell-  
ing and outbuilds in good order.

The Farm adjoining the above purchased by the  
late Robert Gillispie, of Malcolm Mosley, contain-  
ing 50 acres.

A LSO  
The Farm purchased by the late Robert Gillis-  
pie, of Moses Vannan Esq., containing 112 acres,  
through which the road to St. John passes about  
2 miles from the head of Lethargy river.—There are  
about 20 acres cultivated, a good dwelling House,  
the rest of the land is well covered principally  
with large hardwood.  
For particulars apply to the Subscriber at Penn-  
ed or to J. M. Kenn, Market Wagon, Saint An-  
drews.  
JOHN GILLISPIE  
June 10, 1844.

## NEW ARRIVALS.

The Subscribers have received per Brig Caledonia and  
Ship Joseph Porter, direct from Liverpool, a large assort-  
ment of GOODS, which they offer for Sale, at very  
low prices, at their new Store, opposite  
the Store of Mrs. Parkinson.

AMONG WHICH ARE,  
3-8, 1-2, 9-16, 3-4, 13-16, 7-8, and 1  
inch Chain Cables, Kedge Anchors, from  
75 lb. to 200 lb., Canvas No 1 to 6, Duck,  
Cordage, Manila Rope, Marine, House-  
line, Twine, Oakum, Bashed Blocks, Tack-  
le, Cheap books and Trimbles, Brass and  
Wood Compasses, Ships Lashings and  
Lamps, Sheathing Nails Sheathing Paper,  
Eas gas and Union Jacks, Mattresses, Oil  
Suits, Southwesterns, Ships Scrapers, Mar-  
line Spikes, Palms, &c.  
IRON, HARDWARE &c.  
A large assortment of common and refined  
Iron, flat and round for Ships use, and  
Wagon and Cart Tires; Nail Rods, Cast  
Steel, Hollow Ware, consisting of Bake  
Kettles, Spare Covers, Pots, Spiders, Sauce  
Pans, Wash Basins, and Tea Kettles, Grid  
Irons, Flat Irons, Spikes, Cut Nails, Horse  
Nails, Horse Chains, Shovels, and Spades  
—Buck Saw Blades, Brass Carriage Sicks,  
Knives and Forks, Butcher Knives, Tea  
and Table Spoons, Mill, Pin, &c. cat and  
hand Saw, Axes, Plane Irons, Bats  
and Spoons, Lances, Axes, Hammers  
Saws, Umbrellas, &c.

GLASS, PAINT, &c.  
7x9 and 13x10, Glass, Putty in Blad-  
ders, Red, White, and Yellow Ochre, &c.  
CLOTHS, &c.  
Broad Cloths, Satinets, Mole skin, Scotch  
Homespun, Checks, Regattas, White and  
Grey Cotton, double width Sheet-  
ing, Cotton, Red Ticks, Brown and White Linen  
Drill, Jean, Osnaburgh, Calicoes, Hand-  
kerchiefs, &c.  
CLOTHING, &c.  
Flushing Jackets, Swagden Vests, and  
a variety of Jackets, Trowsers and Vests,  
suitable for Summer—Striped and Regatta  
Shirts, Duck Frocks, Suspenders, &c.  
GROCERIES, &c.  
An assortment of Groceries, among  
which are Lost and crushed Sugar, Brown  
Sugar, a few Hhds. Molasses, Boxes Soap,  
best Poland Starch, Split Peas, with other  
necessary articles.  
ALSO,  
Ten Grades Earthenware consisting of  
Painted Ware and White Granite, and a  
few sets Gilt China.  
The above together with their former  
Stock and other articles not here enu-  
merated, comprise a good assortment.

DIMOCK & WILSON.  
St. Andrews, July 8, 1844.

## JUNE 1844. New-Brunswick CLOTH & FANCY STORE.

The Subscriber respectfully intimates to the  
Public, that he has received his usual  
stock of British Merchandise, com-  
prising a general assortment  
suitable for the Season,  
VIZ:

COBURG CLOTHS, striped and plain, a  
new article for Ladies Dresses,  
Striped and plain ORLEANS and Muslin de  
Laines, with a variety of other Fancy Dress  
PATTERNS,  
Ladies Tuscan, Rutlin and Straw BON-  
NETS, with Ribbons to match,  
Silks and Satins, Shawls, Satin Scarfs,  
Ladies and Gentlemen Lysle thread Gloves,  
A large assortment of HOSIERY,  
PRINTED COTTONS,  
GREY AND WHITE COTTONS,  
COTTON WARPS,  
CARPETING,  
Ladies Hoots and Shoes,  
Berlin Wool and Canvass,  
An assortment of Tailors Trimmings, and  
LONDON SLOPS,  
BROAD CLOTHS, Buckskins, Kersey-  
meres, Woolen and Cotton TWEEDS,  
Moleskins, with a great variety of other ar-  
ticles, all of which will be sold at unusually  
low prices.  
JOHN IRWIN.  
Water Street, St. Andrews.

## GUNNISON'S ST. ANDREWS, AND BOSTON EXPRESS.

## TWICE A WEEK.

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

Gunnison will attend to purchasing and  
forwarding Goods of any description, col-  
lecting 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, L. F.  
Noyes, N. T. Union Wharf, Eastport, J.  
R. Hall, 8 Court Street, Boston.

## 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 East-  
port, that he has taken the house owned by  
Moses Vannan 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 Stab-  
le connected with the Establishment, and  
a good Groom, always in attendance.

The Subscriber avails himself of this op-  
portunity 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.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY authorize James Curran, to  
present any person or persons from  
trespassing in any way upon my premises  
between Chateaux Cove and the Commons  
on the shores of the river St. Croix; and he  
is further authorized to prevent my premi-  
ses being used for hauling up Boats, or as  
passage ways to and from the water, and to  
prevent any person or persons from remov-  
ing or taking away anything from the  
shores, other than their own property—and  
any person resisting the above mentioned  
authority will be punished by law.  
(Signed) JOHN DUNN.  
St. Andrews, May 9,

## Notices in Bankruptcy.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE,  
IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,  
In British North America, SS:

In the matter of Wm. Cookson a Bank-  
rupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the  
Act of General Assembly of this Pro-  
vince intitled "An Act relating to Bankrup-  
cy in this Province, William Cookson,  
in the County of Charlotte, Farmer, hath  
been declared Bankrupt, and hath accord-  
ingly surrendered himself to me: Now therefore,  
I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of  
the authority to me given in and by the said  
Act, I have appointed Harris Hatch, Esquire,  
Provisional Assignee of the said Bankrupt  
and I do hereby require all persons indebted  
to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said As-  
signee on or before the 25th day of May  
next, all such sum and sums of money, debts  
or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt  
and all persons who have in their possession  
power or custody any property of the said Bank-  
rupt to deliver the same to the said Assignee  
on or before the 25th day of May next; and  
I do hereby require all the Creditors of the  
said Bankrupt resident in the said Province,  
or in the United States of America within three  
months from the date hereof, to deliver into the  
said Assignee and to prove to my satisfaction  
their respective claims and demands, whether  
the same be actually due or to become due  
against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting  
of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt  
to be held at my Office in St. Andrews, on  
Wednesday the 24th day of July next, at noon  
of that day, at my said Office, for the purpose  
of receiving proof of, or contesting any claim  
presented against the said Estate, at which  
meeting or at any adjournment thereof the  
said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touch-  
ing the said Estate and such other business  
relating to the said Estate, will be transacted  
as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at Saint Andrew,  
the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1844.

H. HATCH.  
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of  
Bankrupts in the County of Char-  
lotte.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY,  
IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, IN  
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, SS.

In the matter of John Parkinson, a Bank-  
rupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Acts  
of the General Assembly of this Province  
of New-Brunswick, made and id force relating  
to Bankruptcy in this Province, John Parkin-  
son, of St. Andrews, in the County of Char-  
lotte, Merchant, hath been declared a Bankrupt,  
and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me—  
Now, therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice,  
that by virtue of the power and authority to me  
given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed  
Harris Hatch, Esquire, Provisional Assign-  
ee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt  
and I do hereby require all persons indebted to  
the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee, on  
or before the 15th day of May next, all such  
sum or sums of money, debts or duties as they  
may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who  
have in their possession, power or custody any  
property or effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver  
the same to the said Assignee on or before the  
25th day of May next. And I do further hereby  
require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt  
resident in the said Province, or in any other of  
Her Majesty's North American Provinces, or in  
the West Indies, or in the United States of America,  
within three months from the day of the date  
hereof, to deliver to the said Assignee, and to  
prove to my satisfaction their respective claims  
and demands, whether the same be actually due  
or to become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting of  
the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt to be  
held at my Office in Saint Andrews, on Friday  
the twentieth day of July next at eleven  
of the clock in the forenoon of that day at my  
office for the purpose of receiving proof of, or of  
allowing or contesting any claim presented against  
the said Estate, at which Meeting or at any ad-  
journment thereof the said Bankrupt will be ex-  
amined on Oath touching his said Estate, and such  
other business relating to the said Estate will be  
transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews, the 25th  
day of April 1844.

HARRIS HATCH  
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects, of  
Bankrupts for the County of Char-  
lotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE,  
In the matter of John Parkinson, a Bank-  
rupt.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that  
upon the application of the said John Parkin-  
son, this day made to me, I do appoint a Public  
Sitting to be held on Monday the 12th day of Au-  
gust next, at eleven of the Clock in the forenoon  
at my office in Saint Andrews, for the  
allowance of a Certificate of conformity to the  
Provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly in  
force respecting Bankruptcy when and where any  
of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard  
against the allowance of such Certificate, and the  
same will be allowed unless cause be there and  
then shown to the contrary, or such other order  
will be made as the justice of the case may  
require.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews, the 11th  
day of June, A. D. 1844.

H. HATCH.  
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of  
Bankrupts for the County of Char-  
lotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE,  
IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, IN  
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, SS.

In the matter of Francis Hibbard, a Bank-  
rupt.

WHEREAS under the Provision of the  
Acts of the General Assembly of the  
Province aforesaid, made and in force, re-  
lating to Bankruptcy in this Province,  
Francis Hibbard, of Saint George, in the  
County of Charlotte, Lumberer, hath  
been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accord-  
ingly surrendered himself to me. Now  
therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice,  
that by virtue of the power and authority to  
me given in and by the said Acts, I have  
appointed Harris H. Hatch, of St. An-  
drews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire,  
Provisional Assignee of the Estate and  
Effects of the said Bankrupt, and I do  
hereby require all persons indebted to the  
said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee  
on or before the twentieth day of May  
next, all such sum or sums of money, debts,  
or duties as they may owe to the said  
Bankrupt, and all persons who have in their  
possession power or custody, any property  
or effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver  
the same up to the said Assignee on or  
before the said twentieth day of May  
next, and I do further hereby require all  
the Creditors of the said Bankrupt resident  
in the said Province, or in any other of Her  
Majesty's North American Provinces, or in  
the West Indies, or in the United States of  
America, within three months from the day  
of the date hereof, to deliver into the said  
Assignee, or to prove to my satisfaction  
their respective claims and demands, whether  
the same be actually due or are to  
become due against the said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meet-  
ing of the Creditors of the above named  
Bankrupt, to be held at my office in St.  
Andrews, on Friday the nineteenth day of  
July next, at noon of that day, at my  
said office for the purpose of receiving proof  
of, or of allowing or contesting any claim  
presented against the said Estate, at which  
Meeting or at any adjournment thereof of  
the said Bankrupt will be examined on  
oath touching his said Estate, and such  
other business relating to the said Estate,  
will be transacted as may be deemed ne-  
cessary.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews, the  
sixteenth day of April, 1844.

H. HATCH.

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bank-  
rupts for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.—In the  
Province of New Brunswick in British  
North America.—SS.—In the matter of  
Charles McGee, a Bankrupt.—PUBLIC  
NOTICE is hereby given that upon the ap-  
plication of the said Charles McGee this  
day made to me, I do appoint a public sit-  
ting to be held on Saturday the 20th day  
of July next, at ten of the Clock in the  
forenoon at my Office in Saint Andrews  
for the allowance of a Certificate of conformity  
to the provisions of the Acts of the General  
Assembly in this Province in force respect-  
ing Bankruptcy when and where any of the  
Creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard  
against the allowance of such certificate, and  
the same will be allowed unless cause be  
there and then shown to the contrary, or  
such other order will be made as the justice  
of the case may require.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews, the  
13th day of May, A. D. 1844.

GEO. D. STREET.

Commissioner of the said Bankrupts Es-  
tate and Effects.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

In the matter of Thomas Algar, a Bank-  
rupt.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that  
upon the application of the said Thomas  
Algar, this day made to me.—I do appoint  
a Public Sitting to be held on Thursday  
the eighteenth day of July next, at eleven  
of the clock in the forenoon, at my office  
in St. Andrews, for the allowance of a cer-  
tificate of conformity to the said Thomas  
Algar pursuant to the Provisions of the Acts  
of the General Assembly in this Province,  
in force respecting Bankruptcy, when and  
where any of the creditors of the said Bank-  
rupt may be heard against the allowance  
of such certificate, and the same will be  
allowed unless cause be then and there  
shown to the contrary, or such other order  
will be made as the justice of the case may  
require.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews the  
10th day of April, 1844.

H. HATCH.

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects,  
of Bankrupts for the County of Char-  
lotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE

In the matter of Wm. Cookson, a Bankrupt  
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that upon  
the application of the said Wm. Cookson, this  
day made to me I do appoint a public sitting to be  
held on Tuesday the 12th day of August next, at  
ten of the clock in the forenoon of that day, at  
my office of the undersigned Commissioner in St.  
Andrews for the allowance of a Certificate of Confor-  
mity to the said Wm. Cookson, pursuant to the Pro-  
visions of the Acts of the General Assembly in this  
Province in force respecting Bankruptcy when and  
where any of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt  
may be heard against the allowance of such Cer-  
tificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause  
be then and there shown to the contrary, or such  
other order will be made, as the justice of the case  
may require.

Given under my hand this twentieth day of  
June A. D. 1844.

H. HATCH.

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of  
Bankrupts for the County of Char-  
lotte.



Real Estate of James Rait 22d July  
Do Stephen Munson, 2d Nov.  
Do John Scott, 23d  
Do William Carson 14th Dec.  
Do Justus Weimore, 11th Jan.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold, by public auction, on Monday the 22d day of JULY 1844, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court in Saint Andrews, the following properties, belonging to the Estate of the late JAMES RAIT, Esquire, seized and taken under a writ of Fieri facias, to satisfy a debt, due the Crown of £2205, 6, 4, besides Sheriff's execution fees, &c.

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

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

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

A Lot of Land, in the Town Plat of St. Andrews, being part and parcel of the unlettered water Block in Part's division, adjoining Lot No. 3 in the possession of R. Haslbeck Esq. with the use, in common, of a reserved road of 20 feet in width.

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

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

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

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

The Levi Richardson Lot so called at the Northern end of the Island.

Lot No 36 containing 200 acres more or less.

Lot No 13 in the second division of lots granted to John Faxon and others, containing 200 acres more or less.

One half of Lot No 15 in the above division, formerly granted to William Benson; Lot No 72, containing 32 1/2 acres, more or less.

Lot No 33, comprehended in the Grant to Edmund St. George with Lots numbered 62 and 63 containing 50 acres more or less.

Lot No 71 in the first division of Lots surveyed by Donald McDonald.

Lot No 29 in the second division containing 200 acres more or less with the buildings thereon &c.

A Tract of Land comprehending Lots No 37, 38, 39 and 40 containing 850 acres more or less with the buildings, &c. thereon.

Lot No 11 on the Northern Head of the Island.

Lot No 100, on the Western side of the island, near Dark Harbour—containing 700 acres more or less.

The privilege to the water, in front of Lot No 37 on Grand Harbour Stream, and to the bank or shore of the said Lot, and back from the said stream, to the extent of five acres.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, commencing at the Northernly angle of School Lot No 10 granted to James Rait 22d Aug. 1836.

Also another Tract containing 800 acres, granted to him at the same time, commencing at the Northernly angle of Lot No 20 granted to Barbara Ross on the North West side of the island.

Also another Tract containing 200 acres, granted to him at the same time, commencing at the South Westernly angle of Lot No 14, granted to Barbara Ross on the North East side of the island.

A fourth Tract granted to him at the same time, containing 2600 Acres, commencing at the south west angle of lot No 20 granted to Barbara Ross.

A fifth Tract granted to him at the same time, containing 290 acres, commencing at the west side of a reserved road and the southern angle of lot No 42, granted to the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry, of Grand Manan.

Two lots of land, forming together a point called Deadman's Head, lying between Deadman's Harbour and Black's Bay—containing 350 acres with the buildings &c. thereon.

A Lot of land, containing 270 acres bounded on one side by land granted to Hugh McKay, Esq. and by the shores of the Mill Lake.

A Tract of land commencing at the N.E. corner of a grant of land of 200 acres to Samuel Buckman junr., thence along the N. line to centre of said grant &c. supposed to contain 100 acres more or less.

Lot No 10, formerly owned by Samuel Buckman, containing 290 acres more or less.

That Tract or parcel of Land formerly granted to Thomas Berry, containing 96 acres more or less.

2nd acres of land, crossing Knights Mill road, and Cripps Mill Stream.

200 acres touching Lot No 16, formerly granted to William Stewart.

300 acres near Lot No 44, granted to Robert Woodward, and crossing the great road, from Saint Andrews, to Saint John.

In the Parish of Grand Manan.  
A lot of land containing 11 1/4 acres, beginning at Adam Dixon's line, with all the buildings thereon, being the same which James Rait purchased from John Sprague.

Lot No. 19 in the original grant of the Island, containing 140 acres, more or less, with the buildings thereon.

The Southern part or half of Lot No. 59 granted to Levi Richardson, situated at the Northern end or head of the Island, containing 250 acres, more or less, together with a right of way to the Cove, Creek, or inlet called Eel Brook.

Part of Lot No 59, at the Northern end of the Island, granted to Levi Richardson, containing 100 acres, more or less, together with the privilege of erecting dams, &c. on Eel Brook.

Lot No 6 in the first division of the Island Grant, originally granted to Samuel Lager soil, with all the improvements thereon, containing 91 acres more or less.

The water front of Lot No 37, owned by Nathaniel Gupill, on Grand Harbour Stream, with the privilege of erecting dams, mills &c.

Lot No 60 formerly granted to Aaron Richardson, with the buildings thereon.

All the right, title and privilege to a water Brook or Stream running through Lot No 17, owned by Joseph Drogan, and also in parts of the said Lot No 17 sufficient for the purpose of flowing the water, erecting Mills, piling places, &c.

The Levi Richardson Lot so called at the Northern end of the Island.

Lot No 36 containing 200 acres more or less.

Lot No 13 in the second division of lots granted to John Faxon and others, containing 200 acres more or less.

One half of Lot No 15 in the above division, formerly granted to William Benson; Lot No 72, containing 32 1/2 acres, more or less.

Lot No 33, comprehended in the Grant to Edmund St. George with Lots numbered 62 and 63 containing 50 acres more or less.

Lot No 71 in the first division of Lots surveyed by Donald McDonald.

Lot No 29 in the second division containing 200 acres more or less with the buildings thereon &c.

A Tract of Land comprehending Lots No 37, 38, 39 and 40 containing 850 acres more or less with the buildings, &c. thereon.

Lot No 11 on the Northern Head of the Island.

Lot No 100, on the Western side of the island, near Dark Harbour—containing 700 acres more or less.

The privilege to the water, in front of Lot No 37 on Grand Harbour Stream, and to the bank or shore of the said Lot, and back from the said stream, to the extent of five acres.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, commencing at the Northernly angle of School Lot No 10 granted to James Rait 22d Aug. 1836.

Also another Tract containing 800 acres, granted to him at the same time, commencing at the Northernly angle of Lot No 20 granted to Barbara Ross on the North West side of the island.

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. Faulke and Robert L. Mathew 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 Melly.

The same having been seized and levied on by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court in favor of said G. and E. Esq. on the 10th day of May 1844.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 26th April 1844.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 23d day of Nov. 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 John Scott, 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 Edwin Kitchum endorsed to levy £31 3 11 &c.

THOMAS 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 favour of Hamilton Mitchell, endorsed to levy £595 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. of the same day at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property, &c. and demand of James Watson, to and in the following properties situated in the Parish of St. George, viz. All that Tract of land containing 8 1/2 acres, beginning at a stake on the W. line of lot No 61 on the south side of the Magdalenic river, and bounded by land granted to Donald McDonald, and the Macassar tract, &c.

ALSO, All that tract or parcel of land situate on the Western side of the Magdalenic river and at the foot Falls, being part of the land granted to Aaron Hogarth, and formerly occupied by Robt. V. Hanson.

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. Weimore, 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 Immediate Extent, and directed to be sold under a writ of Vend. Ex. at the suit of the Crown, to satisfy a debt of £250 &c. &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 20 June 1844.

REMOVAL.  
JOHN MCKEAN,  
AUCTIONEER & NOTARY PUBLIC.

HAS removed his Office to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Wm. McLellan, Market Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line of business. May 8, 1844.

NEW STORE,  
AT ROBBINSON'S ME.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to announce to the Inhabitance 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

and numerous other articles, Cheap for prompt payment.  
Persons requiring any of the above mentioned articles will do well to call and examine for themselves.  
Store on Briggs & Brown's Wharf, Robinson, April 10, 1844—T. S. WHEELER SHAW.



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

## ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore Hair (including Whiskers, Moustaches, and Eyebrows) prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandruff, and render it 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 29,025 letters—WITHOUT THIS ENVELOPE ARE GENUINE.

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

## ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

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

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

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

## ROWLAND'S ODONTO

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,  
A FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER, of Oriental Herbs—It eradicates Tartar and decayed Stomach, freshens the Gums, and after the use of it, imparts a Pearl-like whiteness and fixes the Teeth firmly in the Gums. Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scurvy from the Gums, strengthens the Gums, and renders them a healthy red, and prevents them from bleeding, which often remain after tooth-pulling, &c. and supports sweetness and perfume to the breath.

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

## ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

OR IMPERIAL DYE, Changes Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful Brown or Black. Price 4s.—7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., and 1s. per bottle.

## ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT

Immediately removes the most violent Tooth Ache, Gum Boils, and Swelled Face.

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

OBSE.—VE.—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 (thus—J. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.) on the wrapper of the Macassar Oil, &c. &c. None of these are Genuine without the Stamp.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently presented 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

Connecticut, 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 honourable 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, 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.  
Ephraim Terry, Samuel Williams, James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington, S. H. Huntington, Elisha Calt, H. Huntington, E. B. Ward, and Albert Day, President.

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 SIME, St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1844.



WONDERFUL RECOVERY OF HAIR After 18, 25, and 36 years loss.

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

TO MESSRS. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.  
HUNTER'S HOTEL, COVENT GARDEN  
February 6, 1842

GENTLEMEN, In answering to you the following contribution of the efficacy of your MACASSAR OIL, I feel that I am making it public it will be of any service, I shall consider myself but requiring in a very small degree the great obligation I feel I lie under in you, and shall be most happy during my stay in London to satisfy any Gentlemen who may feel interested in the truth of the following.—In my year 1726 I went to India, and shortly after my arrival there my hair fell off in considerable quantities, so that I soon became entirely bald; in this 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 a hope of success. After the use of one bottle I found my hair to have begun to grow, and I continued, continuing the use of the Oil, much to my satisfaction, I have now the pleasure to inform you without exaggeration or vanity that I can now boast of a full growth of hair as any one need be convinced.

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 now 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 inimitable 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, Ever, Your obliged and affectionate Servant, W. C. FRIDELAND.

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

I must turn your attention to the following:—Captain Kinchard of the 4th Regiment of Foot, in the service of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, aged 45 years, has been bald ever since the age of 18. He was induced to try "Rowland's Macassar Oil," by a gentleman who had, already experienced its good effects; he bought some of me of the last quantity I received from England, and persevered in applying it.—In less than two months he began to grow on the bald parts, and is now very thick. The Captain is highly pleased and has spread it freely I assure you, the demand for this article is very great, and must beg you to send me a fresh supply without delay 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 it, though I confess with not much faith, as I had been bald eighteen years. I was near 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. When I had the whole of my head regularly shaved once a week for a considerable period, constantly using the Oil, I received from England, and persevered in applying it.—In less than two months he began to grow on the bald parts, and is now very thick. The Captain is highly pleased and has spread it freely I assure you, the demand for this article is very great, and must beg you to send me a fresh supply without delay of time.

I am, Gentlemen, Ever, Your obedient servant, T. P. DRIFFIELD.

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

## ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

Is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore Hair, (including Whiskers, Moustaches, and Eyebrows) prevent it from falling off or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandruff, and render it 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 29,025 letters—WITHOUT THIS ENVELOPE ARE GENUINE.

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

Sold by every Perfumer and Chemist throughout the civilized world.

## Fall & Winter Goods.

Arrived per barge, "Brothers" from Liverpool.

FLANNELS, PILOT CLOTHS, PETERSHAMS, MOLESKINS, Cotton Sheetings, & Shirtings, Bleached and unbleached Printed Cottons, Faint 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.

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