

MARL OF ALDBOROUGH
CURED BY



LOWAYS' PILLS.

OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF
AND STOMACH COMPLAINT.

Letter from the Earl of Aldborough
written at London, 11th February 1845.
Professor HOLLOWAY.

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Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor, Clerk
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The Standard,

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance] SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1845. [15s. at the end of the year

COMMUNICATIONS.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

To the Editor of the Standard.
This is the month that the English
bird, down, and shoot themselves; not that
it is exclusively confined to this month,
there being a very respectable stroke of
hunting in that line done all the year round.
The November affords peculiar facilities for
observing the sun total of human existence.
The "Illustrated London Almanac," (from
the same office as the "Illustrated News,")
discovers a moral beauty in the physical
appearance of November by observing the "fitness
of man to ends,"—the fitness of the "cloud
of smiling winds," for example, to blow the
leaves of an oak, and the fitness of
rain, fog, and smoke, to decompose the
green leaves, and thus to give a
very considerable amount of "moral beauty"
concealed in a heap of rotten leaves in
a "block of marble." Another touch of the
moral beauty is discovered by the same
authority in the "fitness of fog for fogging
gardens" for it states that "during a fog of
four hours' continuance," certain birds "be-
come so fat that they are unable to fly." How
far they would become if the fog continued
a month, the writer does not think fit to
inquire. The late qualities of the East
wind are proverbial; but the "fitness of fog"
as an article of diet is quite a recent discovery.
So much for the weather.

One of the principal attractions in London,
the Parks, Regents Park and Hyde Park
contain each nearly four hundred acres of
ground, a space much larger than the Town
of St. Andrews. There are several other
Parks beside. They are all beautifully laid
out in lawns, groves, walks, and gardens, and
are thronged every day with horses, carriages,
and people. Seats and arbours are erected
at every turn where thousands of people
can be seated at once, and all except
the Botanical and Zoological gardens in
Regents Park, are freely open to the public.
These Parks are adorned with majestic
trees, planted by numerous artificial
streams, and decorated with the most rare
and beautiful plants and flowers, and the
scenery is embellished by the almost innumerable
statues and groups of gaily dressed
people, forming one of the most beautiful ex-
hibitions to be seen in London, or perhaps
anywhere.

The parks are almost
rally covered with an endless variety of
flowers, among which the black sax as well
as the white holds a distinguished place.
Hyde Park in the bright sunshine of a clear
summer day, when the groves softly re-echo
the martial notes of the trumpet, realizes the
imaginary scene of the happy isles in the
"Vision of Morze." I have often sat for
hours in some cool arbour, lost in contempla-
tion of the prospect before me, where every
thing seemed teeming with life, and joy,
and happiness. In the midst of the great city
of the world, I was enjoying the retirement
of a delightful country. Here and there
might be seen peering through the trees,
some stately mansion or public edifice, but
not in sufficient number to spoil the rural
picturesqueness of the scene. Nature with
all the decorations of art was exhibited in her
finest dress, and every living thing seemed
to participate in the general satisfaction and
pleasure. Human beings of every country,
of every age, of every rank, and of every
condition, were congregated there; and every
face radiant with apparent joy, seemed to
express that every heart had to the passing
moment at least, forgotten its grief, and that
sorrow and misery were banished from this
interesting and lovely place.

Kensington Gardens which are in Hyde
Park, are much admired and frequented by
all classes. I found there many old acquain-
tances in the shape of benches, birches, maples,
and other trees and shrubs of North
America. Altho' these gardens are open to
the public, still from morning to night are
crowded with people, yet comparatively
quiet, no noisy is done in the parks.
You can get a bouquet at any time by asking
one of the keepers for it, but they do not ap-
pear somewhat singular too, that such an
imense number of birds are seen in the
parks, should enjoy an almost perfect exemp-
tion from harm or theft, when it is remem-
bered that persons of every description have
free access to them during ten or twelve
hours each day, and it would not be a diffi-
cult feat to get over the Park enclosure at
night when the gates are shut. The birds
are all owned by a private person, and are
kept for amusement. The public, particularly
the juvenile portion, take a great pleasure
in feeding them. Indeed you can
scarcely tell which enjoy the fun the most,
the young scamps with their caps full of
cakes, or the birds which have grown so tame
that they will eat out of your hand.

Regents Park is little inferior to the one
which we have been describing. It contains
the Botanical and Zoological Gardens, both
of which are well worth visiting, but this can
only be done by obtaining an order for ad-
mission from a proprietor. The latter con-
tains a great variety of birds and beasts, among
the rarer of which are the polar bear,
chimpanzee, and rhinoceros.

Among the lions, (not in the Zoological
Gardens) but in London in general, St. Paul's
is considered one of the first magnitude.
I chose a fine clear day, that is clear enough
to distinguish a man from a horse at a
hundred yards distance, in order to have a good
view of the city from the top of St. Paul's.
I had no sooner entered the cathedral, than an
official touched my hat and requested the fee
of two pence. This apparently moderate
demand however was followed by the infor-
mation, that in order to see the whole build-
ing, recourse must be had to a "sliding scale"
of fees, which would slide up to four shillings
and sixpence, by the time I had reached the
ball. The aspect of the interior is far less
imposing than one would imagine, from
knowing the dimensions of the building.
The extreme length within the walls is 500
feet, and breadth 280. The roof in the cen-
tre under the dome is about 300 feet high,
and the whole height to the top of the cross
404 feet. The view from standing under
the dome had been represented to me as
something very grand and sublime, surpassing
even the stary heavens in appearance.
(and so it might in a London fog) but I
could not esteem it so highly, indeed I could
hardly help thinking that the dimensions of
the building had been overrated. Some two
hundred feet from the ground, and scarcely
perceptible from the marble floor, projects
the far famed whispering gallery. We took
our way through a series of dark winding
staircases to this wonderful place. The
guide stopped at the entrance, and I went
in with feelings of trepidation and misgiving,
as to the effect likely to be produced on the
serves by the terrific noise a whisper would
occupy there; for I had been informed that
when standing on one side of the Gallery,
a whisper on the other was like the rattling
of a "car over the stony street"; and the
roaring thunder was but a feeble representa-
tion of the noise produced by speaking in an
ordinary tone. I however mustered up
courage and desperately marched round to
the proper station. The whispering commenced
the terrible sounds reached my ears—like
what, do you imagine roar of cannon? or
thunder I do—like nothing in the world but
—a loud whisper! I have heard Macready
on the stage whisper as loud, a dozen times.
Some people came in at the moment and be-
gan to talk; I could hear the sound like
that of persons conversing in another room,
but I could not understand what they said.
In the whisper I could distinguish the words,
they being uttered slowly and distinctly. I
left the Gallery with my curiosity somewhat
more than satisfied, and my auricular organs
in a perfect state of preservation.

Our gain for the past year seems to be
small, yet we would have the society to bear
in mind, that it necessarily must be so where
we have, with a very few exceptions, the
whole community united with us in the cause,
and we can only add to our numbers a few
straggling individuals who occasionally call
in at our meetings; and we may add, that
very few of those who do call, leave without
joining the society. Your committee feel
that we have great reason to thank the Giver
of all Good, for this blessed state of things
amongst us, and for the happy results which
have attended our efforts in the cause of
Temperance so far. It is certainly a source
of great gratification to us, as members of
this society, as well as to the parents of the
youth now growing up, or grown up amongst
us, to see these youth going forth into the
arena of public life, deeply imbued with the
principles of temperance, and with their hearts
fortified against that syren who lures so many
unsuspecting victims on to their utter de-
struction. Your committee would congratulate
the Society on the high rank which we
now hold in the cause in which we are en-
gaged; we believe that there are very few
communities of the same size in the Province
that can say as we can, that we are without
either Tavern or Grog shop amongst us,
with but one exception, are strictly temper-
ate,—and that the leas of families with but
few exceptions are all united with us in this
good cause, and training up their children
in their own footsteps. This is truly a
blessed state of things, and we deeply feel
that we have reason to thank Almighty God,
for the blessing that has attended our
efforts, for without his blessing no cause ever
succeeds, or ever will prosper. "But let him
that standeth take heed lest he fall." We would
beg leave forcibly to remind the society, of
the necessity for vigilant watchfulness and
unflinching zeal, lest some root of bitterness
"creep in amongst us." Let us not fail to im-
prove the blessing of Him who has blessed
our labours so far, and let us use our utmost
efforts to extend the blessing of temper-
ance to those amongst us or around us, who
have not yet tasted of the pure enjoyment
which flows from a life of strict sobriety and
usefulness to their fellow man.

The importance of regular meetings your
committee see and acknowledge. The ab-
sence of prepared lectures, should never pre-
vent a regular attendance on the part of
members; as it is possible that pleasing and
profitable addresses may be given by members
themselves, when a subject for the evening
remark is suggested by something that may
have occurred since the last evening's meet-
ing of the society. Labourers are wanting,
for although our society has many members,
there are comparatively few whose qualifica-
tions of circumstances admit of their betom-
ing particularly conspicuous or eminently
useful. Some there are it is to be regretted,
who are satisfied to possess the privilege of
membership, and though they continue to
abstain, they do not appear to consider their
time and talents should, to some extent, be
devoted for the benefit of the community in
which they reside, of their country, and of
mankind at large.

Your committee in conclusion, would re-
mind the society, that at our last annual
meeting, by a unanimous vote, a *cider*, which
was formerly allowed, was then entirely
abolished from the pledge; and as we are now
pledged from all that can intoxicate, and for
every lawful and prudent means in our
power to discountenance the use of it in the
community; we earnestly hope that each and
every member will prove faithful, vigilant,
and active in the cause, and implore the
blessing of Him who is able to save till the
utmost all who put their trust in him;
and our cause must, and will go on prosper.

All of which is respectfully submitted by
your Committee.

D. SMITH,
A. McALLISTER,
S. YOUNG.

The Report having been read and adopted
and ordered to be placed on the minutes of
the society, the following resolution for de-
fining the duty of the executive committee
in certain cases, was unanimously adopted.

Article 10th—Should information be laid
before the executive committee for the time
being, that any person or persons in this vi-
cinity, are in the habit of retailing spiritu-
ous liquors, without being duly licensed so to
do, it shall be the imperative duty of said
committee, to enter a complaint against said
offender or offenders to some authority com-
petent to take cognizance of the same, and
that they shall use every exertion to have
such offender or offenders dealt with as the
law in such cases prescribes.

The President then after a short speech,
left the chair, and Rufus Woodcock was
then elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. Henry Webber, President.
Mr. Sewel Young, Vice President.
Mr. Joseph Young, Treasurer.

Mr. Cyrus Young, Secretary.
Committee—Messrs David Smith, Alfred

repeat of the union always excepted.)
The great event of the week has been Her
Majesty's visit to Lincoln's Inn Fields. The
Barristers of "them diggins" have built a new
hall and library, which it seems would have
remained forever useless, had not the Queen
graciously consented to take a bit of break-
fast there one fine afternoon. At the time
appointed or rather before it, there was in
the square of Lincoln's Inn Fields a man or
two collected, not to mention the women
and children. The Queen after a long time
made her appearance in great style, *vide the
newspapers*, and was ushered into the hall,
away from the "brute unconscious gaze" of
the multitude. Upon entering, the first
thing that arrested her most gracious and
royal attention, I was told, was a forest of
white wigs to which were appended some cu-
rious specimens of the "human face." When
her Majesty was excited by the sounds
emitted by this extraordinary group, of the
old English proverb tracing a resemblance
between a well known waterfowl, and an
equally well known character in a white cap,
occurred to her right royal mind, is not gen-
erally known; but certain it is, that she gra-
ciously condescended to laugh in their faces,
which in my humble opinion, was the wisest
and most appropriate proceeding of the whole
affair.

In the crowd outside I observed a man who
loudly disapproved of the manner in which
the procession was conducted. He was im-
mediately taken into custody, and examined
at the Police court, when the following particu-
lars were elicited. He had a great desire to
see the Queen—took a good station for that
purpose—the royal carriage passed him rapidly;
felt much surprise that her Majesty rode in
her private carriage—thinks the state car-
riage ought to have been used, the slow move-
ment of which would have enabled every one
to get a good view of Her Majesty—affirms
that the Queen served him a scurvy trick,
"God bless her!" by turning her gracious
face to the opposite side of the carriage, so
that he the prisoner at the bar, could only see
her bonnet and the "extremity of her royal
nose"—could not describe the bonnet particu-
larly—recollects that it looked blue—thinks
that he, the prisoner at the bar, threatened
to have revenge upon Her Majesty.
Upon a further examination the prisoner stated,
that he could not say positively whether
he would be able to recognise the said bon-
net, or if he met them again or not; could
swear to the Duke's nose at any time or
under any circumstances—has reason to think
that the Queen turned her royal and most
sugary face from him, in order to play him a
trick—is positive that some body told Her
Majesty of his intention to see her upon that
occasion—strongly suspects Sir James Gra-
ham of giving such information—explained
that the revenge which he intended to take
upon Her Majesty, was to stay at home and
not honor her next procession with his pres-
ence. The prisoner's guilt being so mani-
fest upon his own confession, he was forth-
with committed for trial. "Good bye for the
present."

Yours &c.
A COLONIST.
London Nov. 1st. 1845.

For the Standard.

Ma. Editor.—
The annual meeting of the Oak Bay Young
Men's Temperance Society, was held in the
School House, on the evening of the 20th ult.
The President having taken the chair, prayer
and praise were then offered up; and a few
remarks made by the president, showing the
progress that the cause of Temperance is
now making throughout the world, and en-
couraging its advocates to persevere in their
efforts in behalf of so good and praiseworthy
a cause. The following report from the
Committee for the past year was then handed
in and read.

REPORT.
In making the 5th Annual Report of the
Oak Bay Young Men's Temperance Society,
your committee would first briefly state,
that after a careful revision of the list of
names on the books of the society, at our
last annual meeting, there were found to be
215 members in good standing at that time.

It now becomes our duty to state the pro-
gress the society has made during the last
year. Owing to the difficulty of getting an
assemblage of people together in a country
place like this, during several months in the
summer, we have held but eight regular
meetings during the last year; most of which
have been well attended; at four of these
meetings we were favored with lectures, viz:
one by James P. Vance, Esq., one by Mr.
Andrew Bouten, and two by our President.

Thirty-four members have joined our society
the past year; and we regret to state, that
four repeated evasions of the pledge, we have
been compelled according to the rules of
our society, to expel them of its members,
two most are suspended awaiting the action
of the society, (three have left the place, and
one died); notwithstanding which there is a
clear numerical gain of twenty-five during
the year, making our number now amount
to 240 members.

McAllister, Benjamin Doten, Stephen G.
Laskey, and S. G. Woodcock.
It was moved and seconded, that the pro-
ceedings be published in the Saint Andrews
Standard, and that the St. John Temperance
Telegraph copy the same.
Meetings were then given out, three names
were added to the Pledge, and the proceed-
ings of the evening closed by singing a hymn.
Cyrus Young, Secretary.

The New York Tribune takes the ground
that the following are the facts upon the
Oregon question. 1. That the title founded
on contiguity is as good for Great Britain
for all above latitude 49, as it is for all below.
2. That the oldest subsisting settlement in
Oregon is British: nine tenths of all the set-
tlements in that region are British.—The
central British possession there is over thirty
years standing, while ours bear date many
years subsequently. 3. That we commenced
negotiating with Great Britain by only claim-
ing to lat 51 deg North. (See Mr. Rush's
late work.) Mr. Canning asked Mr. Rush
to state to him, not what we would take, or
how we would take, or how we would com-
promise, but how much we claimed.—Mr.
Rush, as fully instructed by our Government
replied that we claimed all south of 51 deg.
North. Mr. Canning was greatly astonished
at this. We readily consented to, if we did
not propose, a Joint Occupancy of the whole
territory. Now we say our title to the whole
of Oregon—that is up to 53 deg. 40—is
clear and indisputable; though we began by
only claiming to 51 deg.

The Nova-Scotia Coal Mine Question.—
We understand the suit pending between the
Lessees of the Mines and the heirs of the
Duke of York, has been arranged, and that
the negotiation with the Government with re-
ference to the Royalty, has also been brought
to a close by a further concession to the
Company. They are to be permitted to raise
6000 chaldrons more, for the £3000 hitherto
paid. This will be a loss to the Province,
and a gain to the Company of £600 a year.
—Halifax Chronicle.

Population of Newfoundland.—According
to the recent census, the population of this
Island amounts to 96,484 persons, of whom
49,538 are protestants, and 46,946 Catholics.
Of the former, 34,281 are stated to be Epis-
copalians. In 1836 the population amount-
ed to 75,004—the increase, therefore, since
that period, is 21,390, or about 28 1/2 per
cent.

Truth from a VIZIER.—Mrs. Cañlle says—
"Yes, its all very well to talk about fortunes
made in no time; they are like shirts made
in no time—it is ten to one if they hang long
together."

Galeonic Garters are now advertised for
sale. If science progresses at this rate, it is
difficult to tell where it will stop.

Shells are selling in New York at \$1500
a piece, which probably raise some of the
Ladies a hundred per cent. on their "home
valuation."

A Novel Pickle.—The farmers dames in
Hampshire, England, and perhaps in other
countries, when eggs are too plentiful for
profitable sale in the neighboring markets,
adopt the following plan of preserving them
and the codment is said to be very relish-
ing. Take from four to six dozen of eggs
newly laid, both them tolerable hard, dress
them of the shells, place them in large
mouthed earthen jars and pour upon them
scalding vinegar, well seasoned with whole
pepper, salpice, and ginger, for those who
like the flavour a few cloves or garlic.—
When the pickle is cold stop the jars quit
close, and the eggs will be fit for use in two
months.

Colic in Children.—Give a scruple of pow-
dered aniseed in their meat, or small dose
of magnesia; or a drachm of aniseed ture
of rhubarb every three hours till it op-
erates.

Great profits in Agriculture can result only
from great improvements of the soil.
Great improvements of the soil can result
only from unremitting industry.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.

We are informed that Despatches from the Colonial Office for the Governor General were received at Government House, on Sunday afternoon, announcing to His Excellency that the Queen had been pleased to relieve him from the labours of administering the affairs of Canada. The measure has been dictated by that considerate feeling for the bodily sufferings of His Excellency, which Her Majesty has shown towards other of her officers when labouring under severe disease.

That his Government has been approved of in every particular, we have not the slightest reason to doubt; and that he will leave this country with the sincerest wishes of all classes for his happiness and restoration to health, we have as little reason to doubt; for however much His Excellency's course may have been found fault with by some persons in the Province, there cannot be one, even among them, who does not respect him as a man of the noblest nature, and the kindest feelings.

We are informed that His Excellency will leave to-morrow for Boston, and that a general invitation exists among all classes of citizens to accompany him to the wharf on his embarkation. It is a tribute of respect, which all can pay, without compromising any political principle and which even the opponents of His Excellency's policy will join in, to prove to him that their opposition was not personally against him, but that it proceeded from a simple difference with him in political opinion.

The Mayor will submit to the Corporation this evening a proposal to the Members to vote in this farewell demonstration of good wishes for His Excellency's future success.—Herald.

Although it is certain that the Governor General is now to leave us, nothing certain is as yet known as to the personage who is to fill his place. Rumour yesterday assigned the office to Lord St. Germain, but Lord Elberton, whom it will name today we shall learn in due time. In the interim, the reins of Government will be assumed by the Earl Cathcart, according to the provisions of the Statute. Next mail will most likely bring us some positive intelligence on the point.—E.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Mayor and Council met, as previously arranged, soon after eight o'clock, at the Exchange News Room, St. Joseph Street, whence they proceeded to the wharf, accompanied by a large body of the citizens, to witness the arrival of His Excellency. Notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the morning, as the hour drew nigh the whole line of people, from Monkland, commencing at the Hay Market, became crowded with people of all classes, anxious to testify the regard in which His Excellency was held by individuals of all ranks and denominations.

The streets were lined with the military, from Hay-Market, to the point of embarkation.

On His Excellency's arrival at the wharf he was received, on descending from his carriage, by Earl Cathcart, Major General Sir James Hope, His Worship the Mayor and Council, and the Heads of departments in full uniform. His Worship then advanced and presented the following address from the Mayor, Corporation, and citizens of Montreal:

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Theophilus Baron Metcalfe, Governor General, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency—We, Her Majesty's devoted and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Montreal, beg leave most respectfully to approach Your Excellency on the eve of your departure from among us, for the purpose of expressing the deep sympathy which, in common with our fellow subjects throughout the Province, we feel for the cause which has necessitated Your Lordship's retirement from the Government of British America.

The magnificent liberality experienced by the charitable institutions of the Province, and your truly Catholic contributions to all philanthropic objects, will long be remembered and daily cherished by the inhabitants of Canada.

In approaching to say farewell to your Excellency on your unexpected departure from the country, permit us most respectfully to tender to Your Lordship the expression of our sincere good wishes for the permanent recovery of your health, and that the remainder of your useful life may be spent in peace and tranquillity.

(Signed) J. FERRIER, Mayor.

City Hall, Montreal, Nov. 25, 1845.

To which His Excellency was pleased to reply in the following terms:

"I thank you gentlemen for your kind and loyal address.

"I feel so entirely overcome that I am unable to give expression to my feelings.

"I shall always retain a grateful sense of your kindness and shall carry the recollection of it to the grave.

"May God bless you all!"

During the reading of the address His Excellency leaned on the arms of Earl Cathcart and Captain Hugginson, and was visibly much affected. He was compelled to pause at intervals during his reply, and whilst giving utterance to the prayer with which he concluded, his feelings overpowered him and burst into tears. He was then escorted on board the Prince Albert, and as the steamer moved off, the bystanders with uncovered heads all joined in the fervent ejaculation: "God bless him!"

At three o'clock in the afternoon, Earl Cathcart took the usual oaths of office at the Government House, and assumed the Administration of the Government of Canada, until the arrival of the successor of Lord Metcalfe, concerning whom rumour is nearly divided between Earl St. Germain, and Sir Henry Pottinger.—Quebec Mercury.

Flour.—It is stated that the quantity of flour coming forward on the Erie canal is beyond all precedent. An intelligent forwarder, who has been constantly on the tow path for the last fifteen years, and who knows pretty accurately the extent of the means for removing property, on Monday last week gave it as his opinion that there was at least 200,000 barrels of flour afloat between Buffalo and Albany. He counted, within the distance of ten miles, east of Utica, 75 boats, 73 of which were loaded wholly, or in part, with flour. Every thing in the shape, form or semblance of a canal boat, has been set in motion. An enterprising Miller at Rochester, foreseeing the exigency that occurred, purchased acre of scows that lay sunk in the basin, and now has a dozen of them employed in the transportation of flour.—Boston Daily Bee.

The Grand Jury in New York has for the second time refused to indict McKenzie, the Canadian rebel, for publishing or purloining the Hoyt and Butler correspondence. The grand jury abused the confidence of his superiors.

The M. M. S. S.—St. Louis papers give accounts of the difficulties occasioned by the detailed sect.—One of them (Reding) being accused and arrested by the Illinois authorities of and for a participation in the murder of Col. Davenport, was put on board a boat for Rock Island, but was rescued by a body of Mormons, who wounded the Sheriff by a pistol shot. The prisoner escaped—and subsequent events are said to forebode a violent explosion.

St. John, Dec. 6.

Fire.—Between four and five o'clock yesterday morning, flames were discovered issuing from the large wooden building on the corner of Duke and Selkirk streets, formerly used as a place of worship by Mr. Anblin, under the name of the "Tabernacle," but lately known as the "Prince of Wales Theatre." The fire had made so much head way inside before it was discovered, that the houses on the opposite side of the street were in flames ere the Engines and apparatus could be got in operation, and the double house on the opposite corner of Duke street, owned by James Robertson Esq. and occupied by Mr. Henderson, Mr. Sutton, Mrs. Sullivan, and others fell a prey to the flames, while the one adjoining owned by Mr. Travis, and the one by Mrs. Sumner, was almost completely destroyed. The origin of the fire is not positively known; there had been a performance in the Theatre on the preceding evening, and stoves having been used in heating the building, the fire is generally supposed to have originated in the careless and inefficient manner in which the pipes were put up.

The occupants of Mr. Robertson's building had a narrow escape with their lives, and therefore saved but little of their effects. The Theatre, was a joint stock concern, and was under lease to Mr. H. W. Preston. But little, if any of the effects of the performers was saved. Mr. Travis was insured for £200.

New Brunswick Ice Company.—We learn from the Chronicle of last evening that a number of persons have recently associated themselves together for the purpose of procuring, and shipping from this port, large quantities of pure ice, to such markets where the same may be in demand. It is to be cut and stored by the agency of machinery, by means of which under favourable circumstances it is said that three men, and as many horses, can obtain from a suitable surface and store at the rate of four hundred tons per day.

It is somewhat surprising that this trade on our port has not been tried before. The extent to which it is carried in Boston is truly surprising. Several ice companies are in active operation in that city, and the gross receipts for ice shipped by them last year is stated to be Two Millions of Dollars.—Courier.

Daring Mail Robbery.—We learn from the Chronicle of last evening that a number of persons who arrived here yesterday morning from St. John, that the Mail which left that City for Halifax on Saturday last, containing the English Mail from this Province, was robbed within 15 miles of St. John.

The Robber cut the fastenings which bound the Mail Bags to the Carriage, thus letting them drop on the road. He then cut open the strong leather Portmanteau containing the Letter Bags, and made off with what he no doubt thought was the Bag likely to contain money. It fortunately happened that the villain had had his labour for his pains, as it contained nothing but the Accounts belonging to the Post Office Department. The Courier discovered the Robbery when about to cross at Hampton and he immediately returned and found the Mail, with which he returned to the Post Office in St. John, where it was again placed in proper order, and immediately dispatched. We trust the persons or persons who committed this high offence will be detected, and meet with most exemplary punishment.—Herald, Quebec Dec. 3.

Despatch.—The Barque Carlton, of 400 tons which arrived at Miramichi on the 25th ult. consigned to Messrs. Gaudin, was completely loaded with a cargo of Deals, &c. at their Steam-mill Wharf on Chatham in the short space of two days and six hours! The

Gleener asks, who can beat this?—and adds, the Carlton arrived at a later period of the year than any vessel which loaded and proceeded to sea the same season.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1845.

Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. Director next week—Wm. Whitlock.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor. Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

St. Andrews and North West. Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. A. Babcock, Thos. Turner, John Bailey.

St. Andrews Steam Mill and Manufacturing Company. R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President. Director next week—F. A. Babcock.

J. Whitmore, Agent. Saint Stephens Bank. G. D. KING Esq., President.

Director next week—N. Lindsay. Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS and NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES

Liverpool—Nov. 9 Montreal—Dec. 1

London—Nov. 18 Quebec—Dec. 1

Edinburgh—Nov. 9 Halifax—Dec. 3

Paris—Nov. 9 New York—Dec. 4

Toronto—Nov. 28 Boston—Dec. 5

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD appointed at Halifax.—We have seen a small pamphlet published at Halifax by Gossip & Coade, being a report of the meetings held at Halifax upon the subject of the proposed Rail Road, from that City to Quebec, with a Plan of road and sketch of the country attached to it. What struck us as rather remarkable, was that although the river St. Croix was partially laid down on the map, St. Andrews was nowhere to be found! This omission might have been purely accidental, but as its proximity to Quebec as compared with Halifax, or even with Saint John, might draw an enquiry from disinterested capitalists, why that Port if possessing the requisite advantages of a good and open winter Harbour, would not answer all the purposes in a commercial point of view, better than the longer and more expensive route? makes it appear as if the omission was more than accidental; particularly as we see many respectable names taking prominent parts at these meetings, who, ten years ago recorded their vote on the journals of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, approving of St. Andrews being the terminus of the proposed Railway, from the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic in very strong language, and recommending the undertaking to the favorable consideration of the Home Government. And we think it not only unfair now in those very gentlemen to pass us by unnoticed, but inconsistent and derogatory to themselves.

We have also read the remarks of "Scrutator" (evidently a Halifaxian), in the last Albion. This writer generally gives very unprejudiced sketches of whatever subject he writes upon; but in the present instance, he like most others, is under the influence of local feeling; and in noticing St. Andrews in his communication, he is either ignorant of the just claims it has to consideration, or wishes to throw it as much in the shade as possible. For his information as well as for the information of all others, who were not previously aware of the fact, we beg to state, that St. Andrews justly claims for itself the originating of the scheme for connecting the St. Lawrence with the Atlantic by railway eleven or twelve years ago.—That resolutions passed the several branches of the Legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Lower Canada about ten years ago, highly approving the measure—and further, that Acts of incorporation passed the several branches of the two latter, authorizing the construction of the railway from St. Andrews and Quebec respectively, to the line dividing the Provinces of New Brunswick and Lower Canada, which are still in force, and further, that the Home Government through Lord Glenelg, the then colonial minister, was pleased to grant the sum of £10,000 sterling for the purpose of exploration, surveying, &c.—This service was performed in 1836 and '37, under the superintendence of Major Yule of the Royal Engineers, but in consequence of the interference of the U. S. Government, upon the line above the Grand Falls, on the St. John, as it was intended to pass through

the then "disputed territory" since given to the United States, all operations were suspended; but the line from this to the Grand Falls through our own country, remains as then explored; the distance about 130 miles, and agreeably to the Engineers report, no elevation exceeding 40 feet in any one mile was found, and the country reported to be particularly well adapted for the construction of railways.

If the railway connecting the Atlantic with the St. Lawrence is to be entirely a Government undertaking for military purposes along then Halifax should be a terminus, but in a commercial point of view, it can be of little service; as very few exports from Canada, can bear the expense of 6 or 700 miles of transportation by railway, while most articles might bear a transportation of about 350 miles or half the distance. The difference in the expense of transportation alone, between Halifax and St. Andrews, from the St. Lawrence would be a handsome profit of 50s per ton (agreeably to the proposed charge of 3d per mile (per ton) to the Canada merchant; and so far as the commercial interests of Canada are concerned, St. Andrews being so much the shorter, is so much the more preferable route.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—was received here on Sunday last, and is as usual a lengthy document. In noticing the Oregon question, he remarks that his attention was early drawn to the negotiations pending upon the subject when he assumed office—that three attempts had been made to settle questions in dispute between the two nations, upon the principle of compromise, but each proved unsuccessful. He then alludes to the negotiations of 1818, '21 and '26, and says that on the 23d of August 1844, the negotiation having been transferred from London to Washington, it was then formally opened and based as the others were on principles of compromise—which were he says "properly rejected by the American minister." A proposition was then made by the U. S. Government which was promptly rejected by the British plenipotentiary, who without submitting any other proposition, advised the negotiation to drop, expressing his trust that the United States would offer "some further proposal for the settlement of the Oregon question, more consistent with fairness and equity, and with the reasonable expectations of the British Government."—The President then says that the demands were "extrajudicial and inadmissible," and that the rejection of the proposition by the U. States, afforded evidence that no compromise which they ought to accept, can be effected; and that the compromise rejected was by his direction withdrawn, and the title of the United States to the whole Oregon asserted, and maintained." The President then asserts his full conviction that "the British pretensions of title cannot be maintained on any principle of public law recognised by nations." We regret that our limits prevent us from giving a more extended notice of the Message in this days paper.

Arrival of the CAMBRIA.

By the politeness of Robert Walton, Esq. we have received a Boston paper, announcing the arrival of the Steamship Cambria at Halifax on Wednesday last, and at Boston on Thursday in 15-14 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 19th. She brought 96 passengers, 23 of whom landed at Halifax.

London papers to the 18th and Liverpool to the 19th Nov. The news is interesting, but of such a nature that it cannot be given in a hasty summary.

The state of the Corn market was such as to show that the rumors by the last steamer of a "general panic from the scarcity of grain, and the prospect of the opening of the ports by an Order in Council," were exaggerated, and in part unfounded.

In regard to the general state of the markets and commercial prospects, there was no decided change. The cotton market had recovered considerably.

The grain market at the last dates was without animation, and the prices of wheat and other grain for the last two weeks, compared with those of the preceding, had declined. The price of flour and Indian corn remained about stationary.

Comparing the prices of wheat at the London Corn Exchange, as quoted in the Morning Chronicle of Dec 3, and Nov. 17, we find there was a diminution of price of 3 to 4s per quarter.

There is still a rumor of Ministers sitting

the sliding scale, so as to produce a lower rate of duty.

Notice was given by the Bank of England on the 6th Nov. of a further advance of 12 per cent, in the rate of discount, making 3 1/2 per cent, on bills not having more than 95 days to run.

The steam ship Great Britain, which left New York, Oct. 28, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 19th; having made the passage in 19 1/2 days. Two days from leaving New York, one of the arms of the propeller broke off, and in two days more, another breaking but one and the arm of another. Nov. 6th, the remaining arm of the propeller broke, leaving only the hull arm. She consequently performed a great part of her passage by means of her sails, which performed admirably.

The steam ship Iberia, made her passage from St. John to Liverpool, in 81 1/2 days.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia has been summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 10th of January next.

The Government of Nova Scotia have advertised for 1600 barrels of Corn Meal, 700 barrels of Rye Flour, and 1200 bushels of Wheat, which it is intended, in the present season of scarcity, to sell to the poor at cost and charges.

Melancholy.—A most horrid tragedy occurred at Bay Des Chaleurs on the 6th ult. It appears that Captain John Billingsley, of New Carlisle, having set his own to work, plunging, saw a flock of Ptarmigan, and ran to the house for his gun to shoot them; and having loaded his gun, and returning the ramrod to its place the gun went off, lodging its contents a few feet below one of his temples, in a starting digitation, coming out at the top of his head.

Still another Triumph over Disease in Maine.

Warren, Lincoln Co. July 15, 1845.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in complying with your request to issue testimony in favor of your venerable mother—having had a daughter, fifteen years old, very dangerously sick the last year, attended with me. My daughter took a violent cold in September, 1843, which settled on her lungs. She was troubled with a bad cough all winter. I tried various kinds of medicines, but none of them had the desired effect. The cough continued until March, when she became almost as bad as before, and I applied to a physician who attended her some time, but did her no good. We then consulted a doctor, but all to no purpose. Having exhausted the whole catalogue of medicines now in the land—two distinguished physicians having done their best to restore her—we then desisted a moment of Dr. W. T. B. B. of Wild Cherry, which relieved her immediately. After taking four bottles, she was completely restored, and now enjoys good health.

JOHN LEEDS.

Passengers to the Steamship from Liverpool.—Mr. C. A. Babcock and Lady.

MARRIED.

At St. George, on the 25th ult, by the Rev. Samuel Thomson A. M. Rector, Mr. Robert Dunlop, to Miss Rachel Kelly, all of that parish.

DIED.

At Nashua, on the 14th ult, Abigail Ann, wife of Mr. W. Cook.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.—

Nov. 5, Bq. Hymen, Masthead, Southampton, ballast, H. Frye, Brunswick, Morrison, Liverpool, goods, C. A. Babcock, 9 Schr. Mary Jane, Watson, Esq. port, Souders.

CLEARED.—

Dec. 6, Ship Roger Stewart, Beggs, Liverpool, Deals, by Messrs Mills Co. 9 Brig Elizabeth, Moses, Liverpool, Deals, by Dimock & Wilson. 10 Schr. Mary Jane, Watson, Esq. port.

Cook wanted!

WANTED a good Cook, to whom current wages and permanent employment will be given.

Apply at ROSS'S HOTEL, St. Andrews Dec. 9, 1845.

Situation Wanted.

A n elderly man is desirous of receiving employment as assistant Clerk, Bookkeeper, or in any capacity, where he could make himself useful during the winter or longer if required. Salary not so much an object as permanent employment.

Apply at THE STANDARD OFFICE, Dec. 2, 1845.

St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Town Hall, in St. Andrews on Monday the 12th day of January next at 12 o'clock noon to take into consideration a proposition to be submitted for increasing the share and for other business of importance to the Company. By Order of the Directors, JUSTUS WEFERLE, Agent.

St. Andrews 6th Dec. 1845.

...to produce a lower...

...given by the Bank of England...

...ship Great Britain, which left...

...ature of Nova Scotia has been...

...A most heart rending accident...

...Triumph over Disease in Maine...

...JOHN LEEDS...

...ALBERTED...

...DIED...

...WIPPING JOURNAL...

...OF ST ANDREWS...

...Wanted!

...ED a good Cook...

...ation Wanted.

...Apply to...

...Stephens Mills and Manufacturing...

...Apply to...

...Original issues in Poor Condition...

...Best copy available

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office, Saint Andrews, DECEMBER 1st, 1845.

For Saint Patricks.

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

Soap and Candles.

September 2, 1845.

Public Notice.

All Person indebted to the CROWN...

To Let.

And possession given immediately.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte...

WHEREAS, ANNE COLLINS...

Apply to...

Notice.

Apply to...

Candles! Candles!

THE Subscriber offers for Sale...

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

On Saturday next the 13th inst. at 11 o'clock a.m.

LOOK HERE.

Ex. Barque "Lanthe" and other Arrivals.

Day & Evening School.

TIMOTHY F. HARLEY, GRAEFUL for the liberal encourage...

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES OF LAND, in the Parish of Penfield...

Notice.

Apply to...

Candles! Candles!

THE Subscriber offers for Sale...

FOR SALE.

Apply to...

Notice.

Apply to...

FOR SALE.

Apply to...

Notice.

Apply to...

FOR SALE.

Apply to...

FOR SALE.

Apply to...

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A Compound Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar.

CONSUMPTION.

A THOUSAND CURES in cases deemed utterly hopeless...

FOR SALE.

Apply to...

Passage from Ireland.

The Barque "VOLANT" John Balson, master will sail from this Port on or about the 26th December...

NEW STORE.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity...

BLACK, Blue & Olive, West of England Cloth, Beaver, Buff, Plaid, Cloths, Tweeds...

W. M. MELONEY, A.L.S.O.

NEW ARRIVALS.

GOODS AND SHIP CHANDLERY.

Just Received Ex barques Isabella and Plutus from Liverpool.

A large Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods...

W. M. MELONEY, A.L.S.O.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is desirous to contract for 25,000 pieces CEDAR...

Apply to...

Watches, Jewellery &c.

Just received for sale by the Subscriber...

Apply to...

NEW GOODS.

O. KEIVE, BEGS to announce to his friends and the Public...

Apply to...

St. Andrews Hotel.

WM. RUSS would respectfully inform his friends and the Public...

Apply to...

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE CROTON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK...

Apply to...

ALL MAY BE CURED BY



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extract of Letter from John Harris, Esq., of the Office, Tolson, West Hill, London.

To Professor Haslam:

I beg to inform you that the inhalation of your medicinal steam...

Apply to...

EXTRAORDINARY CURE IN THE WEDNESDAY OF LEPROSY AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

M. LEWIS KEEDON, of Georgetown, the means, writes under the above date...

Apply to...

Wheezing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. Harris, Esq., of the Office, Tolson, West Hill, London.

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IN ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Bal Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bed Sores, Sore Nipples, and other Diseases...

Apply to...

Fire and Marine Insurance.

THE CROTON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK...

Apply to...

St. Andrews Hotel.

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Apply to...

Fire and Marine Insurance.

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Apply to...

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Montreal, Nov. 25.

We are informed that Despatches from the Colonial Office for the Governor General were received at Government House, on Sunday afternoon, announcing to His Excellency that the Queen had been pleased to relieve him from the labours of administering the affairs of Canada.

We are informed that His Excellency will leave to-morrow for Boston, and that a general invitation exists among all classes of citizens to accompany him to the wharf on his embarkation.

The Grand Jury in New York has for the second time refused to indict McKenzie, the Canadian rebel, for publishing or circulating the Hoyt and Butler correspondence.

The M. A. M. papers give accounts of the difficulties occasioned by the delinquent sect.

The Mayor will submit to the Corporation this evening a proposal to the Members to make in this farwell demonstration of good wishes for His Excellency's future success.

Although it is certain that the Governor General is going to leave us, nothing certain is yet known as to the personage who is to fill his place.

The streets were lined with the military, from Hay-Market, to the point of embarkation.

His Excellency's arrival at the wharf he received, on descending from his carriage, by Earl Cathcart, Major General Sir James Hope, His Worship the Mayor and Council, and the Heads of departments in full uniform.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Thomas Baron Metcalfe, Governor General, &c. &c.

We, His Majesty's devoted and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Montreal, beg leave most respectfully to approach Your Excellency on the eve of your departure from among us, for the purpose of expressing the deep sympathy which, in common with our fellow subjects throughout the Province, we feel for the cause which has necessitated Your Lordship's retirement from the Government of British America.

In approaching to say farewell to your Excellency on your unexpected departure from the country, permit us most respectfully to tender to Your Lordship the expression of our sincere good wishes for the permanent recovery of your health, and that the remainder of your useful life may be spent in peace and tranquility.

To which His Excellency was pleased to reply in the following terms: "I thank you gentlemen for your kind and loyal address."

At three o'clock in the afternoon, Earl Cathcart took the usual oaths of office at the Government House, and assumed the Administration of the Government of Canada, until the arrival of the successor of Lord Metcalfe, concerning whom rumour is newly divided between Earl St. Germain, and Sir Henry Pottinger.

FLOUR.—It is stated that the quantity of flour coming forward on the Erie canal is beyond all precedent.

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THE STANDARD.

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At St. George, on the 25th ult, by the Rev. Samuel Thompson A. M. Rector, Mr. Robert Dunlop to Miss Rachel Kelly, all of that parish.

At Nashua, on the 16th ult, Abigail Ann, wife of Mr. W. Cook.

At St. George, on the 25th ult, by the Rev. Samuel Thompson A. M. Rector, Mr. Robert Dunlop to Miss Rachel Kelly, all of that parish.

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