

be received at all the
rden & Co., in the Uni.
or the Editor may be
ohn Dignan, 5 South
ol.

HE
EXPLOITS
ICE, THE
ELLINGTON,
ONE VIEW, THE
ARY CARE OF
RIOUS WARMS,
A COMPLETE
OF THE
LAR WAR,
SPRIT-STIRRING
otes of that memorable
TEST.
andome Engravings.

ad becoming for this ad-
e may supply copies in
sequence (1 which, the
stioned to
ANUARY 31.
copies 25 cents; Five
ies 24; Thirty copies
Orders from Agents,
to should be for-
order to secure copies

WINCHESTER,
0 Ann-Street, N. Y.

AND'S
AR OIL,
PRODUCTION.

volutes and restores the
S. MUSTACHIOS, and
Hair from falling off, or
period of life; changes
four, frees it from scurf,
SOFT, CURLY, and
AIR, it keeps it firm in
p weather, crowded rooms,
of riding. To Child-
lays a foundation for a
HAIR.
EMIRE OF COUNTER-
WLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
are on the envelope,
ideas, thus,
N, 20, Hutton Garden,
London
ALEX. ROWLAND
ed, see that the words
are engraved on the
ly 1,500 times, containing
this ROSE is GENUINE.
Bottles, (containing four
times size, 25s. per bottle.

KALYDOR,

al Exotics, is now using
it, and it is the most
displayed in thoroughly
its, redness, tan, freckles,
nexus defects, in healing
tending, the most rough
ly soft and smooth. To
juvenile rosacea hue, and
a delicacy and fairness

ODONTO,

NTIFRICE,

l Oriental Herbs of the
It restores Tetter and
eth, preserves the Econ-
ity in their sockets, ren-
ic. Being an Anti-Scor-
curry from the Gums,
ders them a healthy
tastes from the mouth,
Gums, taking medicine
l fragrance to the breath,
duty included.
me and Address of the
4-SOX, 20, HUTTON
engraved on the Gov-
ed, in red, on the Wre-
is enclosed.
UNTEFFEITS! codi-
ous and truly ingre-
only pressed upon the
sing cheap.
LANDS" Articles,
and MEDICINE VENDER
civilized world.

'S STANDARD,

TRY FRIDAY, BY

Smith.

at Andrews, N. B.

MS.

id in town or called for

nded by mail.

ntal areas are paid

EMENTS.

ten orders, or continuous

ritten directions

and under, 3s

12 lines—3d per line,

12 lines—1d per line—

as may be agreed on.

deals who have no ac-

be paid for in advance

struck off at the shortest

delivery.

NTS

Mr John Cotten

W. Campbell Esq

James Allen Esq

Trist, Moore Esq

Joe Brown Esq

Mr J. Gedder

Mr. Clarke Henson

Mr. Wm. Brand

Mr. D. Gilmour

Mr James Hunter,

Willford Fisher Esq

D. M. Miller Esq

Mr. Henry E. Hall

Joe, Geo. Est

The Standard.

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

VOLUME 10

NUMBER 15

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1843.

[17s. 6d. sent by Mail

AGRICULTURE.

WHEAT.

We copy the following useful article on the raising of Wheat, from an excellent work viz. the *Complete Farmer*; and shall draw upon it occasionally for articles upon Agriculture:—

Wheat.—To raise good wheat is considered, both in America or Europe, as an object of prime consequence to the cultivator, and agricultural writers have of course been very voluminous on the subject. We shall select and condense some of their remarks, which appear to us of the greatest importance, and add what our own observation and experience has suggested.

Wheat is thought to be the most useful of the farinaceous plants, and as the bounty of Providence has generally decreed, that those things which are most useful shall be most common, wheat accordingly will grow in almost any part of the globe. It thrives not only in temperate, but in very hot and in very cold regions: in Africa and Siberia, as well as in the United States and Great Britain. It requires a good loamy soil, not too light nor too heavy. The *Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture*, (Vol. II. p. 28), state that "wheat grows best on land which contains just as much clay as can be combined with it without subjecting the wheat to be frozen out." And the author of that article, Mr. Amos Eaton, observes, "Since it is the clay which absorbs and retains most of the water injurious in wheat soils, I adopted a rule for the consideration of farmers, founded on that principle, and confirmed by all the observations I have been enabled to make. Rule—Wash a little of the soil in a tumbler of water, and observe the time required for it to become clear. If the time required exceeds three hours, it may be considered as liable to be injured by frost." W. Van Dusen, a farmer of Rensselaer county, New York, says "that if wheat be sowed the last week in August, on clay soil, it will generally resist the effect of frost in the winter, and of insects in the spring." "A clay soil," according to the same work, "having absorbed a large proportion of water, becomes cellular as the water freezes, or rises up in various protuberances, so that the roots of the wheat plant become disengaged from their hold in the soil. It is very manifest, that if wheat be sowed so early that each plant may have time to extend its roots into the soil, its chance for retaining its hold will be great. We believe that not only clay, but lime, chalk, marl, or other calcareous substance, is necessary to bring wheat to perfection, and grounds of our belief we shall exhibit hereafter.

"The *Complete Farmer*" says, that the best time for sowing wheat is about the beginning of September. But if the earth be very dry, it had better be deferred till some showers have moistened the soil." Mr. Mortimer says, he has known wheat to be so mustered and spoiled by laying long in the ground before rain came, that it never came up at all; to which he adds, that he has seen very good crops of wheat from seeds sown in July. We should apprehend, however, that it would be necessary to feed wheat sown so early, in order to prevent its going to seed the first year, or getting too far advanced in its growth to resist the frosts of the succeeding winter. Sowing in dry ground is generally recommended for seeds; but wheat, being liable to be smutty, is commonly prepared by steeping in brine or lime, and in consequence of the steep vegetation commences; and if the seed in this state is placed in earth which is and continues for any time dry, vegetation is checked by the drought, which kills or greatly injures the seed.

Early sowing requires less seed than late, because the plants have more time, and are more apt to spread, and throw out a good number of stalks. More seed is required for poor than for rich lands, and rich land early sowed requires the least of any. Burdley's Husbandry, says, "The climate and soil of America may be believed to differ greatly from those of England, respecting the growth of some particular plants. Wheat sown there two to three bushels on an acre, yields great crops. Two bushels an acre sown in Maryland or Pennsylvania would yield straw without grain. In Maryland three pecks are commonly sown. I never had better crops than from half a bushel of seed wheat to an acre, in a few instances." In these instances the ground was perfectly clean and fine, after many ploughings or horse-hoings of maize, [Indian corn], on which the wheat was sown in September, whilst the maize was ripening. It was a clay loam, highly pulverized. "But because of the loss of plants at other times, I preferred to sow three pecks an acre." Grain which is thin sown, says the *Complete Farmer*, is less apt to lodge. Every one must have observed, that in places where foot-paths are made through wheat fields, by the side of the paths, where the corn is thin, and has been trodden down in winter and spring, the plants have stood erect, when most of the corn in the same field has been laid flat on the ground; an advantage proceeding

from the circumstance of the stalks having more room."

The Farmer's Assistant asserts, that "the time for sowing wheat probably depends much on previous habit. Thus if it were sown a number of successive years by the middle of August, and then the time of sowing were changed at once to October, the crop would probably be much lighter on that account; yet where wheat has become habituated to be sown late, it will do tolerably well. The later it is sown, however, the more seed is requisite. When early sown, a bushel and a half, or more, may be necessary." The estimate of seed, however, should be formed, not so much from the capacity of any particular measure, as from the number of grains which the seed is, the greater quantity by measure will be required; the smaller, the less quantity. Much therefore, must be left to the discretion of the farmer, who must take into consideration the time of sowing, the quality and preparation of the soil, as well as the plumpness or the shrivelled state of the seed wheat.

If naked summer fallows are used at all, they may as well be made preparatory to a crop of wheat. It may some expedient to suspend, for one season, the raising of crops of any sort on land which is exhausted or greatly infested with weeds; and during the summer and autumn, plough and harrow it several times, and thus thoroughly subdue it. When such a process is adopted, wheat is generally the succeeding crop. The custom of naked fallowing, however, is not much approved of in modern husbandry, and that mode of preparing for wheat is rarely adopted by scientific cultivators. Sir John Sinclair says, "The raising clean, smothering, green crops, and feeding stock with them upon the land, is not only much more profitable, as far as relates to the value of the crop substituted in lieu of a fallow, but is also a more effectual method of procuring large crops of wheat, or any other crop, which may succeed the green crop." Land which is kept in a light and pulverized state is liable to be washed away by violent rains, and the showers of our summer season are usually more plentiful, and fall with more impetuosity than those of England, although the mean moisture is less, and there is less rain falls in the course of the year on this than the other side of the Atlantic.

CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS.

Metals restored from an Oxide.—Take one ounce of red lead, and half a dram of charcoal in powder, incorporate them well in mortar, and then fill the bowl of a tobacco-pipe with the mixture. Submit it to an intense heat in a common fire, and when melted, pour it out upon a slab. The result will be metallic lead completely revived.

Vitrification of Metal.—Take a little red lead expose it to intense heat in a crucible, and pour it out when melted. The result will be metallic glass, and will furnish an example of the vitrification of metals.

Bleaching.—If a few strips of dyed linen cloth, of different colours, be dipped into a phial of oxygenized muriatic acid, the colours will be quickly discharged; for there are few colours that can resist the energetic effect of this acid. This experiment may be considered as a complete example of the process of bleaching colored goods.

Method of printing Calicoes.—Having found a piece of blue linen cloth that will bleach in oxygenized muriatic acid, dip the tip of the finger in a solution of muriate of tin and press it while wet with the solution upon a strip of this cloth. After an interval of a few minutes immerse the cloth in a phial of liquid oxygenized and muriatic acid, and when it has remained in it the usual time, it will be found that the spot which was previously wet with muriate of tin, has preserved its original colour, while the rest of the cloth has become white.

To print scarlet spots on black cloth.—Dip a piece of white calico in a strong solution of acetate of iron, dry it by the fire, and lay it aside for three or four days. After this wash it well in hot water, and then dye it black, by boiling it for ten minutes in a strong decoction of brazil wood. If the cloth be now dried, any figures printed upon it with a colourless solution of muriate of tin, will appear of a beautiful scarlet after it has been ground with a permanent black.

I can't afford it.—Many common farmers when asked to adopt new processes, and try experiments, answer, "It will do well enough for rich men and book farmers, but I can't afford it." When Mr. Coke, the great Norfolk farmer of England, had learned that two horses abreast would do nearly as much work at plowing as three when harnessed one before the other, he not only changed his own course, and harnessed abreast, but induced many others to do the same. In one instance when riding, he saw a poor man at work in the old way. Stopping his carriage, he went into the field, induced the man to change his mode of harnessing for a few

rounds, and forced him to confess that his two horses abreast seemed to work as easy as the three had done. "Well now, good sir," said Coke, "get your harnesses properly fixed for working abreast hereafter." "I think not," said the other. "Why not?" "Ah, this working with two horses will do well enough for you rich men, but I can't afford it." He is not the only man who has thought himself too poor to afford to save labor in the cultivation of his land.—*New England Farmer.*

POETRY.

A BRIGHTER WORLD THAN THIS.

Oh! when I trod life's early ways,
Hope wing'd my fleeting hours,
I saw no shadow in her rays,
No serpent in her flowers.
I thought on days of present joy,
And years of future bliss,
Nor dream'd that sorrow could alloy,
So bright a world as this.

Alas! the fairy dreams I wore,
Soon from my fancy fled,
The friends who owned my tender love,
Were numbered with the dead,
Upon their pallid cheeks I pressed,
Affection's parting kiss,
They left for a world of rest,
A brighter world than this.

Nor did the spacious world supply
Those ties of opening life,
False were its mocking flattery,
Keen was its bitter strife;
And then I first began to look
For purer, truer bliss,
And loved to trace in God's own book,
A brighter world than this.

My wounded heart desired relief,
I found the good I sought,
And now, in trial and in grief,
I feel the soothing thought,
That though the worldling may despair,
When robbed of earthly bliss,
The Christian humbly hopes to share,
A brighter world than this.

Brose and Butter.—During Cromwell's Protectorship the principal residence of Charles II. was at the court of his sister in Holland. The Laird of Cockpen, a staunch adherent to the house of Stuart, followed the prince thither, and attached himself to Charles' household. Cockpen, from his skill and proficiency in music, very much contributed to divert his royal master, by the impressive manner in which he played the favourite airs of his native country; but none pleased Charles so well as the tune of "Brose and Butter." So partial was he to this air, that with "Brose and Butter" sounding in his ears he was lulled to sleep at night, and with "Brose and Butter" awaked from his morning slumber. At the Restoration, Cockpen returned to Scotland, where he found that, in consequence of his attachment to the Royal cause, his estate had been attained. Many were the applications he made to have it put again in his possession, but all to no purpose. He at length went to London, but was coldly received by the courtiers, put off with fair promises, and in all his attempts to gain an audience of the king, he was baffled and thwarted. Having formed an intimacy, as a musician, with the organist of the king's chapel, he solicited, and obtained, as a special favour, permission to perform on the organ before his Majesty, at the royal chapel. Cockpen exerted his talents to the utmost, thinking to attract the attention of Charles, but all his efforts were unavailing. On the conclusion of the service, instead of a common voluntary, in a fit of despair he struck upon "Brose and Butter," which no sooner caught the ear of the king than he flew to the organ gallery. The regular organist perceived the vivid flashes of Charles' eye, was seized with such a panic that he fell on his knees and protested his innocence. "I was not me, please your majesty, it was not me!" "You! you!" exclaimed the enraptured monarch, as he hastily passed him,—"You never could play anything like it in your life!" Then, addressing his old associate in exile—"Odds fish, Cockpen! I that you would have made me dance!" "I could have danced to 'Brose and Butter' once with a light heart too," replied the performer, "but my adherence to your majesty's interest has bereft me of the lands of Cockpen!" "You shall dance," said Charles, "you shall dance, and be Laird of Cockpen yet!" Accordingly the Laird was put in possession of his inheritance.

The Sipping on the Thames.—Gradually the revolutions of the wheels became more and more rapid, and the vessel had attained her speed. Beautiful was it to behold the spray which proceeded from the immediate neighbourhood of the paddle-box, and the pleasure was in it to witness the noble swell of the vessel left behind her as she moved on her way through the forest of sails, and the multitude of skills and other manœuvres the drunks who long abused the blessing

floating articles, which lay in motionless repose, or swiftly skimmed along the capacious bosom of Father Thames. (On either side were crowds of vessels from all countries and climes in the civilized world. The aspect of the shipping was imposing in the extreme. It resembled a wooden city erected on a liquid foundation, and yet the wooden edifices resting on the watery basis were as secure as the brick and mortar ranges, of buildings which lined either side of the river, and whose foundations were deeply laid in the earth. As the steamer glided through the Pool, she met and passed several vessels, bearing the flags of all nations, with their pennons streaming in the air. Some of these vessels were in full sail, and just starting for every quarter, and for the farthest corner of the globe. Others were returning, after long, eventful, and perilous voyages, from the most distant regions of the habitable earth. Some of the former were, in all probability, commencing a voyage which they were not destined ever to terminate, or rather which they were doomed to terminate by being suddenly engulfed in the ocean; while some of the latter vessels had been menaced with that disastrous fate. In other words, the sailors and passengers in some of the outward bound had, though they suspected it not, a watery grave in reserve for them; and the sailors and passengers in some of those which were just reaching their haven, and narrowly escaped being consigned to a final resting place at the bottom of the deep, deep sea."—*Joseph Jenkins, a new work by the Author of "Random Recollections."*

Necessity of a Steadfast Character.—The man who is perpetually hesitating which of two things he will do first, will do neither. The man who resolves, but suffers his resolution to be changed by the first counter-suggestion of a friend, who fluctuates from opinion to opinion, from plan to plan, and veers, like a weathercock, to every point of the compass, with every breath of caprice that blows, can never accomplish any thing great or useful. Instead of being progressive in anything, he will be at best only stationary, and most probably retrograde in all. It is only the man who first consults wisely, then resolves firmly, and then executes his purpose with inflexible perseverance, undismayed by those petty difficulties which daunt a weaker spirit, that can advance to eminence in any line. Let us take, by way of illustration, the case of a Student.—He commences the study of the dead languages; but presently a friend comes, and tells him that he is wasting his time, and that instead of absolute words, he had much better employ himself in acquiring new ideas. He changes his plan, and sits to work at Mathematics. Then comes another friend, who asks him a grave question, whether he intends to become a professor in college; because, if he does not, he is misemploying his time; and that for the business of life, common Mathematics is quite enough of mathematical science. He throws up his Euclid, and addresses himself to some other study, which in its turn is again relinquished on some equally wise suggestion; and thus his life spent in changing his plans. You cannot but perceive the futility of this course; and the worst effect of it, is the fixing on your mind a habit of indecision, sufficient of itself to blast the fairest prospects.—Let your course be taken wisely, but firmly; and having taken it, hold upon it with heroic resolution, and the Alps and the Pyrenees will sink before you—the whole empire of learning will be at your feet, while those who set out with you, but stopped to change their plans, are yet employed in the very unprofitable business of changing their plans. Let your motto be perseverance.—Practice upon it, and you will be convinced of its value by the distinguished eminence to which it will conduct you.—*Wells's Essays.*

THE DRUNKARD'S END.

BY EDWARD JAMES.

Let us look at what the drunkard will be, if not snatched by the hand of Temperance from the path which he is now pursuing—should he be spared to old age (which seldom happens) he will, ere that, be forsaken by all those who were his friends, and left alone, an old and withered trunk, whom the lightnings of heaven have scathed, and deprived of all its vigour and life, standing tottering at every breeze, or waiting the axe of the executioner to cut it to the earth. The drunkard will be a despised and miserable outcast from society, the destroyer of his property, and the bane of the community. Thus he will, until he fall before the idol car of intemperance, into the drunkard's grave. The grave to him, as doubly dark and dismal, and the prospect before him is cheerless.—He feels indeed that "Tis not all of death to die."

For to die were comparatively easy and pleasant were there no thorns in bed, no gnawing pains, no sighs, no groans of hearts he has broken down on strating that in the towers, the flames, and then the light are turned to leaves. The pain, for instance, consists of thirty-five years, which may be seen in the early stages.

of Heaven, by making an improper use of them, madly braved its solemn threatenings and trampled on the friendly warnings of humanity, as well as he who madly kept him such, must both appear at that awful tribunal from which place there is no appeal, and there, in the presence of the assembled universe, render up an account of their labours from that God who is a respecter of persons, and who will render unto all as their work shall have been. Here, all their fallacious arguments, false pretenses, and refuges of lies will be unavailing.—Here they must receive their final, irrevocable sentence. Then, every avenue of hope and consolation is closed upon the drunkard.—He has no hope. Oh who would be a drunkard,—die a drunkard's death, and fill a drunkard's grave for all the wealth ten thousand worlds like this we live in, could heap upon him.

Use of the Feeling of Responsibility.—It is often a happiness and a safeguard to feel that our circumstances call on us for vigilance; that our office or our profession has made our character conspicuous; and that we have need, therefore, of the greater diligence and care, that we disgrace it not. It is one of the manifestations of the wisdom of Providence, that when we feel the greater burden of responsibility, then also are we naturally roused to greater exertions, and almost without reflection, rise to loftier aims and a more rigid uniformity of conduct. But, on the other hand, I scarcely know a more fatal mistake, or one more common, than from undervaluing the effect of our example, to suppose ourselves at liberty to relax our watchfulness; and because we are comparatively unknown and unimportant, to lay aside all concern for our consistency. Let us always recollect that every Christian, even in the meanest circumstances, is called to the maintenance of a peculiar and an elevated character; that the light of a holy and consistent example will often shine out the more effulgently for the very obscurity and darkness with which it is surrounded; that the piety of the household servant, or the conscientious conduct even of a child, has not unfrequently put to shame the blasphemous master, or the unbeliering parent.—[*New Vol. of Rev. Dr. McAl's Sermons.*]

Tumbling Incident.—The Boston Bazaar Committee relates the following:—"We witnessed an incident Friday afternoon, of a most noble and benevolent character. A little girl about seven years of age, was sitting at the corner of Washington and State street, upon a small pine box, with a basket by her side, containing some half-dozen apples, which she was patiently waiting to sell, though her little form trembled from head to foot with the cold, which was most severe. At the moment the little half clad object met our eye, a boy not more than eight years old, dressed in the richest style of the day, even to an unusual extent, stopped before her, and taking a large rich kerchief from his own neck, tied it snugly about her, and tripped a way before we could recall him. We should like to know the generous little fellow's name, that we may publish it. Let this child's charity prove an example for those who are older.

Curious Coincidence.—Low!—A proof of the "glorious uncertainty of the law" was shown at the last quarter sessions for the county of Dorset. Two men were indicted jointly for a felony; upon being called on to plead guilty or not guilty, one of them pleaded "guilty," and the other "not guilty." At that moment an attorney stepped up to the prisoner who pleaded guilty, and told him he was employed to defend him; the prisoner then withdrew his plea of guilty, and pleaded not guilty. The trial proceeded, and at the close, the jury acquitted the one who had at first pleaded guilty, and convicted the other who had not pleaded guilty.—*Sherborne Journal.*

Remember the Sailor.—When the wind howls mournfully—when the storm beats furiously—remember the poor sailor. And the cold and the tempest he rides upon the swelling seas, exposed to danger and death. Hundreds perish in every storm, far from home and kindred, from parents, from wives and from children. Remember the sailor—and when seated round a blazing fire, or reposing on beds of down, put up a petition for him, that his frail bark may outlive the storm, and he be returned in safety to his friends.

The most kind of cuts are those who are out of humor, out of health, and out of money; and the worst kind of cuts are those who are in love, in jail, and in water over the head.

The *Complete Farmer* has an article, under the heading that in the towers, the flames, and then the light are turned to leaves. The pain, for instance, consists of thirty-five years, which may be seen in the early stages.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

Wednesday, March 29.
A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned—
The Hon. Mr. Speaker reported, that he had addressed His Excellency as follows:—

"May it please Your Excellency,
The Assembly have passed—A Bill imposing Duties for raising a Revenue,"—which they trust will, in its operation, produce, with the Revenues derived from other sources, the necessary means to provide for all demands upon the Treasury.

"This Bill I now present to Your Excellency in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects the Commons of New Brunswick, and pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to give your assent thereto."

That His Excellency was then pleased to give his assent to the Bill presented by the House, as also to a Bill, intitled "An Act to amend an Act, intitled 'An Act to provide for the payment of Interest on Warrants which are not paid at the Treasury on demand.'"

Thursday, March 30th 1843.
On motion of Mr. Parnell,—Whereas by the Act for raising a Revenue in this Province, to take effect from the 1st day of April next, a Duty is imposed upon Foreign Tallow imported into this Province; and whereas that article has always been allowed to come in free of Duty, as an encouragement to the Tallow Chandlers of the Province; therefore—

Resolved, That this House will provide for any Duties that may be paid under the operation of the said Act, by reimbursing the same at its next Session.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, a sum not exceeding £40 to assist in repairing the Bridge over the Magaguadavic River, between the upper and lower Falls of the said River.

Extracts from the Report of the Committee appointed on the first day of February last, to take under consideration the subject of applications for relief afforded to Sick and Distressed Emigrants:—

"The Select Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions praying to be reimbursed expenses incurred in support of Sick and Distressed Emigrant Poor during the year 1842, have had before them the following Petitions, and beg leave to Report:—

"The Petition of the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, for expenses incurred by them, amounting to £37 11 4, including £8 3 4 for Medical attendance on one Emigrant. The rate of Board is not stated, nor is the Account sworn to. The Committee cannot recommend payment of the above Account.

"The Petition of the Commissioners of the Alma House and Overseers of the Poor for the Parish of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, for the expenses incurred by them, amounting to £635 12 10, including £71 6 2 charged for Medical attendance and Medicine, and £59 to the Overseers of the Poor for their services. The rate of Board is 5s. per week. Of the charge of £55 12s. for Clothing, there is no detailed Account. A list of persons relieved accompanies the Petition, and the period in which relief is afforded is stated. The Account is sworn to by the Alma House Keeper. The Committee recommend to be paid the sum of £410 16 6, including Medical attendance and Superintendence.

"A Petition from the Commissioners of the Alma House and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Saint Andrews, for relief afforded Emigrant Poor who have resided in the Alma House more than one year prior to this application, amounting to £36 4 3, the rate of Board is charged at 5s. per week, and a list of persons relieved accompanies the Account, which is attested to. The Committee cannot recommend this Account.

"The Petition of the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, for expenses incurred by them, amounting to £138 12 7 including £9 16s. for Medical attendance; the rate of Board charged is 5s. per week; and an affidavit accompanies the Account. The Committee recommended the sum of £81 15 including Medical attendance to be paid.

"D. HANINGTON,
CHARLES FISHER,
W. SCOTLAND,
J. R. PARTELOW.

LEGISLATIVE INTELLIGENCE.

[From the Correspondence of the New-Brunswickian.]
CLOSING OF SUPPLY—PENITENTIARY ACCOUNTS, AND DOMINATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Fredericton, Tuesday Evening, 1st April 4th, 1843.

Mr. TILL.—The Committee of Supply closed their labours to-day, after passing several grants, when Mr. Brown congratulated the Committee on their having kept within the amount recommended to the House, by a Committee appointed to estimate the probable revenue for the year. He said, that the Committee reported £273,000 as available, and the House had only granted about £71,000 thereby plainly showing their ability and willingness to restrain themselves, whenever it was necessary, without giving to the Executive the Initiation of Money Grants.

Mr. Hill said, the House had exceeded the probable amount of revenue by £10,000. Although it was true, that by the rule requiring notice to be given in the Clerk's book of all grants to be moved in supply, they had approved greatly upon the old system.

Mr. Brown replied, that his colleague had not acted candidly, for he, Mr. Hill, had recommended the House to adopt the Treasurer's estimate, which was the amount proposed by the Committee. Mr. Hill rejoined, that it was true, they had taken the Treasurer's recommendation, as to the gross amount, but had refused to adopt the scale of duties recommended by that officer, whereby a deficiency in the Revenue of several thousands would arise. Mr. Fisher said, the Supply Book was a great improvement on the old system—but it was hardly fair in a certain party, who wished to do away with the Book, in the debate which took place a few days ago with closed doors, when some members wished to discuss the question in secret! Mr. Fisher repeated this statement, when Mr. End said it was unfair to refer to that occasion, as there was nothing said but what might have been heard by the public. The cut thus got out of the bag—that valuable, consistent, and high principled member, Mr. End, wished to destroy the Supply Books, that no trace might be left of the slimy and tortuous path, by which certain worthies in the Assembly attain their ends!—He is a great man, is Mr. End!

Mr. Wilmot said, it was purely accidental, that the House had kept within the estimate—he asked, if any Hon Member could have told before that moment, whether there would have been less sums voted than the appropriations of last year, or foreseen that the Legislative Council would have rejected from £120,000 to £150,000, which had passed the House. Who, he asked, could pretend to say what amounts would pass, or what be rejected, before the Committee of Supply rose?

Mr. Boyd said, that his hon. colleague (Brown) might say what he pleased about the House restraining themselves, he was in favour of giving up the Initiation to the Executive—indeed he would go the full length of Responsible Government! This created a shouting and clapping in the gallery, which was instantly repressed.

A Bill to repeal a section in the Law relating to Vagrants picked up in Saint John, and sent to the Penitentiary without being convicted, thereby causing an expense to the Province, was the next subject under discussion, when Mr. Hill moved a resolution to the effect, that the Penitentiary should revert to St. John. He said it had already cost the Province about £13,000, and the annual amount required to support it would be £750 or £1000 more—he therefore thought it would be better and cheaper for the Province, to Saint John a present of the Province. Mr. Fisher said, that on examining the law for making the Penitentiary a Provincial establishment, it would be found, that Commissioners were to examine the accounts relating to it, and if they were found correct, it was then to be handed over to the Province—but the condition had not been complied with, for the Commissioners had reported the accounts incorrect.—Mr. Wilmot regretted that the accounts had not been looked into by the House at an earlier day, before any money had been granted for the support of the Penitentiary. He then read the report of Messrs. Robinson, Gaynor and Wolphus, which expressed great dissatisfaction with the accounts furnished by the persons in charge of the institution. Several objectionable items were named, and on charge of £227—paid an overseer of the brick making department for five or six months service, struck me forcibly, as out of all character. If your City functionaries manage public institutions in that way, there can be no wonder that the City, like the Province, is reduced to bankruptcy.

Mr. Hazen endeavored to show that the report just read, was made by a Frederickian Committee, and had been denied by a Saint John Committee, whose counter report he held in his hand. Mr. Wilmot said, that the commissioners appointed at Frederick to audit the accounts, were in no wise interested, but the audit spoken of by Mr. Hazen, was made by Messrs J. T. Hanford and G. D. Robinson, two of the Magistrates who had passed the first accounts as "all correct."—Mr. Robinson being one of the very Committee for managing the Penitentiary, whose accounts he thus passed, and subsequently audited himself! This is the old system of people auditing their own accounts, which was so extensively followed by the former House of Assembly! Several Hon Members expressed themselves dissatisfied with the former management of the Institution, and moved to report progress, which was done, and the House adjourned.

The Council have rejected the Grant for the employment of the Dredging machine this Summer—the grants of £100 to Mr. Ward, and £75 to the Rev. Saxon for reporting—also all the By-road appropriations passed this Session. How will they House consent to this domination? Why do they not at once give up the Initiation to an Executive, chosen from among themselves, in whom they had confidence, and who would be responsible to them for their acts, instead of being constantly bullied and insulted by the Legislative Council, a body which has ceased to retain either public confidence or respect.

O. K.
Failures.—The aggregate amount of the failures during the past year, and to the 13th February, 1843, in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, is said to be £344,000. Of this the proportion against Quebec is £215,000, and the liabilities of the Montreal merchants £489,000. The Quebec Gazette says, it is supposed that about a third of the amount of the failures may, on an average, be paid to the creditors in dividends. This then is a dead loss to somebody, of upwards of six hundred thousand pounds!

From the New Brunswickian, April 4.
THE REVENUE BILL FOR 1843.

This Bill received His Excellency's assent last Wednesday, was published here on Saturday, and went into operation on that day. Saturday, it will be remembered, was the first day of April, and we believe the merchants of this City, are of opinion that the Legislature intended to make "April fools" of them, for it is said, that of all the absurd tables of duties with which New-Brunswick has been from time to time favoured, the table annexed to the present Bill exceeds, and fairly crowns the whole.

We have seldom noticed so much excitement in the City, as this famous Bill has occasioned, and the strongest expressions of vexation and disgust are heard on all sides, at its incongruities and absurdities, some of which we shall briefly notice.

At B, we find Bacon, which if British, pays 4 per cent, and if foreign 15 per cent.—but on reference to the article Pork, we find that salted Pork, of all kinds, is duty free! Barley, unground, if British pays 4 per cent, and 10 per cent if foreign—while Barley Meal and Malt are duty free! This is to encourage our brewers, by taxing the raw material, and admitting malt, the manufactured article, free much to the advantage of our American neighbors, from whom the principal supply of barley for our brewers is derived. Foreign Candles pay 10 per cent—but the same rate of duty is levied on foreign tallow, in order, we suppose, to put the foreign tallow-encourager, on a par with our own. For the encouragement of our Merchants and Millers who have invested large sums in the erection of expensive grist-mills, granaries, warehouses, &c., wheat flour is admitted duty free, while wheat, unground, is subjected to a duty of 4 per cent! This we suppose, is intended, as a boon to our neighbors of Nova Scotia and a compliment to the Yankee millers.

Under the head of Canvass, we find, that if foreign it pays 10 per cent; but on referring to the letter S, we find that sail-cloth of all kinds, Canvass included, if foreign pays only 5 per cent!—Another incongruity is in the article of Duck, which is specially rated at 10 per cent, but under the head of Sail-cloth comes in at 5 only. Under the letter F, we have fishing-net duty free, while under the letter N, we find Nets, fishing-nets, and seines of all kinds 10 per cent. Next we find fish-hooks, subjected to 10 per cent duty while at the letter H, we have Hooks, lines & twines duty free! At I, we have Iron-castings for machinery, for mills, for steam engines, and for other purposes, duty free, whether British or foreign—but at M, we find that machinery, or parts of machinery for steam engines, mills or agricultural purposes are all subjected to 10 per cent. We find Looking Glasses paying 15 per cent, while the same article under the head of Mirrors, pays only 10 per cent. How in the name of common sense, could so many blunders and absurdities have been perpetrated?

Steel is subjected to a duty of 4 per cent, doubtless for the advantage of our Blacksmiths in the manufacture of axes, &c. Iron castings of all kinds, from any where, are admitted duty free, which will be of especial benefit to our excellent Foundries. Tin in sheets and blocks pays 4 per cent, which must be for the purpose of assuring our Tinsmiths.

Under the head of "fresh pork," we find a reference to "fresh meat" for the rate of duty; but there is no such head in the table as "fresh meat," consequently fresh pork, with fresh mutton, and fresh veal, being non-enumerated articles, will, under the general clause, pay a duty of 4 per cent, on importation from Nova Scotia, and 10 per cent, if foreign produce. All fresh fruit, whether British or foreign, (except apples) is subjected to 4 per cent. Therefore pears, plums and cherries from Nova Scotia, as also cheese, cider and eggs, and many other "notions" from that quarter, as non-enumerated articles, will all pay 4 per cent. This will doubtless give great facilities to the trade between this port and Nova Scotia the present season, and add considerably to the revenue—to say nothing of the extra tide-waiters it will require, to look after the coasters and prevent frauds upon the Treasury!

It is stated in the Halifax papers, on the authority of letters received from England, that Mr. Hardinge, (a nephew of Sir Henry Hardinge, Secretary of the War Department), has been appointed to the office of Deputy Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, in place of the late John Howe, Esq. Mr. Hardinge is expected out in the next steamer from England.—*Id.*

A pretty young Cow.—Perhaps what I am going to relate is not worthy your notice. It is concerning a heifer 3 years old last spring—the quantity of her milk required to make a pound of butter: 13 3/4 quarts, from which were made 2 1/2 lbs. thoroughly worked butter. This trial was made the first week in November, with only such feed as she got in the pasture.—this allows 5 2/2 qts. to make a pound. She had a calf in July, 1841, and will have her second the first or second week in March next. From Nov 1841 to May 1842, \$18 worth of butter at 20 cts. per lb. was sold from her beside what was used in the family.—[Correspondent of the Ploughman.]

Mr. Colman's Agricultural tour to Europe.—Mr. Colman, well known to the Agricultural public as the Agricultural Commissioner of Massachusetts while prosecuting the Agricultural Survey of that State, will set out for Europe in the spring for the express purpose of collecting Agricultural information. His observations are to be embodied in the form of Reports, and published at fifty cents per number. These will commence in about a year, and continue as often as convenient until ten numbers are published. We think our several Agricultural Societies can not do better than to subscribe for a lot of them to be distributed in premiums.—[Maine Farmer.]

UNITED STATES.

The Mutiny on board of the John Adams.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday evening says:—"We have made further enquiries on the subject, and although we are unable to arrive at the facts in an authentic shape, we are confirmed in the belief that a summary execution of several men on board the John Adams did take place. The circumstances under which it occurred may, or may not be very correctly stated. By the last accounts from Norfolk, the John Adams had not come up, and doubts were entertained whether she was in fact below."

Yucatan.—Advices have been received at New Orleans from Lerma to the 10 inst. The Mexicans were concentrating their forces at Lerma, and had already 2000 men at that point. They were only waiting the arrival of the steamer Guadalupe from Vera Cruz with additional reinforcements, when they will march upon the Campachuanos.

Tribune to American Hospitality and Science.—At the recent Meeting of the British Geological Society, the American Minister, Mr. Everett was present, and many handsome things were said of our country. Very few compliments of this sort from any British source have pleased us more, than the short speech made on this occasion by Mr. Lyell, the distinguished Geologist, who visited our country, within a year or two past. The Society in question comprises many of the most distinguished men in the Scientific circles of Great Britain—of several of them, indeed, such as Mr. Lyell, the fame is world wide. It was in the presence, and amid the hearty applause of these men, that Mr. Lyell was requested by the President of the Society to offer a sentiment, expressive of the feelings of the company towards their distinguished American guest.—Portland paper.

Great Fire at Ponce, P. R.—Captain Chase, of the brig Old Colony, at New York, Tuesday morning from Matanzas, the 9th inst., states that when he left Matanzas, a report had reached that place that the town of Ponce, P. R. had been destroyed by fire. Capt. Chase left the morning of the 9th, and the news had reached Matanzas the evening previous to his sailing, but no particular news from Matanzas.

Good Fies in Maryland.—The Judge Advocate's fees, in the trial of Com. MacKenzie, are ten dollars per diem, and ten dollars for every fifteen pages of record, one hundred and fifty words making a page. We presume, says the New York Express, the fees, of the Judge Advocate average at least twenty-five dollars, and perhaps thirty dollars a day.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

From the Halifax Royal Gazette, March 30.

PROROGATION.
At half-past 4 o'clock, on Wednesday His Excellency came down to the Council Chamber, in state, gave his assent to the Bills of the Session, and prorogued the Legislature by the following Speech:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The business of the Session having been brought, by your joint labors, to a satisfactory conclusion, I am enabled to release you from further attendance in Parliament. Although the measure matured in the course of your recent sittings are few in number, some of them are of great importance, and I have much gratification in observing amongst them one having for its object the regulation of the mode in which the Waste Lands of the Crown shall in future be disposed of, and another, of yet greater consequence affecting the qualification of members of the elective Branch of the Legislature, both Bills emanating from the Executive, and calculated, I sincerely believe, to work beneficially for the Country.

I regret that it has been found impossible, during your deliberation, to devise such a Law for the enforcement of the relative obligations of debtor and creditor, as would be considered adapted to the present condition of Nova Scotia; and feeling as I do, that some enactment of this nature is highly essential to the maintenance of the commercial credit of the Colony, I cannot but hope that when next I meet you, some Law may be framed by which the desired object may be attained. In the meantime I am well content, that the settlement and discussion of a question of so much moment, and involving such various interests, has been approached and conducted with all due caution.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the supplies granted for the current year, as also for the contingent provision you have made any casual emergency. You may be assured that the funds placed at the discretion of the Government shall be carefully husbanded.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I now dismiss you to your several Counties, confident that you will use the influence you there possess for the promotion of good order and the peace of society; and that when the period shall arrive at which it will be afforded as it has always hitherto been, with a hearty desire on your parts to co-operate with me in all plans likely to be conducive to the welfare of the Province:

Halifax, March 28.

On Tuesday last, a day previous to the close of the Session, Mr. Marshall gave notice that he would move in the next Session of Assembly, a resolution to the effect that no Excise Officer, Officer of the Customs, or Post Office department, should hold a seat in the General Assembly of the Province. This resolution speaks for itself. It is intended to assimilate the Responsible practice in Great Britain—to prevent the revenue from being filched, and public officers from being led into temptation. If it pass it will be easy in future to punish any public delinquent—an impossibility under the present system, if he be in the Assembly, and form one of the majority.—Times.

The Editor of the Miramichi Gleaner states "that the Acting Deputy Postmaster General has signified his determination to exact the sum of 2s 6d yearly for that paper when transmitted by mail." He is a lucky fellow to have escaped so long. He will be able after this to speak feelingly of the imposition.—*Id.*

Fire at Manchester.—Our Correspondent at Gysborough informs us that on the night of the 1st inst the dwelling house of Mr. Thos. Whitman, Manchester, was totally destroyed by fire. The family had a very narrow escape from the flames. Mr. Whitman was very comfortably situated, and has by this sad calamity lost nearly everything in his house. The fire is supposed to have originated by putting ashes containing live coals in a barrel in the porch attached to the house.—Mechanic & Farmer.

Charlotte Town, P. E. I. March 28.
Some serious disturbances having taken place in King's County, the attention of the Government has been called thereto, and we have reason to believe that very prompt measures have been resorted upon with a view to prevent their recurrence. The particulars have not yet been made public, but it is sufficient to state that on the 17th inst. a very large assemblage of people, said to number 300, took place on Township 45, and forcibly reinstated a person named Haney, into the possession of a house and farm, from which he had been legally ejected, and a Surveyor who had been employed lay off lands for new settlers, had been compelled to lay off lands for new settlers, had been compelled to discontinue operations and abandon his work. On the night of Friday last, the dwelling house of Laurence Macguire, of Lot 45, a person employed by the proprietor to protect timber, was consumed by fire, kindled with much doubt, by the torch of an incendiary, as threats to that effect were given to Macguire on the day of the riot.

A proclamation offering £200 for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators will be found in another column, which it is to be hoped will have the desired effect. It is impossible to view these high-handed measures with unconcern. We have reason to be thankful that there is a firm disposition in the Executive to enforce the majesty of the law and to crush anything like licentious insurrection.—Gazette.

New Mayor.—We have it from unquestionable authority, that the Hon. William Black tenders his resignation of the Mayoralty of this City, and that Lauchlan Donaldson, Esquire, (who formerly so efficiently filled the office,) will be appointed in his stead. We cordially congratulate our citizens, and the Corporation Bond-holders in particular, upon this change—so full of promise of a better administration of our Civic affairs.

We have heard several of our moaned men express their opinions already that Corporation securities are ten per cent better to-day than they were yesterday; therefore let us hope that our citizens will bestir themselves at the approaching election, and unite in selecting such Gentlemen for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen as will at once ensure the usefulness of the Corporate Body, and secure the respect and confidence of the whole body of the people.

Mr. Donaldson's appointment will be among the first acts of the new Executive Council, and if in all subsequent selections, the capability of the parties be as well consulted, we may rest satisfied that a new era has indeed dawned upon our Province.

Civic Elections.—The Election of Charter officers, for St. John, took place on the 4th inst.

At the close of the Polls the following Candidates were declared duly elected:—
KING'S WARD.—Henry Porter, Esq., Alderman; Mr. Joseph Fairweather, Assistant.

QUEEN'S.—W. O. Smith, Esq., Alderman; Mr. L. W. Durant, Assistant.
DUKE'S.—Thomas Harding, Esq., Alderman; Mr. William Hagerty, Assistant.
SIDNEY.—G. Vanborne, Esq., Alderman; Mr. Ewen Cameron, Assistant.
QUY'S.—Thomas Coram, Esq., Alderman; Mr. William Beattie, Assistant.
BROOKS.—George Bond, Esq., Alderman; Mr. Joseph Beattie, Assistant.
Those marked thus (*) are new members. John R. Partelow, Esq. was re-elected by the Common Council, Chamberlain.

WELL DONE ST. STEPHEN.—The Courant of Tuesday last, announces the following gratifying intelligence to those persons whose cattle are suffering for want of Hay and who are unable at present to purchase it:—
"THE DISTRESS.—We are happy to learn that the Directors of the St. Stephen Bank with their usual liberality and promptitude, have advanced the sum of £650 for the purchase of Hay to be distributed among those who are unable to raise the means, at present of purchasing, and thereby prevent the great loss of Stock that otherwise must inevitably take place throughout the Country. Mr. George Lindsay having volunteered his services, started on Sunday last for the Kennebec River where he would immediately purchase the cargo, and ship it with dispatch."

In mean time
"Committee" the
Back Parishes &
the are in a starv
vour to procure
to be distributed
the expected Carg

CO
POST

The CONCE
AMATEUR BAND,
THIS EVEN
By Partic

Monday
Performance will
periously.

Tickets to be
and D. Millars S
St. Andrews,

THE

St. Andrews, T
Charlotte
Hon. Har

Director next
Discount
Hours of I

Bill and N
lodged with t
day, otherwise
next week.

Alms an
Commissioner

SAT
Marine St
Hon. James
Director next

John McI
Office open er
from

Saint S
Wm Poi
Director next

Discount
Hours of
Bill and N
lodged with t
day, otherwise
hands until th

LA
London.—M
Liverpool.—M
Edinburgh.—M
Paris.—M
Toronto.—A

We have no
rope

CHARLOT
The Spring I
Pleas was open
the OXEN, pre

The following
Edward
Thomas
Joseph I
William
William
Daniel I
Bernard
J. Dallu
J. D. W
Thomas
Hugh M
Daniel C
A. W. S
John P.
George
Joseph
Hugh M
Walter
Alexan
Wm. D
John B.

His Honor's
brief—he said
absence of the
volved upon hi
he was happy t
good order and
was characteri
cases of crime
tion particular
recommending
in all the Coun

There were
have all been d
close to-day.

The AMATE
observed is pe
until Monday
justice to obsc
respectability o
the Band could
cede to their w

PRINTERS—
rald, who has l
ed with the pat
deserved com
members of the
an opportunity
the justness of

"In all our t
ed in that time
from the one u
educated, we h
ters not only m
berality of opin
high-minded
with a forgivin
ties of erring l
contentious th
or politics, tha

ve in the next Session on to the effect that cer of the Customs, or should hold a seat in of the Province. This tell It is intended in the practice of the revenue from being ders from being led in- as it will be easy in ublic delinquent—an present system, if the d form one of the ma-

Miramichi Gleaner Deputy Postmaster his determination to yearly for that paper ill. He is a lucky to long. He will be feelingly of the im-

Our Correspondent us that on the night of g house of Mr. Thos. was totally destroyed d a very narrow es- Mr. Whitman was d, and has by this sad rthing in his house. have originated by live coals in a barrel to the house.—Me-

P. E. I. March 28 bances having taken the attention of the alled thereto, and we hat very prompt mea- upon with a view to ce. The particulars public, but it is suffi- 17th inst. a very ple, said to number whp 45, and for- named Haney, into use and farm, from gally ejected, and a n employed lay off ad been compelled to tlers, had been con- siderations and abandon d of Friday last, the urrence Macquire, of yed, by the proprietor consumed by fire, kind- the torch of ar in- that effect were given of the riot.

ing 2000 for the ap- of the perpetrators column, which it is e desired effect. It se high-handed me- We have reason to a firm disposition in e the majesty of the ng like luculent in-

ave it from unques- it the Hon. William ation of the Mayoral- Lauchlan Donaldson, o so efficiently filled pointed in his stead- state our citizens, and holders in particular, full of promise of a of our Civic affairs. d of our moored men already that Corpora- cent. better to-day day; therefore let us will bestir themselves tion, and unite in s- n for Aldermen and will at once ensure Corporate Body, and d. confidence of the le.

pointment will be a- f the new Executive subsequent selections, parties be as well con- firmed that a new era n our Province.

The Election of Char- bn, took place on the oills the following Can- dly elected—

Smith, Esq., Alder- int.* Assistant.

Harding, Esq., Alder- agerty, Assistant.

borne, Esq., Alder- ron,* Assistant.

Joram, Esq., Alder- atney,* Assistant.

lond, Esq. Alderman; Assistant

(*) are new members. Esq. was re-elected by Chamberlain

PHEN.—The Court ances the following gra- o those persons who want of Hay and who to purchase it:—

Ve are happy to learn the St. Stephen Bank erty and promptitude, n of 2650 for the pur- distributed among those e the means, at present hereby prevent the great herwise must inevitably to the Country. Mr. ing volunteered his ser- vity last for the Kenn- would immediately pur- ship it with dispatch

In mean time we would suggest to the "Committee" the propriety of visiting the Back Parishes & ascertaining where the cattle are in a starving condition, and endeavour to procure a temporary supply of Hay to be distributed where most required, while the expected Cargo arrives.

CONCERT. POSTPONED.

The CONCERT of the St. Andrews AMATEUR BAND, advertised to take place this evening, is Postponed.

By PARTICULAR REQUEST UNTIL

Monday Evening Next,

Performance will commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets to be had at Copelands Hotel, and D. Millars Store.

St. Andrews, April 13, 1843.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Thursday, April 13, 1843.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

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.

St. Andrews Work House.

Commissioner next week—Peter Smith.

SAINT ANDREWS Marine Assurance Association.

Hon. JAMES ALLANSHAW, President.

Director next week—Hon. H. Hatch.

JOHN McKEAN, Esq. Secretary.

Office open every day, (Sunday excepted) from 10 till 4 o'clock.

Saint Stephens Bank.

WM PORTER, Esq. President.

Director next week—Geo. M. Porter.

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, Mar. 3 Montreal, April 5

Liverpool, Mar. 4 Quebec, April 5

Edinburgh, Mar. 1 Halifax, April 5

Paris, Mar. 1 New York, April 1

Toronto, April 3 Boston, April 2

We have no later intelligence from Europe

CHARLOTTE COMMON PLEAS

The Spring Term of the Court of Common Pleas was opened on Tuesday last, Mr. Justice O'Leary, presiding.

The following is a list of the Grand Jury:

Edward Wilson, Foreman.

Thomas Berry, Saint Andrews.

Joseph Rankin, "

William Boyd, "

William Doran, "

Daniel Mallow, "

Bernard Sharkey, "

J. Dallimore, "

J. D. Wilson, "

Thomas Turner, "

Hugh Morrison, "

Daniel Grant, "

A. W. Smith, "

John Parkinson, "

George Hosford, St. Stephen.

Joseph H. Walton, "

Hugh McPike, Penfold.

Walter Calder, West Isles.

Alexander McCullum, "

Wm. Dunham, St. George.

John Boyd, "

His Honor's charge to the Grand Jury was brief—he said that in consequence of the absence of the hon. Mr. Wier, the duty devolved upon him of opening the Court; that he was happy to congratulate them on the good order and peace, for which this County was characterized, and on the few and trivial cases of crime—he also directed their attention particularly to the County Accounts, by recommending retrenchment and economy in all the County business.

There were very few cases for trial, which have all been disposed of and the Court will close to-day.

The AMATEUR BAND CONCERT it will be observed is postponed by particular request, until Monday next the 17th inst. It is but justice to observe, that from the number and respectability of persons making this request, the Band could not do otherwise than accede to their wishes.

PRINTERS.—A writer in the Mobile Herald, who has been for sixteen years connected with the public press, holds the following deserved commendatory language of the members of the craft. None who have had an opportunity of judging, will fail to admit the justness of his remarks. He says:—

"In all our experience, and we have visited in that time four different Governments from the one under which we were born and educated, we have always found among Printers not only more intelligence, but more liberality of opinion, more of that noble and high-minded cast of principles that looks with a forgiving eye, as well upon the frailties of offering humanity as upon the jars and contentions that grow out of either religion or politics, than any other class of men, not

excepting the teachers of the religion of the Bible themselves, or the Statesmen who thunder in the forum. Printers have a sort of freemasonry with the whole world. Conversant not only with events that are transpiring in their own neighbourhood, but over the whole universe, their occupation, and the peculiar province in which they move, are all calculated to bring within the scope of their vision, and the circle of their interests, the opinions and the feelings of the entire family of man. It is a similar community of interests and a personal converse with the whole world that make the honest tar a whole-souled man, a friend of his species, in whatever part he meets them; but the Printer is his superior in one respect: the field of letters, the garden of Science, and the very fountain of learning, are in his range, and immeasurably under his control. With scarcely an exception, there is not one of the profession that a good man might not be proud to take by the hand as an associate and a friend, or that the statesman might not take into his counsel with satisfaction to himself and benefit to the world."

DIED.

Suddenly on Thursday the 30th ult. at the residence of her Son, Mrs. REBECCA GARNETT, relict of the late Joseph Garnett, Esq. at Liverpool, N. S. on the 1st ult. in the 44th year of his age, David Grieve, Esq. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and eldest son of the late Thomas Grieve, Merchant of that City.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED—

April 8, brig Elgin, Cook, Jamaica, ballast.

—10 schr. Hope, Foote, Yarmouth, Produce, hay &c.

—11, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, sundries to sundry.

—CLEARED—

April 8, schr. Margaret Jane, McDermod, Westport, ballast.

—10, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Ballast.

—11 schr. Hope, Foote, Yarmouth ballast.

A letter received from the Mate of the Ship Ross, of Halifax dated St. Jago, 13th February—Reports all well and two Brack Fish.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 22nd day of October next, at the Court House in St. Andrews, between the hours of noon and 4 o'clock p. m.

A LL that Lot, piece or parcel of Land, containing 100 Acres more or less, situated in the Parish of Grand Manan, occupied by CHARLES D. WILCOX, butting on the shore, and being part of the Southern division of McDougall's Survey of the Island, having Ebenezer Bransie grant on the South and lands occupied by R. Corbett on the North. The same having been taken and seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, to satisfy William D. Aymer, in a debt of £46 9 6 besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, April 13, 1843.

Public Notice.

On Wednesday the 14th day of MAY next, being 30 days and upwards notice, will be sold at Public Auction, if not sooner paid;

A LL the Right, Title, Interest and demand of Edward DeWolfe, of St. John, Surgeon and Physician, to Lot No. 2 in Bulkley's Division, in the Town Plat of St. Andrews, with the Cottage thereon, adjoining the house occupied by Mr. Eiman of H. M. Customs. Taken by virtue of a Warrant issued by two of H. M. Justices of the Peace, to satisfy a demand which the Collector of Rates in the Parish of St. Andrews, has against the said Dr. DeWolfe, as a Non-Resident for £22 8 8. Poor and County rates, besides Sheriff's fees, and incidental expenses.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, April 13, 1843.

FARM FOR SALE.

At Public Auction.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale at Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of) at the Court House in St. Andrews on Saturday, the 7th day of January next; All that certain FARM situate in the Parish of St. James being Lot No. 8, originally granted to the late Niel Morrison, senior, containing Two hundred Acres more or less,—together with all improvements, Houses, Barns &c.

The above Farm is at present under high Cultivation, and is one of the most desirable situations in the County of Charlotte, as a farming Establishment being in the heart of the Scotch Settlement.

Apply to JOHN WILSON W. MacLEAN, Auctioneer.

The above Sale is Postponed, until further notice.

NOTICE.

A LL persons owing accounts with the County will render the same in, or before Monday the 4th April next, on or 22nd March 1843.

By order of the Court, W. HATCH, Clerk of the Peace.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

For the Benefit of all Concerned.

ON SATURDAY the 22d Inst. at 11 o'clock, on the Wharf of T. Wier, Esq. pursuant to order of Surveys, the Materials of the ship "Vere" (of the burthen of 466 Tons) and on Monday 24th inst. at 11 o'clock will be sold where she now lies a Wreck on Sander Island the Hull, Mast and Spars of said Vessel.

JAMES W. STREET, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, April 12, 1843.

TO LET.

And possession given on or about the first of May:—

THE HOUSE owned by the Subscriber at Indian Point, at present occupied by Mr. William Young.

JACOB PAUL.

St. Andrews, April 12, 1843.—15th.

MARCH 31st 1843.

RUM, SUGAR, TEA, &c.

In Store, and for sale, by the Undersigned

8 PUNCHIONS Jamaica Rum, 3 Hds. } Porto Rico Sugar.

4 Hds. } 1 Hhd. Refined Sugar

2 Chests Congo & Suchong Tea.

Boxes London Syon Canles.

Do. } Moulds & dips do.

Do. Soap and Starch.

Hides & or Casks Maderia & Sherry Wine.

Bottled Wine &c.

50 doz. best Old L. P. Maderia.

Best Old Port Do. Sherry.

Claret Sparkling Hock &c.

Attack—Sir John Hope's Old Rum.

100 Doz. London D. B. Stout (porter), } Qu. and Do. Tonic Ale.

5 Bogs Beer Casks 7 Gross each.

60 Gross Best Wine Corks.

Window Glass Assorted Sizes.

London White Lead.

Black, Yellow and Red paints &c. &c.

St. Andrews, April 5, 1843.—14th.

Charlotte County Bank.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT, on the Capital Stock of the Charlotte County Bank, has been declared for the last half year, and will be paid on or after the 1st proximo.

J. RODGER, Cashier.

April 4th, 1843.

Charlotte County Bank.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Charlotte County Bank, will be held at the Banking Office, on Monday the 1st day of May next, at noon, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and to take into consideration important matters connected with the Institution.

HARRIS HATCH, President.

April 4th, 1843.

BOARDS.

150 M. MERCHANTABLE Pine

Boards and Plank.

150 M. Long Shingles, For Sale by J. W. STREET.

St. Andrews, April 5, 1843.—14

TO LET

And possession given on the 1st of May.

That Dwelling House and Barn, in Water street, at present in the occupation of Mr. Salsau.

Geny. Please Apply to GORDON GILCHRIST.

March 29, 1843.—13th.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, That

THE Court of COMMON PLEAS and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, will be holden at St. Andrews, in said County, on TUESDAY, the 11th APRIL, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and

The Court of OYER and TERMINER, and General Jail Delivery, will be holden at same place, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of APRIL next, at 11 o'clock A. M., when all Coroners, deputy Sheriffs, and Constables, are required to give their attendance; as also, all persons bound to appear to prosecute delinquents in said Court.

By Order of the Justices THOS. JONES, SHERIFF OF CHARLOTTE.

March 9, 1843.

To Let.

And possession given on the 1st of May:—

THE HOUSE and premises, at present in the occupation of Thomas Hudson Esq.

Please Apply to JOHN DUNN.

March 23, 1843.

NOTICE.

A LL persons owing accounts with the County will render the same in, or before Monday the 4th April next, on or 22nd March 1843.

By order of the Court, W. HATCH, Clerk of the Peace.

SCHOOL MASTER WANTED.

TO teach a School in the Commons District in the Parish of St. Andrews.

Apply to C. R. HATHEWAY, Trustee.

St. Andrews, March 29, 1843.—13.

NOTICE.

A LL Persons having any claims against the St. Andrews and St. John's Sings Company from May 1840 to March 1843 are hereby required to present the same for adjustment to the subscriber on or before the 1st of April next, and all those indebted to said Company, will please settle their respective accounts on or before the above date.

L. L. COPELAND.

St. Andrews, March 1, 1843.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CHARLOTTE, SS.

To the Sheriff of the County of Charlotte or any Constable within the said County, Greeting:

WHEREAS JEAN KENNEDY and CHARLES KENNEDY of Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, Administrators of all and singular the Goods and Chattels rights and credits of Robert Kennedy, late of Saint Andrews, aforesaid Mariner, deceased intestate, have rendered and filed their account, as such Administrators and have prayed that the Creditors and next of kin of the said deceased, and all persons interested in his Estate, may appear and attend the passing and allowance of the said account, you are therefore required to cite the said Creditors and next of kin, and all others interested, to appear before me, at a Court of Probate, to be held at the Surrogate's Office, in Saint Andrews, within and for said County, on SATURDAY, the Eleventh day of April, next, at noon, to attend the passing and allowance of the said Administrators Account.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court, this seventh day of February, A.D. 1843.

(Signed) H. HATCH, SHERIFF JUDGE, &c.

(Signed) GEO. D. STREET, Register of Probates for said County.

Five New Works,

FOR 12 CENTS MONTHLY.

Or, One Dollar per Annum, In Advance.

The Publisher of the New World, having determined to extend all continued stories in the regular weekly issue, announces his intention of giving the whole series of the new works—by their popular authors, Dickens, Lever, Ainsworth and Lover—in one Extra Number, immediately on the arrival of the English steamer, and continue to do the same each month hereafter—thus furnishing the latest productions of these authors in advance of every other establishment in this country, and at a price which will not fail to meet the public approval. The following are the Titles of the Novels, the first numbers of which appeared in London on the 1st of January, 1843 and will be re-issued in the Extra New World, in 24 hours after their receipt by the Steamer:

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT. A TALE OF ENGLISH LIFE AND MANNERS. BY CHARLES DICKENS. Author of "American Notes," "Barnaby Rudge," "Nicholas Nickleby," &c.

TOM BURKE OF "OURS,"

FORMING THE 2d VOLUME OF OUR "MESS," BY CHARLES LEVER, ESQ. Author of "Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hinton," &c.

MR. LOVER'S NEW WORK, £. S. D.

OR, ACCOUNTS OF IRISH HEIRS. Furnished to the public, Monthly, by SAMUEL LOVER, Accountant for Irish Inheritance.

WINDSOR CASTLE,

OR, THE MISTRESS OF THE CASTLE. BY H. H. HATHORNE. Author of "The Miser's Daughter," "Guy Fawkes," "Tower of London," &c.

THE ADVENTURES OF ARTHUR O'LEARY.

BY CHARLES LEVER, ESQ. Author of "Our Mess," "Charles O'Malley," &c. &c.

As this edition will be issued in a beautiful octavo form, at one-fourth the cost of any other, we justly anticipate a very large sale; therefore we solicit of our Agents, and others, immediate orders. This will be the 1st and best American edition.

TERMS.—12 1/2 cents single—\$4 per 100. Postmasters, and others, who will procure five subscribers for one year, and remit the amount (\$5) free of postage, shall receive a sixth copy gratis.)

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by Auction, on the 15th day of April next, if not previously disposed of by private Sale, the House and Lot, together with an excellent Barn, in the rear of Mr. John Brown, in Water Street, owned by Pat. O'Neal.

There is also a Wharf attached to the above Premises.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. P. O'Neal, or the Subscriber.

J. W. STREET.

St. Andrews 15, Feb. 1843.—7.

Boat Building.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he continues to build Boats at his establishment in St. Andrews, and is prepared to execute orders for Boats of any description.

LIFE BOATS can be built by him, which will answer all the purposes of common Ship boats and possess at the same time the qualities of the most improved life-boats.

Two Apprentices Wanted.

J. S. ROBERTS.

Feb. 17, 1842.

New-Brunswick CLOTH & FANCY STORE.

JOHN IRWIN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that in order to make room for his SPRING Supplies he has commenced

SELLING OF AT COST, the residue of his Winter Stock, for CASH.

St. Andrews, March 16, 1843.—11th.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Saint Andrews, 1st MARCH, 1843.

A	Adair Robert	Kings Bl A	L
B	Aitchison Robert	Long John	
C	Ash John	Loughran John	
D	Andrews Miss	M	
E	Aymer Daniel	McGary Edward	
F		St. J. 2	
G	Biches Capt D M 2	"Farland Mary Jane	
H	Barclay Mrs Mary 2	"Sty Dr 2	
I	Brothers Patrick	"Donald John	
J	Brown Capt John 2	"Shane Patrick	
K	Brown Joseph P 2	"Master A D	
L	Burlett Samuel	"Leary Henry	
M		"Ketting Richard	
N	Collins John	"Geon John	
O	Cunningham William	"Donald Alice Jane	
P	Coster George	"Elroy Bridget	
Q	Cook Elizabeth	"McLoney James	
R	Cody Bartholomew	"Murphy Thomas	
S		"Murphy James	
T	Donnelly Francis	"Murphy Bridget	
U	Daly Patrick	"Hewitt John	
V	Dougherty Mrs	"Megan Charles	
W	Dickson Miss Mary Ann	"Megan Thomas	
X	Dixey Simon	"Mickey Bridget	
Y	Douglas Michael	"O'Brien Daniel	
Z	Dougherty Mary Ann	"O'Neil T	
	Dumphy Edward J	"O'Neil Richard	
	Duncan's Isabella		
		P	
		Pre Elizabeth	
		Peterson Margaret	
		Pierce Phoebe	
		Phelous Hugh	
		R	
		Russell Mrs Margaret	
		Robins William	
		Robins John	
		Robinson Andrew	
		Rickett Mary	
		S	
		Snell Edward	
		Scott Joseph	
		Stann Alexander	
		Stann John	
		Stewart Mrs Alice	
		Stanton Patrick	
		Smith Sarah	
		Steele George	
		Steele Mrs James	
		Sperry William	
		Sheldon John	
		Smith Nathan	
		T	
		Tucker Michael	
		Thompson William	
		Thompson Rev A D	
		Tuft Benjamin	
		W	
		Wallace Miss Thelie	
		Waycott Henry	
		Woods Sarah	
		Watson George	
		Ward Charles	
		Widdie Heny	

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A Vessel of 200 to 250 Tons Register, to carry a cargo of Deals to Britain. The vessel to be loaded from the Subscriber's Wharf, with despatch.

Apply to WM. BARCOCK & SON, January 13, 1843, 12

FOR SALE

400,000 FEET of Pine BOARDS

PLANK, and Scantling suitable for the West India Market, with long Shingles for small stowage.

The Lumber can be shipped from our wharf free of ice, as fast as the vessel can load.

For price and terms apply to WM. BARCOCK & SON, January 13, 1843.

TO LET.

THAT neat and commodious Cottage, the residence of D. W. Jack Esq. the terms of which are recently agreed upon, and the house has undergone a thorough repair. For particulars apply to F. A. BARCOCK, St. Andrews, Feb. 1, 1843.

Advertisements omitted this week will be inserted in omnibus.



SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 22nd day of APRIL 1843, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the Court House in Saint Andrews,

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of SAMUEL WALLACE, to that Property or certain tract or parcel of LAND, with the Buildings thereon, in the Parish of Saint George, known by the name of the *Baldwin Farm* bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Land owned and occupied by Peter Dewar; towards the South, by Land owned and occupied by Hugh McCallum; towards the West, by the River Maguadavic; and extending back, towards the East, 110 chains, or thereabouts, to Lands occupied by Thomas Ferguson, containing 125 Acres, more or less; seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against Samuel Wallace, endorsed to levy £166 8s, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, Oct. 3, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 10th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. of the same day, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of GEORGE McCULLOCH, of in and to that certain Lot, piece or parcel of ground, marked as Lot No. 2, in the division of Water Lots, in Block letter D, Morris' division in the Town Plat of St. Andrews, fronting on Water Street, being 41 feet 4 inches in breadth, and 150 feet in length, together with the House, and out buildings &c. The said Land and Premises having been taken under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court in favor of James W. Street, Esq. endorsed to levy £250, with interest &c. and also, under another execution in favor of Samuel Wheeler Esq. endorsed to levy £50, with interest, &c.

THOMAS JONES,
SHERIFF OF CHARLOTTE.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, 29th Nov 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, the 10th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, of the same day at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, and Estate of JOSIAH TRUE, of in and to the following described, Two Lots of Land, and Premises, situate in the Parish of St. George, on the old Frederickton Road, being Nos 10 and 11, according to the original survey and plan, containing one hundred Acres each;

Also, of in and to, Three hundred Acres, situate at the same place, with the House &c. being the Farm and Premises in the occupation of the said Josiah True, and originally granted to him by the Crown, by letters patent. The said Lands and Premises having been taken under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favor of James W. Chandler, Esq. endorsed to levy £736 9s, with interest, Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, 29th Nov. 1842.

To be sold under a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued at the suit of the Queen against JOSEPH PRATT and WARREN CUNDY, to raise £97 12s, besides Sheriff's fees, &c. on SATURDAY the 8th day of JULY, at public auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. & 4 o'clock p.m. of the same day.

The first, situated in the Parish of Saint George, containing 145 Acres, crosses the Bonny brook, and is bounded by grants to James Pratt and Warren Cundy, and was owned by the said Joseph Pratt on the 20th June 1838.

The second, is also situated in the Parish of St. George contains 299 Acres, is bounded by the Maguadavic river, and by lots granted to Samuel Bliss, Esq. in the Clarence Hill Settlement, was granted to the said Joseph Pratt in 1838, and was owned by him, on the 17th day of October, 1840.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, 21st Dec. 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 8th day of JULY next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. of the same day, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property and Demand of JOSEPH PRATT, of in and to all that certain Lot of Land situate at the Upper Falls of the river Maguadavic, in the Parish of St. George, being on the West side of the said river, being a small good Lot, bounded as follows, that is to say, on the Western side, a Public road or highway, leading from the said Upper Falls to the old Frederickton

road; on the South by a line running due East, from the South-east corner of Farm lot No. 7, on the North by the South line of Farm Lot No. 8, on the East by the said river Maguadavic; reserving a sufficient quantity of land through said lot, and running in a parallel direction with the said river, for the purpose of a public road or highway, between the Mills and the Boom, the said lot above described being the same on which the said Joseph Pratt now resides. The said lands and premises have been taken under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favor of Michael Hare for £83 11 2 with Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, 21st Dec. 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 8th day of JULY next, at the Court House, in St. Andrews, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. of the same day.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Claim of JAMES LOCKWOOD and GEORGE LOCKWOOD, to the following tracts to land viz:—
200 Acres on the Western side of the river Digdegwash, between lands granted to the Hon. James Allenshaw and Capt. Angus D. McMaster, being the same conveyed by John Campbell to John Acheson.
Also, 50 acres in the Parish of Saint Patrick, being the same which was conveyed by John Carson to John Acheson.

The same having been seized to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Thomas Crowthers against James Lockwood and George Lockwood—endorsed to levy £1605 15s 1d, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, Dec. 23, 1842.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in St. Andrews, on SATURDAY the 23rd day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. of the same day.

ALL the Right Title, Interest, Estate, Claim, Property, and Demand of ALEXANDER WATSON, of in and to that House, or building formerly occupied by E. McIver, and now in the possession of Charles Kennedy, and George Gunnison, with the land and privileges thereunto belonging situated in King Street, in the Town plat of St. Andrews. The said land and premises having been taken under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favour of Richard Hastock Esq. endorsed to levy £39 3s 2d, with Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
1st March 1843.

To be sold at public auction, at the Court House in Saint Andrews, on SATURDAY the 7th day of OCTOBER next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of the same day.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, Claim and Demand of DAVID WOODCOCK jun. to an undivided moiety, or half part of the land, buildings, and privileges, thereto belonging, situated at St. David, in the County of Charlotte, and conveyed to him by David Woodcock senr., known and distinguished as part of lot No. 103 in the Penobscot Grant, containing in the whole 30 acres more or less. The said lands and premises, having been taken under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of the Rev. John Dunn, endorsed to levy £98 6s. 10d. besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, March 23, 1843.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers request all Persons who have not already handed in their accounts against the Estate of James Kerr, deceased, to leave the same at the office of John McKean duly attested on or before the 1st day of March next. That they may be examined with the Books of the deceased.

WILLIAM KERR,
JOHN McKEAN,
THOMAS TURNER, Trustees.

January 26, 1843.—44.

Jamaica Rum.

Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber. Pure Jamaica Rum.

JAMES W. STREET.

February 7, 1843.

TO LET.

A Coopers Shop on the Subscribers Wharf. Possessions given the 1st May next. The shop is in good order, and the rent will be reasonable.

THOMAS WYER.

Genuine Medicines.

For sale by Dr. W. C. McStay St Andrews.

HEADACHE.

CERTAIN CURE FOR NICK HEADACHE, which has been used in families every member of which has had headache from infancy as a congenital family complaint, and has cured

effectually in every instance yet known, amounting to many hundreds. It is not unpleasant to the taste, and does not prevent the daily avocations of one using it; it must be preserved in, and the cure is gradual, but certain and permanent. Instances are constantly multiplying where this distressing complaint is completely relieved and cured although of years standing, by the use of Dr. Sphor's celebrated remedy. One decided preference is its pleasantness, living none of the nauseating effect of common drugs.

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given direction for his agent to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with, and even cured by it. He hopes also that this may secure its great benefits to the distressed sufferers who are labouring under headache.

E. Schott, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor,
COMSTOCK & CO.,
71 Maiden Lane, New York.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease. We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty, so that any one doubting may learn these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. James G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were Rheumatism, and contracted cords & aches. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the Indian Vegetable Elixer internally, and Herce Nerve and Bone Liniment externally. Sold only by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York.

\$100 REWARD.

ONE Hundred Dollars Reward has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of Hays' Liniment for the Piles without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof is wanting to be had, and it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly every case.

(Generally,) in the following complaints: For the Piles, Hemorrhoids, Itchiness of the anus, Rectally in children, Eruptions of the legs, Swelling of the legs, or other languid parts, however obstinate or long standing, Pains in the back, Pains in the arms, Pains in the legs, Pains in the chest, Pains in the stomach, Pains in the head, Pains in the joints, Pains in the muscles, Pains in the nerves, Pains in the bones, Pains in the skin, Pains in the hair, Pains in the eyes, Pains in the ears, Pains in the nose, Pains in the throat, Pains in the lungs, Pains in the liver, Pains in the spleen, Pains in the pancreas, Pains in the gall bladder, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the rectum, Pains in the anus, Pains in the perineum, Pains in the scrotum, Pains in the testicles, Pains in the epididymis, Pains in the vas deferens, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the kidneys, Pains in the ureters, Pains in the bladder, Pains in the uterus, Pains in the vagina, Pains in the