



REFUL RECOVERY OF HAIR
er 18, 25, and 26 years loss.

attestations, (selected from number
received during the last 40 years)
of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR
Oil, the originals of which may be
Proprietors.

ROWLAND AND SON, 20, MATTON
GARDEN, LONDON.
HURST, HURST, COVENT GARDEN
February 16, 1892

being to you the following corroborative
evidence of your Macassar Oil, if you
it public it will be of any service, I
myself but returning in a very small
great obligation I feel I am under to
it be most happy during my stay in
any of your Gentlemen who may feel
the need of the following:—In the
went to India, and shortly after my
my hair fell off in considerable quan-
I soon became entirely bald. In
I remained until my arrival last year
and at Boston was induced by reading
advertisements to make trial of your
oil. I confess with but little
After the use of one bottle, I
noticed my hair began to grow, and
I have now the pleasure to inform
exaggeration or vanity, that I can
a head of hair as any one need to

I am, Gentlemen,
Your grateful servant,
A. MACKENZIE
I take the liberty of addressing
you for the great benefit I have re-
ceived from your truly valuable Macassar Oil,
the misfortune to lose my hair at the
age of twenty, in consequence of a
fever, induced, at the instance of a
very short space of time, my
hair was entirely bald. I am now
thick and strong hair. I am now
could scarcely have expected
having worn a wig for five and
of my life, I should now be without
it. I think it but justice
and the public to truly state
of my hair, and I am sure
my full permission to make this
to refer any one to me for proof
of this invaluable discovery.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient and devoted servant,
W. C. FRIDLAUF.

March 21, 1892.
Having directed to Mr. Oldroyd, Mer-
chant, from a friend at Naples,
dated May 6, 1892.
Your attention to the following:
The 4th Regiment of the Em-
perial Majesty the Em-
peror, aged 44 years, has been
of 18. He was recommended
and Macassar Oil, by a Gen-
eral, who has been in the
of some of the last years
England, and preserved an ap-
pearance, which you are at
particulars, which you are at
as you may think proper
to write, and I am sure
though I confess, but I am
we had eighteen years.
before any effect was per-
ceptible; at the age of
he had grown to the hair
and now very thick. I
shaved once a week, and
constantly using the Oil,
the result is, that I have
my hair, being quite re-
newed and great in quantity as when I
of age.

am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
C. P. DRIFFIELD
Brighton, April 19, 1892.

ROWLAND'S
MACASSAR OIL,
is acknowledged to be the only
artificially produced and restores hair,
cures itching humors, and Ex-
tends the growth of the hair, and
dandruff, and renders it de-
cay, early, and glossy.
tremendous pernicious compound is
MACASSAR OIL. To ensure
that the bottle is enclosed in
an engraving of the work, which
are engraved "ROW-
LAND'S MACASSAR OIL" in two lines.
more the genuine article, see
Rowland's Macassar Oil, I am
of the envelope, and I am
sincerely 20,000 letters, without
any.

Family Bottles, (equal to four
double that size, 100 per bot-
tles) and Chemist throughout
the world.

lopemakers.

Wm. Walker.
me retailing MOLASSES,
PORK,
Candles,
strong TEA,
in half and quarter boxes,
Boxes, half boxes, and
ROBERT WALTON.

VOLUME II

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

NUMBER 19

Price, 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1844.

[15s. sent by Mail.]

AGRICULTURE.

Cultivation of Hemp.

THE SELECTION OF SEED AND SOWING.

The proper time for sowing hemp seed is, according to the climate, from March to June. As frost will destroy the young hemp plants, it should be sown when frost is fairly out of the ground.

After numerous experiments, it has been ascertained that the earliest sowing produced the best hemp—it being tall and of flexible fibres. Therefore, it might be ventured to sow hemp seed earlier than above stated; always, however, keeping a sufficient quantity of seed in reserve, to be used in case of accident.

For caution's sake, a farmer, who has more than one hemp field, should divide his land into several lots, sowing them successively from week to week. By so doing, he will escape the danger of a total failure, sometimes occasioned by frost or dryness.

At some places in France, in order to avoid the accumulation of different work at one and the same time, peas, beans, &c., are sown between the hemp. This is usually represented as an important convenience; as, by the time the crop of the one is gathered, the other makes its appearance above the ground.

Good hemp seed should be coarse, heavy in weight, and of a darkish gray color, with small white streaks. Light seed of a whitish appearance is unfit for sowing. Always before sowing, an experiment should be made with the seed, by mixing some of it with moist earth, and letting it germinate.

The good success of the hemp crop depends much on the selection of the seed. It should always be kept in mind, that seed from one and the same field can only be used for two years on the same spot.—In the third year it overgrows, and produces poor, branching, worthless hemp. It is advisable to procure seed for that purpose from other places—particularly from some distance.

The best hemp in Brittany is raised from seed brought from Russia. In the vicinity of Anjou, they procure seed from the Dauphine, and the Dauphine gets its seed from Piedmont and Naples.

That hemp seed will overgrow in one and the same soil, is a fact of which every hemp grower must be aware. A failure is often the consequence of neglecting to change the seed. Seed which is overgrown in one place gives generally a remarkably good crop in another place. Overgrown Russian seed, exported from Riga, and which probably had been sold as unfit for sowing again, is considered the best in Anjou.

The quantity of seed required for a certain tract of land depends on the purpose and the fabric for which it is intended to be used. A good crop of hemp requires from 7 to 8 zetwerk of seed, (a zetwerk being a measure of about 254 gillons in measure.) A loose and sandy soil requires more than one which is moist and rich.

If it is desired to obtain tall and thin hemp, it is necessary for the seed to be sown very thick; then the stems will grow tall to such a degree as to be fit for the spinning wheel. In this case, from 30 to 40, and even 45 zetwerk of seed are required for every three acres of land. In the Dauphine, where the most hemp is cultivated for the manufacture of white linen, 40 pounds of seed are taken per acre.

Thinly sown hemp seed will branch very much in its growth, the stems getting strong and thick and producing an abundance of seed. The hemp from such plants is coarse and strong, and is only suitable for the manufacture of cables and the coarsest kind of weaving. In general, seed should be procured from the shortest kind of hemp, which can be obtained from any place in Anjou and Brittany. Of such seed, only 3 or 4 zetwerk to a hector of land is requisite, which is equal to 12 or 15 zetwerk to 3 acres. This produces very good hemp for cables and coarse linen.

When hemp seed is sown for the purpose of raising seed less seed (as above described) is required for the same quantity of land—12 zetwerk to 3 acres would be sufficient. In the course of growth, the weaker plants should be pulled up by the roots, leaving a space of 8 or 10 inches and more between the remainder, which then will be more exposed to the influence of the sun, increasing in branches and producing more seed. The hemp from such plants may be used for the manufacture of cables. This is the method to procure good seed.

It is known that at different parts of England, and in America, salt is mixed with the seed, to accelerate the germination and growth of the plants; but it serves only to scatter the more the seed.

After the sowing of the hemp seed, it should immediately be covered by light loose earth. In the ordinary way, it cannot be a weed that many grains are left uncovered on the ground; but it may be observed that these, generally, will commence to sprout, and to vegetate sooner than those deeply covered. For that reason, it is sufficient to

cover the seed, to the thickness of half an inch, which is usually done by a light rake, or with a light hither bush.

In some places it proved successful to cover the seed with small light chips, new straw, or small twigs; thus keeping it in a loose and fresh situation and protecting the young growing plants. In France, a layer of rotten dirt is spread over the seed for the same purpose. All these customs, however, are at the best of no great account, if we look upon the good success attained in Italy.

As soon as the sowing is done, staffs with flags and other fixtures should be set up at the most conspicuous parts of the field, so as to frighten and scare away birds, mice, and other vermin, which destroy the seed. The discharge of a gun, at proper intervals, has also a good effect.

To persons not acquainted with the Russian mode of measurement, this expression may appear ambiguous: from 40 to 45 pounds of seed per acre, will be about the quantity here described.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, April 11.
Mr. Brown, from the Finance Committee, submitted a further Report, as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration the several matters to them referred relating to the Finance of the Province, Report:—

That from Documents which they have examined, it appears that at the commencement of the present Session, the Financial state of the Province stood as follows viz:—

Warrants bearing Interest, £20,235 9 4
Debentures and Interest, issued for Loans, Burd District, St. John, 16,096 0 0
De Savings' Bank, and Bank of New Brunswick, 27,912 7 6
Bye Road and other Appropriations for which warrants have not issued, 21,602 9 6
Total, £85,844 6 4

Bonds and Cash in hands of Treasurer and Depts., £32,503, 16 6
Bonds and Cash in hands of the Attorney and Receiver General, and T. Balie, Esquire, 34,723 47 4
Total, £67,227 12 10

Balance against the Province at the commencement of the present Session, £90,388 13 6

"On the 18th of March last, the Committee reported an estimate of the sum to be granted in Supply, and the probable Revenue of the current year:—In that estimate they set the demands on the Civil List against the probable income from Timber Duties & Land Sales:—The Interest payable on Warrants, and on the Loan, for the current year, against the one per cent. duty collected under the Loan Act;—and the charges against the Marine Hospital, Light House and Emigrant Funds, against the income of the same, respectively, estimating the Revenue of the current year arising from other sources, at £50,000.

The sums payable by Law, and not granted in Supply, this present Session, are:—
For the Master of the Rolls, £800
Judges' Travelling Charges, 250
Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits, 250
College Grant, 1100
Provincial Penitentiary, 800
Loan Instalment of £5000 sterling, 6000
Old Soldiers and Widows, 2000
Supreme Court Reports, 50
Militia Expenses, 300
Oat Mills, no sum was granted, 100
Allowance to Members of both Houses, 3200
Total, £14,850 0 0

Sums granted in Supply.
Ordinary Services, £14,300 0 0
Extraordinary Services, 17,427 10 0
Roads and Bridges, 5,302 10 0
Contingent Expenses of both Houses, including Postages, about 2,200 0 0
Total, £39,229 0 0

Amount payable by law and not granted in Supply, £14,850 0 0
Amount granted in Supply, £39,229 0 0
Total, £54,100 0 0

Amount expended on the estimate, £14,400 0 0

"Of the above, it should be observed that the sum of £2900 was not included in the estimate of the 13th of March last. The alarming disease in the Eastern part of the Province, caused an unexpected extra Grant of £1000; and £1900 more, not included in the estimate, is required to make up the dif-

ference between sterling and currency on the Loan instalment payable this year. The amount over granted in Supply should therefore be set down at £2140.

Mysteries.—We may be premature in giving publicity to the following—but as there is every reason to fear that the suspicious are too well founded, we shall do so, withholding for the present the name of the young woman who had caused such serious apprehensions for her safety. On Sunday afternoon last, a young woman residing in a private family, left the house toward Evening, without creating any suspicion of her intentions, or exhibiting any conduct to lead the family to suppose that anything unusual had taken place or was about to happen. The young woman however did not return during the Evening—and on the following day after making enquiries among the neighbours, words were sent to her parents in St. David, under the impression that she might come there. In course of the day however, a paper was found in her hand writing in the following words, "Oh my nervous hand will hardly allow me to write a few lines to my dear friends. All that is wanting to finish my trouble is a watery grave; a little courage will complete my plan."

All that screaming will please settle with my friends." "Sister W." A shawl which was identified as belonging to this unfortunate person, was discovered lying upon the Bank, near the Salmon Falls, and there is too good reason to fear that in an evil moment she had thrown herself from the rock, and met the "watery grave."

Miss W. was a young woman about 22 years of age, of an amiable disposition, and kindness of heart seldom surpassed—and no cause can be assigned for the rash act which has no doubt been committed.

P. S. Since the above was in type, the body of the female referred to—Miss Susan Walden—has been found a short distance below the Salmon Falls, Milltown.

An Inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above surmises.

Melancholy Occurrence.—It is with feelings of deep regret that we have to announce a melancholy occurrence which happened in Courtenay Bay, opposite the Penitentiary, on the afternoon of Thursday last, by which a promising youth has suddenly been deprived of life. It appears that Wm R. Marter, a son of T. P. Marter, Esq. of this city, went out on the afternoon of that day for the purpose of shooting wild fowls, and having succeeded in killing one in the water, he incautiously jumped in and swam out to get it, and when about reaching it, he was heard to give a shriek, and instantly sunk. Owing to the coldness of the water, it is supposed that he was seized with the cramp, and so suddenly did he disappear that no assistance could be rendered. Some time after, the body was found, and conveyed to the residence of his agonized parents, whom he had left but a few hours before in all the health and buoyancy of youth.

We learn from the Chronicle that Mr. Marter was in the 19th year of his age. He was a student of Medicine under the Professional Instruction of Dr. R. & W. Bayard, and the correctness of his conduct, his assiduity to his studies, and his gentle and engaging manners endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances.—New Brunswick, 25th April.

Accident to the Steamer New Brunswick.—Yesterday afternoon, as the steamer New Brunswick was coming through the Narrows above Indian Town, she overtook a raft, and in attempting to pass between it and the shore, her paddle-wheel came in contact with the rock at Robertson's Point. She afterwards came through the Narrows, and is now lying on the flats at Carleton. It is thought she has received no material injury.—Ibid.

We regret to observe that the Scarlet Fever is still raging in this and the neighbouring Province. If parents of families were to administer Sulphur in Molasses five or six times, when any complaint of a contagious nature is abroad, its purifying effects upon the blood would prevent very frequently their children catching the disease; and at all events it would render the disorder less virulent when caught.—Fredericton Sentinel.

H. M. Troop Ship Apollo, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last in 20 days from Jamaica, with the second battalion of the 60th Regiment, (the King's Royal Rifle Corps.) The Apollo is bound to Quebec, whither she will proceed on the opening of the St. Lawrence, as will also the Troop Ship Resistance, which recently arrived at Halifax from Cork, with drafts for the regiments in Canada.

The Bank Robbery at Annapolis.—The Halifax Nova Scotian states that the iron chest recently robbed from the Branch Bank, about going into operation at Annapolis, has been found buried by the road side in Clements.—All the cash, amounting to about £250, was gone, except one dollar, but the notes and papers were recovered.

Rewards of Merit.—Sam, said one little urchin to the other, the other day, "Sam, does your school-master ever give you any rewards of merit?"

"I suppose he does," was the rejoinder.—"He gives me a lickin' regularly every day, and says I merits too!"

Absence of Mind.—In a state of mental absence, a young man demanded the hand of a young lady, and only perceived his error when he got her father's foot.

Tom Dibden had a cottage near Box hill, to which, after his theatrical labours, he was delighted to retire. One stormy night, after Mr. and Mrs. Dibden had been in bed some time, Mrs. D. being kept awake by the violence of the weather, aroused her husband, exclaiming, "Tom! Tom! get up! 'What for?' said he—'Don't you hear how very bad the wind is?' 'Is it?' replied Dibden, half asleep; but could not help punning. 'Put a peppermint lozenge out of the window, my dear. It is the best thing in the world for the wind."

Notice in Bankruptcy.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.
IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
In the matter of Thomas Algar, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of this Province of New Brunswick, made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, Thomas Algar, of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Tailor, hath been duly declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me, the undersigned, to be kept in custody, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Samuel H. Whitlock of Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 9th day of May next, all such sum or sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same to the said Assignee, on or before the said 9th day of May next, and I do further require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 9th day of May next, all such sum or sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same to the said Assignee, on or before the said 9th day of May next, and I do further require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 9th day of May next, all such sum or sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same to the said 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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Texas and the United States.—Public meetings continue to be held in various parts of the United States, against the annexation of Texas, which, together with the warnings given by Mexico, have placed President Tyler in a very awkward position. That the latter country will declare war against the United States the moment the treaty is concluded with Texas, is evident from the following letter, written by the Mexican Minister at Washington, to Mr. Upshur, in November last:

"On sanction being given by the Executive of the Union to the incorporation of Texas into the United States, he will consider his mission ended; seeing that, as the Secretary of State will have learned, the Mexican Government is resolved to declare war as soon as it receives information of such an act."

Blowing up a Vessel under sail.—The Baltimore States says that it is the intention of Mr. Cull, the celebrated operator in submarine explosions, shortly to attempt the grand experiment of exploding a vessel while under full sail, as she approaches the Navy Yard at Washington.

The Portland American says that Gen. Fessenden, appeared before the district court and moved that a colored gentleman from Boston, who was with him, be admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law in the courts of Maine. The motion was made under the new law, which makes all citizens of good moral character eligible to admission. The court refused the motion on the ground that the candidate was not in fact a citizen. A successful application will probably be made at the October term, adds the American.

The Wheat and Rye crops in the Western States are represented as looking very luxuriant, and promise great abundance. An Ohio paper says:—"The whole crop of the country looks remarkably well this spring. There was a large quantity put in last fall, and, if the present prospect is not blighted, there will be an immense surplus this season for exportation."

"We learn from Washington," says the N. Y. True Sun, "and from a source entitled to the fullest credit, that Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, aided by Mr. Archer, of the Senate, has prevailed upon Mr. Calhoun to dispatch a special messenger to Mexico, with a proposition for the consent of Mexico to the ratification of the treaty for the annexation of Texas; the effect will be to delay any action upon the treaty in the Senate until the return of the messenger, of course to defeat the ratification during the present session of Congress, and in all probability altogether, because the British Minister who is believed to be fully authorized to act for his government, is exerting himself to make a treaty with Texas, on better terms than the United States offer. It is thought that the concession to opposition will be fatal to treaty."

Yankee Enterprise.—A letter in the Boston Traveller, from St. Augustine, Florida, relates the following:

Four men, whomakers, from Stoneham, near Boston, after having bent over the lapstone till they required relaxation, and after a rough exercise, sailed from Georgetown, S. C. in the fall, prepared to spend the winter in hunting. One of them has previously passed several winters there very successfully. They bring with them their bedding, cooking utensils and every thing needed for their comfort or the success of the expedition. They hire a cotton flat of some planter, build a sort of temporary cabin upon it, with berths and other accommodations, and when well rigged, push their way up the various inlets and bays, the favorite haunts of the wild game. They take their rest at night, and in the morning put out in a skiff, running into the bough houses of some of the plantations, along the shores; and from this concealed position they shoot the ducks as they return from the rice plantations. The ducks have regular paths which they travel, and leave the rice grounds at about the same hour every morning. In this way they are sure to secure a respectable number with little trouble. They also take a kind of striped bass in the bays, which sells at a much higher price than the common bass. They hunt the other too with some success. They have an agent in Charleston, S. C. to whom they send their fish and game, twice a week by steamboat, where it always commands a good price. These shrewd Yankees thus have the opportunity of spending the winter in a warm climate; they assume an employment well calculated to improve their health, and are able to return home in ample season for the spring business.

The same letter says, there is not a sweet orange grown in St. Augustine; and I have seen none but a few Havana oranges brought from Charleston. Previous to 1835, this city was, as it were, embosomed in orange groves, and the sales of the rich fruit formed a principal source of revenue. It is estimated that in good seasons upwards of four millions of oranges were shipped for market. The rich had large groves, and every inhabitant with a foot of land had his orange tree. On the 5th of February, 1835, a very severe frost destroyed every tree; and no orange culture has been able to make them flourish since. Some individuals still flatter themselves that the trees now coming forward will produce fruit; but they are attacked by an insect, equally as destructive as the frost. This insect is so small as scarcely to be visible to the naked eye, and no means can be found of destroying it.

Shot.—An American sailor killed and great excitement.

The New Orleans Bee contains Havana dates to the 10th inst.

There was a serial report that more than a hundred negroes had been shot at Matanzas, for having taken part in the late insur-

rection. A large number of prisoners were still in confinement at Havana. The subjoined letter from our correspondent furnishes the principal items of news.

Havana, April 10th, 1844.
A man from the American brig Mary Pennell, from New York, was shot yesterday, by the sentinel at the wharf, for not obeying immediately his order to take away the boat from that place. The name of the murdered seaman was Michael Murphy, a naturalized citizen, aged 22 years. The Mary Pennell, Merryman, master, belonged to Portland, Me. and arrived at Havana on the 7th inst. from New York. The outrage was committed in the presence of hundreds of spectators of all nations, who denounced it as the foulest deed they ever witnessed.

In less than half an hour after it was committed every foreign vessel in port had its colors at half-mast, and the same mark of indignation was repeated the next day.

We are pleased to see that the Captain General promptly arrested the authors of this outrage, and that upon the representations of the American Consul the whole affair should undergo a legal investigation.

Montreal Election.—We learn from the Albany Advertiser, that this Election has terminated, Mr. Molson, the Government candidate, having entered a protest, resigned, any further contest, and intended to petition against the return of Mr. Drummond.—*Boston Advertiser, April 24.*

We are sorry to have to state, though we think it will surprise none of our readers, that the infamous mob of the Ex-Members and their friends to the passions and prejudices of labourers on the Lacine and other works have been attended with the most dangerous consequences. When the rumour of their intention to enter the city of Montreal and carry the election by force was first hinted abroad, they were distinctly warned that if they quitted their work for any such purpose, they would not be employed again. It was obviously the duty of the Board of Works to keep within the bounds of order, so far as in their power, the persons in their employment, and to prevent their being a terror and a pest to a peaceable community. If a Government cannot keep order among its own workmen, and prevent their intrusion into its capital, for the purpose of dictating the return of its representative, it would seem to afford but a slender security against entire anarchy.

Accordingly, every effort was made short of downright coercion to keep these men to their duty. Our readers are aware that the first indication of the bad spirit which prevailed, was shown in the breaking down of the coffee dam, and the searches for arms on Monday night; and that on Tuesday morning the men, on a given signal, simultaneously struck work, and in the face of their employers, poured into Montreal; and what they did there we need not repeat.

Elated with their exploit, and fully persuaded that they had now done sufficient to demonstrate their power to set the Government at defiance, and dictate what terms they pleased, they returned to their work as if nothing particular had happened, and to their immeasurable surprise and indignation were told, that having quitted their work in violation of the terms of their engagement, they could not according to the rules of the Board of Works, of which they had ample notice, be employed again. This was great reverse to men who had just been led to believe that they had achieved an exploit by which they had become practically masters of the Government and of the whole country. In the course of the week, no employment and no wages being forthcoming, their discontent grew deeper, and threats were heard, that if they were not taken into employment again, they would destroy the locks of the docks, by which the whole trade of the country would be brought to a standstill. It was understood that preparations for that purpose were in actual progress, when a strong military force, consisting of several companies of the 43d and 89th Regiments, and of Captain Jones' troop of Light Dragoons, was dispatched for Lachine, and guards having been placed on the locks, the mischief has so far been averted.

Under the presence of a military force all is quiet so far, but the calm, we fear, cannot be of long duration. With the habits of this class of people, who are precisely similar to the class called "navvies" in England, it can scarcely be expected that they will disperse in search of agricultural employment, and indeed they have not the means of moving themselves and families. On the other hand, it is as little likely that a thousand families will starve in peace. The determination to help themselves is, we understand, very openly avowed, and threats of an alarming nature are current.—*Montreal Gazette, April 23.*

An Atrocious act of Barbarity has been brought to light in Lisbon. A young lady the daughter of the late Admiral Ross, who commanded the squadron of Don Miguel, was discovered imprisoned in a private dwelling house, in which she had been kept in solitary confinement for nearly two years. A magistrate of the district, on being informed of the circumstance, summoned the mother of the imprisoned girl to appear before him. She came accompanied by a son and two daughters. The magistrate inquired if she had another daughter. She replied, after some hesitation, that she had another but that the girl was an idiot. The subterfuge proceeding to the place of the girl's confinement, accompanied very reluctantly by the mother. He found a young woman, about twenty-two years of age, shut up in a room on the ground floor, the windows of which were secured by iron bars. The girl was lying on a straw bed, without clothes or

other covering than a shawl. On being interrogated, she said she had been put in confinement by her stepmother two years previously; she was frequently beaten by her and she showed the marks of violence on her body caused by severe beating the day before. The minister of justice being informed of the circumstances, gave orders to have the unfortunate girl removed to a hospital, and instructed the magistrate to institute criminal proceedings against the inhuman stepmother.

(From the Cape Town Gazette.)
Most Important.—*Abolition of the Port Dues.*—We are happy to announce to the Shipping Interests all over the world, that the Port, Anchorage, and Light House Dues, or any other description of Port Charges whatever, in any Port of this Colony, in respect of all vessels, whether British or Foreign, are from this day abolished.

In addition to the announcement we have given above of the abolition of Port Dues, we are happy to be able to communicate to our Commercial friends, that an order of the Queen in council has been passed, for removing the prohibitions which have existed since 1832, in respect of the importations of Foreign Oil, Beef, Pork, and Fish, which will be now admissible at the undermentioned moderate scale of duties, viz:—

Meat, salted or cured, of all sorts, not being the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, the rate 3s.

Meat, salted or cured of all sorts, being the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, the rate 1s. 3d.

Oil, spermaceti, of foreign fishing, the ton, imperial measure, 27 10s.
Fish, dried or salted, and fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, foreign fishing or taking, for every £100 of the value thereof, 2s. 12d.

It is impossible to overrate the favourable results which may be anticipated by the combined operation of these two measures, they will induce a great result of foreign Shipping, particularly American whalers, to our ports, and a wholesome check will be placed upon the prices of provisions for shipping at our ports, by the admission of foreign provisions at the moderate duties stated.

The Mail for England will close on Tuesday the 15th inst. at 3 p. m.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, May 8, 1844.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.
Director next week—Hon. T. W. W. W.

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 be over until next week.

Sims and Clark House.
Commissioner next week—Thomas Berry.

Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. KING, Esq., President.
Director next week—N. Marks.
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.	Apr. 18	Montreal.	April 26
Liverpool.	Apr. 19	Quebec.	April 26
Edinburgh.	Apr. 16	Halifax.	April 26
Paris.	April 16	New York.	May 3
Toronto.	April 26	Boston.	May 4

Arrival of the Steamer



HIBERNIA.

The English mail was received here last evening bringing dates to the 19th ult.

European Intelligence.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times. LIVERPOOL, APRIL 19.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The death of Lord Abinger, on Sunday last, has proved one of the most striking events of the fortnight, not only from the large space which he filled in the public eye as an accomplished Judge, and, while at the bar, the most successful advocate of his day, but from the important legal movements contingent upon his decease. The late Chief Baron was great only as a Nisi Prius lawyer. As a statesman, his career was of the humblest. The son of a Jamaica wheelwright, attaining the highest judicial honours, a peerage, and becoming the founder of a great family, is a sight witnessed in few countries but England. It is not less creditable to the talents of the individual than to the genius of his adopted country.

Of course, Sir Frederick Pollock succeeds, by the etiquette of the profession, the

deceased Chief Baron; and a more admirable lawyer and excellent man it would be difficult to find—for, so he is esteemed by all classes and shades of politics. Sir William Follett, by the same rule, is promoted from the Solicitor to the Attorney-Generalship.

Parliament met after the Easter holidays on Monday, and the popular branch of the legislature has since been engaged in the consideration of a number of multifarious, but not very absorbing questions. On the first night little was done beyond moving for writs in places where new elections are rendered necessary by the late law changes.

The second night was devoted to subjects which elicited some discussion, though they possessed little interest. The remainder of the session is likely to be more than usually barren of interest, and an early adjournment is confidently anticipated. There will be a good deal of fighting on the Irish franchise and registration bill, upon which the popular party, with O'Connell at their head, look with great jealousy, as being calculated, they say, to curtail, instead of enlarging, the franchise. Sir Robert Peel's position this year is far more secure and elevated than it was at the corresponding period last year, when the sister country was almost in a blaze with the repeal mania. That has been put down—by what means we stop not to enquire;—the revenue is improving, the factory population is employed, and the country appears to be in a more sound and prosperous state than it has been for years past. The only thorn in the minister's path are the ten hours factory men and the Anti-Corn-Law League.

Rumours prevail that Sir James Graham is about to retire from the Home office, and a variety of causes are assigned; amongst others, the failure of the factory bill, which has given dissatisfaction to his colleagues, and impaired their strength; personal pique in being defeated the Lord Lieutenantcy of his native county, which has been bestowed upon the Earl of Londsdale, is alleged as amongst the causes. It is undeniable that Sir James is viewed with an unfriendly feeling by the principal parties in the state, and by their organs in the press.

The question of the imprisonment of Mr. O'Connell, which has been on the tapis for some time past, will, before the present week is out, receive a solution. We have given, under the head of "Ireland," the proceedings which will take place when the parties are brought up for judgment. Ministers it is said are determined to throw the great question into gaol. It is a bold stroke; whether it is a wise one, is foreign to the question. The only point of interest, at present, is, will the imprisonment commence with the passing of the sentence, and before the exceptions to the proceedings have been taken before a higher tribunal? The chief actor speaks of his "dungeon" and his "prison bars" as though he felt unmourning of them. If the Government do intend to incarcerate him, their interest certainly lies in doing it speedily, for Mr. O'Connell talks of coming over to England, and, if necessary, "dying" on the floor of the House of Commons, in opposition to the new Government measure relative to the franchise in Ireland.

The agitation in favour of a ten hours factory bill, has been carried on with great energy during the last few days, in the great manufacturing towns of Yorkshire.

The Revenue accounts made up the 31st inst. showing a gratifying state of progression in the national comforts. During the year, the increase on the Customs is £558,355;—on the quarter, £384,910. The Excise has increased during the year, £474,607; during the quarter, £285,316. The Income Tax during the year has produced £3,356,887, whereas Sir Robert Peel originally calculated it at three millions. The total increase on the year is nearly four millions and a half.

IRELAND.—*State Prosecutions.*—Monday being the first day of Easter Term, the vicinity of the courts of law was crowded by an expectant multitude, who were on the tip-toe of expectation to learn the sentence of the convicted conspirators in the late state trials. They were, however, disappointed. The court sat, the city and county grand juries were sworn, a few motions of no general interest were heard, and the court adjourned, without the name of O'Connell or his case being once mentioned throughout the day.

Out of Court, we learn that the Crown has served the convicted Repealers with a four-day rule, to appear for judgement, which is according to usual practice; and they, on the other hand, have served the Crown with a two-day rule of notice, to move for a new trial; this latter would expire on Wednesday but as the Court sit in error on that day, it would not come on until Thursday; and on Friday the Attorney General would be entitled to move for judgement, but whether he will do so when there is a pending motion for a new trial, remains to be seen.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The Repeal Association held a meeting in Dublin on the 12th inst., when a letter was read from Dr. M'Haile, Archbishop of Tuam, addressed to Mr. O'Connell expressive of the admiration which the writer entertained for the learned gentleman, and sympathy for his present position. Accompanying the letter was £115, contributed by the writer and his clergy.

Prince Albert returned from Germany last week. At the end of the present month the Duchess of Kent proposes to pay a visit to the King of the Belgians, from whence she will proceed to Paris and then to Germany.

New Law Appointments.—Sir Frederick Pollock has been made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the place of the late Lord Abinger; Sir William Follett is the new At-

torney General, and Mr. Thieser is the new Solicitor General.

The Morning Post states that the Queen has accepted the resignation of Lord Stuart de Rothsay, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. His Lordship is sixty-five years old, and he has spent forty-eight years in the diplomatic service. The rigorous climate of the Russian capital has proved too much for his health. The Hon. Mr. Bloomfield, Charge d'Affairs and first Secretary of the Embassy, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The intelligence brought by the Overland Mail from the East is of the most satisfactory character. Peace and tranquillity prevailed through the whole of the British possessions in India.—The affairs of Gwalior has been finally arranged to the satisfaction of the Governor General.

The accounts from China are also favourable.—universal peace reigns there.

The massacre of 3 Catholic Bishops, with 70 Christians at Corea, is confirmed.

Fare of the Unicorn.—The Halifax Morning Post contradicts, on authority, the statement which has found its way into several of the Colonial papers, that the fare of the steamer Unicorn had been reduced from 5 to £3. The price of carriage is the same as formerly.

The disease at Tracadie.—The Miramichi Gleaser says:—

We understand it is in contemplation to place all the unfortunate individuals labouring under this fearful and loathsome disease, on Shelburne Island. We do not think that a more eligible situation could be selected; it is sufficiently remote from the inhabited parts of the river—in an airy situation, and being isolated, all communication can easily be cut off with the main land, by a very small guard.—But before the Board of Health decide on such a step, they ought to ascertain whether the placing of these poor people there, will not have a tendency to militate against our trade, by preventing timid persons from visiting us, and subjecting vessels, clearing out at our port, to quarantine at other places. We know it would be exceedingly silly for persons to entertain any fears of contracting the disorder without direct communication and contact with the parties, but there are such persons in the world, and we know also it would be equally absurd to put vessels under quarantine that leave our port, because a number of deceased persons are placed on a remote island in our river; but we have before now seen as silly things done by Legislative bodies, and Governors in Council. The measure therefore ought calmly to be considered; and if there is the most remote fear to be apprehended that the trade will in any way be jeopardized, some other situation, if not so convenient or so eligible, ought to be selected. We throw out these hints, and hope they will have due weight with the proper authorities, whose duty as well as interest it is, to guard us from disease, and to protect our trade from sustaining any unnecessary injury by a hasty conclusion, or injudicious regulation.

From Newfoundland.—The steam packet North America, which sailed from hence on Friday the 19th inst. returned again on Saturday last, having made the voyage, including the stoppage at Newfoundland, in less than eight days. The North America was only 2 1/2 days on her passage to Saint John's, and made the passage back in 70 hours.

The business of the Legislature was drawing to a close. It was understood that the Bill for altering the Constitution of the Colony would not be passed during this Session.

The dwelling house of Mr. David Garland, at Harbour Grace was consumed by fire on Wednesday morning, the 3rd April about 6 o'clock. Melancholy to relate, out of seven persons who retired to rest on the preceding night, three fell a prey to the flames.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.—We are requested to intimate that the Annual Examination of the Pupils of the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville, will commence on Monday morning the 12th of May, be continued on Tuesday, and close on the evening of that day with public Declaration. And that the Officers of the Institution would be much pleased to see the parents of the pupils and other friends of Education present on the occasion.—*St. John Observer.*

A despatch from the Colonial Secretary has been received by the Governor General of Canada, directing the next session of the Parliament to be held at Montreal.—*Id.*

An Emperor.—The Galveston Gazette is strongly impressed with the belief that Santa Anna will possibly establish himself as emperor of Mexico, and maintain his authority by the army. He has been industriously engaged in this project since his last election.—The army it is said has long since been organized solely with a view to this grand result; the officers and leaders are all devoted to his interests, and their attachments, and preference are all in favour of a strong military government. Indeed it is said that intelligent Mexicans doubt whether any other form of government can be established with a prospect of permanency, with such a population as Mexico contains. This was the opinion when Iturbide was declared Emperor, but, although an able military chieftain, he had not the energy or capacity of putting down intrigues among his Generals. He was deposed and banished. Returning to Mexico, a Napoleon, he was arrested and shot. Santa Anna will manage his cards with more address, and will have no rivals near him.

Sue the 2d ed w ag and a their was u positio ed w On King l cock, cock l consu honest all wh ance. At l Thurs Pamel Thom At E in the; illness the late At S beth, el ker, of W COM

RE 5 h recently head of business HE 20 P) Flan with a offered proved St. A

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1150 Gall 200 Gall Winter For the us Camps B HOUSES. The Pa of this yes and tree f delivered a day of July 50 gallons een days of tract.

THO: JOHN St. Andr

ALL Pe ed, are here brought to t or before the penalty of t after that d

May 1, D Bra

The Subsc borque I 11 H 2 do. S 8 Chest 64 Regs 50 Boxes 6 Bids, and

April 30, ship

30000 feet and PLANK, bours, apply to St. Andrew

General, and Mr. Thieser is the new General.
The Morning Post states that the Queen has accepted the resignation of Lord Stuart de Cayre, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. His Lordship is sixty-five years of age, and has spent forty-eight years in diplomatic service. The rigorous climate of Russia has proved too much for his health. The Hon. Mr. Bloomfield, of Affairs and first Secretary of the Admiralty, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg.

AND CHINA.—The intelligence brought from the East is of the most satisfactory character. Peace and tranquillity have been restored to the whole of the Chinese Empire. The affairs of the Chinese Government are also favourable. The peace of China is also favourable. The peace of China is also favourable.

the Unicorn.—The Halifax Morning Post states that the state of the weather has found its way into several of the papers, that the fare of the steamer has been reduced from 5 to 43, and that the fare of the steamer has been reduced from 5 to 43.

use at Tracadie.—The Miramichi

stand it is in contemplation to remove it to a more convenient place. It is in contemplation to remove it to a more convenient place. It is in contemplation to remove it to a more convenient place. It is in contemplation to remove it to a more convenient place.

REMOVAL.
JOHN McKEAN,
AUCTIONEER & NOTARY PUBLIC,
HAS removed his Office to the Store recently occupied by J. B. BROWN, at the head of the Market Wharf, where he renders his services to the Public in the above business.

foundland.—The steam packet, which sailed from hence on the 10th inst. returned again on Saturday made the voyage, including at Newfoundland, in less than 10 days. The North America was on her passage to Saint John, and the passage back in 70 days.

as of the Legislature was drawn. It was understood that the Bill for the Constitution of the not be passed during this Session.

ACADEMY.—We are requested to the Annual Examination of the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville on Monday morning, 11th inst. to be continued on Tuesday, 12th inst. And that the Officers on would be much pleased to see of the pupils and other friends present on the occasion.—St.

from the Colonial Secretary has the Governor General of the the next session of the the held at Montreal.—16

—The Galveston Gazette is said with the belief that San Antonio establish himself as an emporium, and maintain his authority. He has been industriously engaged since his last election, and has long since been organized a view to this grand result. Leaders are all devoted to his personal attachments and preferences. It is said that intelligence is being gathered by the military, and that the military is being gathered by the military. It is said that the military is being gathered by the military.

DIED.
Suddenly, at Waverley, on Thursday last, the 24th inst., aged 64 years, MARY, the beloved wife of Mr. WILLIAM READING, leaving an aged partner, a large family of children, and a numerous circle of friends to mourn their severe bereavement. Mrs. Reading was universally esteemed for her amiable disposition—and her kind offices to the distressed will long be remembered.

On the 25th ult., at the residence of G. D. King Esq., Baring, Mr. Joseph Warren Haycock, in the 33rd year of his age.—Mr. Haycock had for many years been afflicted with consumption—he was much esteemed as an honest, upright, and conscientious man, by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At her residence in Prince Wm. street on Thursday morning last, very suddenly, Miss Pamela Hanford, second daughter of the late Thomas Hanford, Esq.

At Dorchester, on Thursday the 23d inst., in the 20th year of her age, after a lingering illness Caroline Clifford, second daughter of the late Marmaduke L. Backhouse Esq.

At Sheffield on the 22d ult. Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Barker, of that place in the 21st year of her age.

WM. McLEAN,
COMMISSIONER-MERCHANT,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

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

HE HAS ON CONSIGNMENT,
20 Pounds of various descriptions, Franklin, Cooking and Office Stoves, with a variety of other articles, which are offered for sale very low for Cash or approved credit.

St. Andrews, May 8, 1844.

REMOVAL.

JOHN McKEAN,

AUCTIONEER & NOTARY PUBLIC,

HAS removed his Office to the Store recently occupied by Mr. Wm. McLean, Market Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line of business.

May 8, 1844.

CANVAS, &c.

By "Brunswick," from Liverpool.

70 BOLS GOURICK CANVAS.

Said Twines &c.

For Sale by

J. & R. JARVIS,

May 8, 1844.

FOR SALE.

THREE several Lots of WOODLAND.

On Deer Island, for particulars and information apply at the Office of

R. M. ANDREWS.

1st May, 1844.

Contract For Oil.

THE undersigned Commissioners will receive tenders until Monday the 10th day of June next, at Noon, for supplying

1150 Gallons Pale Seal, and 200 Gallons Porpoise, or

Winter Strained Sperm, OIL,

For the use of the Machias Seal Island, Camps Bello, and Saint Andrews LIGHT HOUSES.

The Pale Seal, and Porpoise, Oil, to be of this year's catch, and the whole to be pure and free from Dregs & Sediment and to be delivered at this Port, on or before the 10th day of July next, in casks not exceeding 50 gallons each.—Payment will be made in cash days after the completion of the Contract.

THOS. WYER, } Commissioners,
JOHN WILSON, }
St. Andrews, April 29, 1844.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Weights or Measures which have not been assayed or stamped, are hereby notified that unless they are brought to the Subscribers for that purpose on or before the 10th inst. will be liable to the penalty of the law, which will be enforced after that date.

WM. McLEAN,
Clerk of the Market.

May 1, 1844.

Brandy, Loaf Sugar,

Tea &c.

The Subscriber has just received per the

brigantine Brunswick, from Liverpool:

11 HIDS best Cognac Brandy, and

Holands Gin,

2 do. Superior Old Port Wine,

8 Chests Congou Tea,

64 Kegs Best White Paint,

50 Boxes Y. Soap,

6 Boxes best Potatoes Starch,

2 Hds. Refined Sugar,

Bals. and 1-2 Bbls. Pot Barley.

J. W. STREET.

April 30, 1844.

Shipping Notice.

3000 lbs. Merchantable PINE BOARDS

and PLANK, piled on a Wharf, in this Harbour, apply to

WM. WHITLOCK.

St. Andrews, April 8, 1844.

STOLEN.

FROM the Subscriber on Monday the 22d inst. a Black Morocco Pocket Book, containing about 20 shillings in silver and coppers, and 12 Notes of Bank drawn by sundry persons on Grand Manan between November 1842, and April 1844, in favour of the Subscriber amounting to £80.—Also two Account Books.

The above was stolen from on board the "Schr. 'Pilgrim,'" of St. Andrews, while lying in Clam Cove, Deer Islands; any person giving such information as will lead to the detection of the thief, or recovery of the Property, will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN O'GRADY.

St. Andrews, April 30, 1844.

TO LET,

FROM the 1st day of May next, that well known Cottage occupied by Mr. Robert Ker, with an excellent Barn and Outhouses, a good Garden, and Well of water. The Rent will be moderate.

THOS. WYER.

April 23, 1844.

NEW STORE, AT ROBBINSON'S ME.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews, and vicinity that he has opened a General Provision Store, at Robinson's Me., where he will keep for Sale,

Flour, Corn Meal, Pork
Groceries, West India, and Dry Goods

and numerous other articles, Cheap for prompt payment.

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

Store on Briggs & Brewer's Wharf.

S. WHEELER SHAW.

Robbinston, April 10, 1844—11.

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 half year, and will be payable on or after the 1st proximo.

J. RODGER, Cashier.

April 1, 1844.

Charlotte County Bank

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Charlotte County Bank, will be held at the Banking Office on Monday the 6th day of May next, at noon, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, receive Reports, and take into consideration sundry matters connected with the Institution.

By order of the Board,

J. RODGER, Cashier.

April 1, 1844.

PROVISIONS, &c.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

BLS. and half BLS. SUPERFINE FLOUR fancy and common brands,

RYE FLOUR, DYSPEPSIA Flour in half Barrels,

Bls. kiln dried Corn Meal, Rye do.,

Oatmeal,

Clear Mess and Prime PORK,

Navy and Pilot Bread,

Water Crackers, &c.,

ALSO a few Hds. and Tierces prime re-tailing Melasses.

R. WALTON.

April 9, 1844.

Steamer Frank.

THE FRANK leaves Eastport every Morning this week for this place and Calais, at 8 o'clock, a.m.

Returning leaves Calais at 2 o'clock p.m.

THOMAS SIME, Agent.

April 3, 1844.

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.

Samuel Getty,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and numerous Customers that he has just received a large supply of

GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS,

of last years growth, from that old established House, the New England Seed Store, Boston, which he can warrant to be of the best quality.

Among the Garden Seeds are BEANS, PEAS, RADISHES, TURNIPS, Cabbage, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Squash, Carrots, Parsnips, Celery and Beet of every description.

The Field Seeds consist of HERDS GRASS, CLOVER, and HEMP.

Persons desirous of purchasing will find it to their advantage to call at S. G.'s Store, where they will find a choice selection of the above Seeds.

St. Andrews, April 10, 1844.

Notices in Bankruptcy.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

In British North America, SS:

In the matter of Wm. Cookson a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Act of General Assembly of this Province intituled "An Act relating to Bankruptcy in this Province," William Cookson, in the County of Charlotte, Farmer, hath been declared Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me: Now therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the authority to me given in and by the said Act, I have appointed Harris Henderson Hatch of Saint Andrews, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee on or before the 25th day of May next, all such sums and sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who have in their possession power or custody of any property or Effects of the said Bankrupt to deliver the same up to the said Assignee on or before the said day of May next. And I do further require the Creditors of the said Bankrupt to present against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof, touching the said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

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

H. HATCH,

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

In British North America, SS:

In the matter of Charles McGee a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this Province of New Brunswick made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, Charles McGee of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Farmer, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me. Now therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice that by virtue of the power and authority to me given, in and by the said Acts I have appointed Harris H. Hatch of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, and I do hereby require all Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee on or before the tenth day of May next, all such sums or sums of money debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who have in their possession, power or custody any property or Effects of the said Bankrupt to deliver the same up to the said Assignee on or before the said day of May next. And I do further require the Creditors of the said Bankrupt to present against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof, touching the said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews, the 23d day of April, A. D. 1844.

H. HATCH,

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts in the County of Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, IN

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, SS.

In the matter of John Parkinson, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this Province of New Brunswick, made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, John Parkinson, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Merchant, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me. Now therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Harris Henderson Hatch of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 25th day of May next, all such sums or sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who have in their possession, power or custody any property or Effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the said Assignee on or before the said day of May next. And I do further require the Creditors of the said Bankrupt to present against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof, touching the said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Dated at St. Andrews, the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four.

GEO. D. STREET,

Commissioner of the said Bankrupts Estate and Effects.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, IN

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, SS.

In the matter of Samuel Watts, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this Province of New Brunswick made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, Samuel Watts, in the County of Charlotte, Farmer, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me. Now therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice that by virtue of the power and authority to me given, in and by the said Acts I have appointed Harris H. Hatch, Esquire, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of said Bankrupt, and I do hereby require all Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee on or before the 25th day of May next, all such sums or sums of money debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who have in their possession, power, or custody any property or Effects of the said Bankrupt to deliver the same up to the said Assignee on or before the said day of May next. And I do further require the Creditors of the said Bankrupt to present against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof, touching the said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Dated at St. Andrews, the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four.

GEO. D. STREET,

Commissioner of the said Bankrupts Estate and Effects.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, IN

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, SS.

In the matter of Francis Hubbard, a Bankrupt.

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

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

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews the 20th day of April 1844.

HARRIS HATCH

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, IN

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, SS.

In the matter of Francis Hubbard, a Bankrupt.

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

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

Given under my hand at Saint Andrews the 23d day of January, A. D. 1844.

H. HATCH,

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts in and for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, IN

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, SS.

In the matter of Mark Young, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon application of the said Mark Young, this day

their respective claims and demands, whether the same be actually due or are to become due against the said Bankrupt.

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

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

H. HATCH,

Commissioner of the Estate and Effects of Bankrupts for the County of Charlotte.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

In British North America, SS:

In the matter of Charles McGee a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this Province of New Brunswick made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, Charles McGee of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Farmer, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me. Now therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice that by virtue of the power and authority to me given, in and by the said Acts I have appointed Harris H. Hatch of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, and I do hereby require all Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee on or before the tenth day of May next, all such sums or sums of money debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who have in their possession, power or custody any property or Effects of the said Bankrupt to deliver the same up to the said Assignee on or before the said day of May next. And I do further require the Creditors of the said Bankrupt to present against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof, touching the said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Dated at St. Andrews, the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four.

GEO. D. STREET,

Commissioner of the said Bankrupts Estate and Effects.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, IN

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, SS.

In the matter of John Parkinson, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this Province of New Brunswick, made and in force relating to Bankruptcy in this Province, John Parkinson, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Merchant, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me. Now therefore, I do hereby give Public Notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given, in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Harris Henderson Hatch of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 25th day of May next, all such sums or sums of money, debts or duties as they may owe to the said Bankrupt, and all persons who have in their possession, power or custody any property or Effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the said Assignee on or before the said day of May next. And I do further require the Creditors of the said Bankrupt to present against the said Estate, at which meeting or at any adjournment thereof, touching the said Estate, and such other business relating to the said Estate, will be transacted as may be deemed necessary.

Dated at St. Andrews, the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four.

GEO. D. STREET,

Commissioner of the said Bankrupts Estate and Effects.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW



SHERIFF'S SALES.

Do	Lewis B. Messenett	11th May
Do	Acadian Company	25th May
Do	James Collins	25th
Do	J. H. Scott	1st June
Do	Nicholas Meating	1st
Do	J. A. O'Leary	1st
Do	James Allanshaw	3d
Do	Jeremiah Donoghue	29th
Do	James Rait	22d July

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 24th day of FEBRUARY next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, demand, and portion of Lewis B. Messenett, of and in that tract or parcel of land, situated on the Western side of the Maguadavic river, near the Southern boundary of the 1000 acre lot, so called, which tract was conveyed to him and his brother Claudius Messenett, by Josiah G. Seelye. The same having been seized and levied on, by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favour of James B. J. endorsed to levy £35 19s 8d with interest, Sheriff's Fees, &c.

The sale of the above Property, as postponed until Saturday, the 11th May, 1843.
THOS. JONES,
20th April 1843
Sheriff of Charlotte

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday, the 30th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock P. M. at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of John Scott, to that Lot and House, occupied by John Scott, situated on the northern side of the Maguadavic river, in the town of St. George.

Also—On Saturday, the 1st day of June, All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of one of Land in La Pelisse Passage, bounded Northernly by the Smith line of the grant of James Campbell and William Grant at La Pelisse Passage, Westernly by the Western shore of a small creek emptying into La Pelisse Passage about 20 chains from the same, and Easternly and Southernly by such lines as will comprise the said acre, as decided by James and Elizabeth Penn to G. F. Campbell and conveyed by him to said John Scott.

The same having been seized and attached on the 15th instant, to satisfy an execution in favour of Thomas Levert and Edwin K. J. endorsed to levy £35 11s 11d. The above Sale is postponed until Saturday, the 1st day of June next.

Sheriff's Office, THOS. JONES,
26th April 1843, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 25th day of May next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. of the same day, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, estate, interest, and claim of the Acadian Company, of and in that Lot of Land and Water, situate on the Maguadavic river, near the Bridge at the first Falls of the river—This same having been levied upon to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court in favour of the President Directors and Company of the Commercial Bank, Boston, endorsed to levy £197 1 2s 6d.

Sheriff's Office, THOS. JONES,
November 9, 1843, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 25th day of May next between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, estate, interest, and claim of the Acadian Company, of and in that Lot of Land and Water, situate on the Maguadavic river, near the Bridge at the first Falls of the river—This same having been levied upon to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court in favour of the President Directors and Company of the Commercial Bank, Boston, endorsed to levy £197 1 2s 6d.

Sheriff's Office, THOS. JONES,
Nov. 10, 1843, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 1st day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the right title estate, and interest of Nicholas Meating, to the lot of land with the house, barn and other buildings thereon, occupied by him, situated on the Southern side of the river Maguadavic, near the Lower Falls of the same.

AND ALSO.

ALL the right title, estate and interest of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, to that new house, barn and other buildings, and now in his occupation, situated on the Portage of the Maguadavic river, in the Town of St. George. This property having been seized and levied upon, to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court for £49 1s 2d &c. &c. at the suit of Peter McCollins, Junr.

Sheriff's Office, THOS. JONES,
17th Nov. 1843, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Monday, the 3rd day of JUNE next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, estate and interest of one of the following described tracts or lots of land, situate on the Maguadavic river, and other improvements thereon, having been taken, and conveyed to him, by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favour of James B. J. endorsed to levy £35 19s 8d with interest, Sheriff's Fees, &c.

of the Supreme Court, at the suits of the President Directors, & Co. of the Charlotte County Bank and others.

In the Parish of St. Andrews.

The lot of land with the house and premises situated on the Old Jail block, so called, in the town of St. Andrews, now in the occupation of the said James Allanshaw.

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

In the Parish of St. Patrick.

A tract of land, containing 2000 acres more or less with the house, mills and other improvements thereon, commonly known as the Digdegush mill.

Three islands, viz.—Hog Island in the Passamaquoddy Bay, a small island near it, and Long Island, so called, at the mouth of the Digdegush river.

A tract of land situated at the Rolling Dam on the river Digdegush, with the mills &c. thereon.

A lot of land, on the Eastern side of the river Digdegush, above the land granted to David Layton and others, purchased by James Allanshaw and John McMaster, from Lachlan Cameron.

A lot of land on the Western side of the river Digdegush, purchased by James Allanshaw and John McMaster from William Currie, late of St. Andrews.

Lot Numbered 10, and 11, containing 200 acres purchased from Joseph H. B.

A tract of land containing 200 acres granted to Archibald McDevine and conveyed by him, to the said James Allanshaw.

In the Parish of St. David.

Lot Numbered 1, and 2, on the river Digdegush, purchased by James Allanshaw and John McMaster, from Isaac Gilmour.

A tract of land with the mill, privilege, thereon, under the residence of Thomas Moore Esq., commonly known as Moore's Mill.

A tract of land known as the North Mill privilege, at the head of Oak Bay, formerly belonging to one Robert Moore.

In the Parish of St. James.

Four tracts of land containing 200 acres granted to James Allanshaw by Letters patent, dated 20th September, 1736.

Two lots of land containing about 270 acres conveyed to James Allanshaw by Josiah Moore 31st December, 1838.

In the Parish of St. George.

A lot of land, on the Western side of the river Maguadavic, with the mill and other erections thereon, purchased from Robt. W. Crookshank Esq. of the City of St. John.

A tract of land adjoining the above and situated near the Boom at the Upper Falls, also purchased from Robt. W. Crookshank Esq.

A lot of land, near the above tract, purchased from the late Colin Campbell Esq. as Sheriff of Charlotte.

Half of Lots numbered 5 and 6 on the Eastern side of the river Maguadavic near the Boom at the Lower Falls, purchased from Rich. Brockway.

Two Tracts of Land containing 75 acres granted to James Allanshaw, by Letters patent, dated 13th Dec. 1837.

A lot of land on the Western side of the river Maguadavic, near the Upper Falls, with the house and buildings thereon, now in the occupation of Thomas Davies.

Sheriff's Office, THOS. JONES,
17th Nov. 1843, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 29th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 o'clock.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand of Jeremiah Donoghue, to the land on which he now resides together with the buildings thereon, situated in the parish of St. George and on the main road from St. Andrews and St. George. This same having been seized and levied on and taken by me, by virtue of execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suits of John Wilson, and James Driscoll.

Sheriff's Office, THOS. JONES,
15th Dec. 1843, Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

In the Parish of St. Andrews.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ley's division of the Town of St. Andrews.

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

Half part of Lot number 4 in Block letter D, in Morris's division of the Town of Saint Andrews, with the buildings and improvements thereon.

In the Parish of St. Stephen.

Lot of land, known as Campbell's point commencing at a stake in Libby's cove, near the Bridge, which stake is also the first bounds of Lot Q, and No. 1, in the Grant to Donald Grant and others, comprehending land, beach and flats, containing 4 acres and thereabouts, with the wharf, buildings and improvements thereon.

A Lathing Machine under that half of a Saw Mill, situated in Mill Town, which was purchased by John Austin of Henry Eastman, together with all the privileges thereunto belonging.

In the Parish of St. Patrick.

Lot No. 3, adjoining the lot conveyed by one James Muir to Thomas Slemmon, with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

In the Parish of St. George.

Lots Nos. 15 and 17 in Block letter H and lots numbered 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 13 in Block letter K, in the Town Plat of Saint George.

An equal undivided moiety or half of a lot of land, adjoining Main street of Martin's Hat's cove, containing 100 acres more or less.

An equal undivided moiety or half part of 3 lots of land in the township of L'Etang, which William Low purchased of Paul Brampton.

Two Garden Lots in the Town plat of L'Etang, heretofore owned by William Low.

That lot of land, on the Portage at the lower falls of the Maguadavic river, with the buildings thereon, formerly occupied by Henry Seely, and situated between properties owned by S. G. Andrews Esq. Dr. Thomson and Mrs. Reed.

That piece of land on the West side of the Maguadavic river opposite the fresh water landing place, at the lower portage, containing about 40 acres.

A lot of land on the N. E. side of Lake Utopia, being part of Lot No. 7, formerly granted to Daniel McMaster and others, containing 220 acres, more or less.

A lot of land on the E. side of Lake Utopia, and in the rear of lots formerly owned by one James Ash, in blocks numbered 5 and 6 being 130 rods in front, on said Lake &c. and containing 150 acres more or less, together with all the buildings &c. thereon.

A tract of land containing 75 acres more or less, situated about 1/2 of a mile below the Upper Falls of the Maguadavic river and on the Eastern side of it, bounded by land owned by Major Stannus, &c. with all the improvements and buildings thereon.

In the Parish of St. Patrick.

A lot of land containing 700 acres, more or less, being part of a tract once laid out in six acre lots, on the head or N. E. shore of the N. E. branch, or arm of Beaver Harbour, near lands granted to John Muir, and E. van Thomas.

A lot of land containing 400 acres more or less, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded by the six acre lots, and lands formerly granted to James, Jacob and Joshua Paul.

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

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

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

Lot No. 10, formerly owned by Samuel Buckman, containing 200 acres more or less.

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

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

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

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

In the Parish of Grand Manan.

A lot of land containing 11.4 acres, beginning at Adam Dixon's line, with all the buildings thereon, being the same which James Rait purchased from John Sprague.

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

The Southern part or half of Lot No. 53 granted to Levi Richardson, situated at the Northern end or head of the Island, containing 250 acres, more or less, together with a right of way to the Core, Creek, or inlet called 'Eel Brook.'

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

Lot No. 6 in the first division of the Island Grant, originally granted to Samuel Ingersoll, with all the improvements thereon, containing 90 acres more or less.

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

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

All the right, title and privilege to a water Brook or Stream running through Lot No. 17, owned by Joseph Dragan, and also to parts of the said Lot No. 17, sufficient for the

purpose of flowing the water, erecting Mills, piling places, &c.

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

Lot No. 36 containing 200 acres more or less.

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

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

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

Lot No. 11 on the Northern Head of the Island.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A sixth Tract granted to him at the same time, containing 500 acres, commencing at the south western angle of lot No. 100 occupied by T. Ranny.

Also, another Tract of land granted to him containing 750 acres, commencing at the north western angle of lot No. 101.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
St. Andrews, 30th June, 1843.

Any information required respecting the above mentioned Properties, will be given on application at the Sheriff's Office.

To be sold by public auction, on SATURDAY the 2d day of NOVEMBER next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of Stephen Munson, to that certain piece and parcel of land, situate in the parish of St. George and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the South by the Great road leading from St. Andrews to St. John on the North by a lot and premises conveyed by the said Stephen Munson to Wm. D. Foulke and Robert L. Mathew dated 18th Jan. 1839 on the West by a Lot of Land owned by Moses Vernon, Esq. and on the East by lands owned by Malcolm Mesly.

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

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
26th April, 1844.

HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000.

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

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

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

Eliphalet Terry, President.
James G. Bolles, Secy.

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

THOMAS SIME,
St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1843.



WONDERFUL RECOVERY OF HAIR

After 18, 25, and 30 years loss.

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

TO MESSRS. ROWLAND AND SON, 29, MATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C. 4.
HARRIS HOTEL, CORNER GARDEN, February 6, 1844.

GENTLEMEN, In acknowledging to you the following certificate of the efficacy of your Macassar Oil, for restoring a public it will be of my own interest, I shall consider myself but returning to a very small degree the great obligation I feel I am under to you, and shall be most happy during my stay in London to satisfy, any gentleman who may feel interested in the truth of the following—the year 1726 I went to India, and shortly after my arrival there my hair fell off in considerable quantities, so that I was almost entirely bald, in which state I remained until my arrival in America, and at Boston was induced by reading one of your Advertisements to make trial of your Macassar Oil, though I confess, with but little hope of success. After the use of one bottle, I found my hair to begin to grow, and in a few days, continuing the use of the Oil, much to my gratification, I have now the pleasure to inform you, without exaggeration of vanity, that I can boast of as fine a head of hair as any one need to have.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,
A. MACKENZIE

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

I am, Gentlemen, Your obliged and obedient servant,
W. C. HIDEAUX.

Lineolnshire, March 21, 1842.
Extract of a Letter directed to Mr. Oldroyd, Merchant of London, from a friend at Naples.

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

GENTLEMEN—Having derived essential benefit from the use of your Macassar Oil, I am induced to send you the particulars, which you are at liberty to make known, as you may think proper. Rather more than twelve months since I was troubled with the loss of my hair, and in consequence of this, I had been bald eighteen years. It was two months before my hair began to grow, and in consequence of this, I had been bald eighteen years. It was two months before my hair began to grow, and in consequence of this, I had been bald eighteen years.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,
D. D.

32, Broad Street, Brighton, April 17, 1842.

ROWLAND'S
MACASSAR OIL.

Is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore hair, (including Whiskers, Moustaches, and Eyebrows) prevent its falling out, and render it delightfully soft, silky, curly, and glossy.

CAUTION.—Numerous spurious compounds are sold as "Rowland's Macassar Oil." To ensure the genuineness of the article, see that the wrapper is a steel engraving of a genuine workman, on which are engraved "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," in two lines.

To further secure the genuineness of the article, see that the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" are engraved on the back of the envelope, nearly 1000 times, containing 29,028 letters—without this mark are spurious.

Price 3s 6d. 7s. Family Bottles, (equal to four small), 30s 6d. and double that size, 1s. per bottle.

Sold by every Perfumer and Chemist throughout the civilized world.

Arrived per barge, "Brothers" from Liverpool.

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

WM. BABCOCK & SON.
Sept. 27, 1843.

To Ropemakers.

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

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