

MOLASSES,
AR, &C.
Superior FLOUR,
Bibb's do.
Crutch,
Navy Bread,
RICE,
Logwood, Redwood,
Brandy and Gin, &c.
Sole by
R. WALTON.

ICE.
Spring legal demands a
rate at the late Hon.
are required to be present
ed, within three months
all those intended to
acted to make immed-

PORK, &c.
New York.
LOR.
Sole by
OCK & WILSON.

ryware.
Lord Seaton, from
rookeryware.
of Blue and Brown
of a stone dog, V.
Johar, with a crown
able to County, etc.
C. BRADLEY,
4, - 11

ICE.
ving any demands
David Collins on 2nd
died to send in a
plain three months to
INE COL'INS
Administrative
ugist, 1844.

Notice
Given, that
TERMINER, and Ge-
beration at the place,
der, at 11 o'clock a m.
y Sheriff and Constable
their attendance as de-
part to produce obli-

af Sugar,
&c
received per the
From Lee post:
Cognac Brandy, and
do Gin,
Port Wine,
Pae,
Paint.
d Starch.
ugar.
Pot Berley.
I. W. STREET.

ion Store.
MAY 21, 1844
At, respectfully an-
that he has opened an
at Providence &c., in
by Mr. B. R. Fox-
ce's Wharf, and now
Can Meal, Beef, Pork,
meats, Sugar, Tomatoes,
urges, Cheese, Potatoes,
Cigars, Snuff, and
table for a retail Pro-
argentine, Copal and
Eucalypti, &c., &c.
Notes, Morocco Pump,
variety of Children's
sh, the smallest price
and no second price

ND,
at, - 39, 39, 39, 39, 39,
at, - 39, 39, 39, 39, 39,
at, - 39, 39, 39, 39, 39,

K's
his Office.

The Standard, OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Price 15s. in Town] SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1844. [15s. sent by Mail.

European Intelligence.

From *Wilder & Smith's European Times.*

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SEPT. 5.

The House met at half-past twelve o'clock merely to be prorogued; and while waiting for the summons to hear the Prorogation Speech, passed the time with some odds and ends of business and discussion.

First, Mr. Beuow took the oaths and his seat for Dudley; and a new writ was issued for North Lancashire in the room of Lord Stanley, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The Earl of Jermyn, in the Windsor uniform with his wand of office, appeared at the bar, with the Queen's reply to the address of congratulation on the birth of a Prince, in these terms—

"I return you my hearty thanks for this dutiful and loyal address. I receive with satisfaction this new token of your affectionate attachment to me and my family." [A similar reply was made to the Lords.]

A few petitions were presented, a few returns ordered, and a few notices given. Mr. T. Duncombe gave notice, that early next session he would call attention to the unsatisfactory and evasive nature of the report by the Secret Committee on the practice of opening letters at the Post Office, with a motion, and that he would introduce a bill to repeal the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Act. Mr. Hawes gave notice that, next session, he would call the attention of the House to the expediency of establishing a system of Colonial Representation, with the view of securing further responsibility in the administration of Colonial affairs, and rendering the union of those dependencies with the Mother-country more intimate and satisfactory.

Sir C. Napier questioned Sir Robert Peel on the state of our relations with France. After alluding somewhat indignantly to the bombardment of defenceless Tangier, and to the possession of Magadore Island—the town being razed—he asked whether France had made the reparation that Sir Robert Peel had demanded for the gross outrage on the British Consul at Tahiti; and if not, whether the navy was to be left in the neglected state it had been so long?

Sir R. Peel replied—"I must state, that her Majesty's Government have no reason to doubt that the assurances they have received relative to the proceedings taken by the French in Morocco and on the African coast will be strictly fulfilled. As to the other events to which the gallant officer has referred, I have to state, that discussions have taken place between this Government and the Government of the King of the French with regard to events the occurrence of which was calculated to disturb the friendly relations between the two countries. I have the satisfaction of stating that those discussions have been brought to an amicable and satisfactory termination. (Loud cheers from both sides of the house.) The communications that have passed between the two Governments, of course, at a future period, and before this House and the country; and I trust I shall not be pressed at the present time for any further statement on that subject."

Mr. Hindley wished to know Sir Robert's opinion of Mr. Pritchard's conduct, which had been much maligned.

Sir Robert Peel repeated, that the discussion had been brought to a satisfactory termination—satisfactory to both countries; and he trusted he should not be pressed for any further statement. When he said "satisfactory" termination of course he meant one perfectly consistent with the interests and honour of this country.

Mr. Ducombe resorted to the subject of the writ issued that evening; he wished to know whether it in any way effected Lord Stanley's seat in the Cabinet? whether he was still at the Colonial Department?

Sir R. Peel—"I have great satisfaction in stating, and I hope the honourable gentleman will derive equal satisfaction from learning the fact, that my noble friend's position in the Colonial department is not in the least degree affected by the writ which has been moved for. (Cheers and a laugh.)

Mr. Ducombe testified some annoyance at Sir Robert Peel's facetious manner, and at the laughter elicited by a very proper question; and he turned to another subject—he would prove for copies of the opinion of the Judges and the judgment of the Lord in the case of O'Connell vs the Queen.

Mr. Otway Cave seconded the motion. Sir R. Peel was reluctant to enter upon a discussion that might be interrupted before he could finish his observations; but at proper opportunities he should be prepared to vindicate the conduct of Government.

Lord J. Russell said a few words; repeated his former opinion, that Mr. O'Connell had not had in Ireland a trial which could give an impression of fairness and justice.

Sir T. Wilde agreed as to the inconvenience of at present discussing the judgment delivered

ed in the House of Lords; but was proceeding to say "one word as to the effects of the decision on the laws and liberties of this country"; when

The Black Rod entered, and summoned the Commons to the

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Shortly after one o'clock the Lords Commissioners—the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharfedale, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Delawarr, and the Earl of Dalhousie—took the seats at the foot of the throne. As it was known that the Queen would not prorogue Parliament in person, there was little bustle. The Duke of Cambridge and the Prince William of Prussia sat near the Throne, and a few ladies were on the back benches of the Opposition side; but the spectators were not numerous in any part of the House.

The Commons having been conducted to the bar, the royal assent was given to several bills, namely, the Joint Stock Companies Registration and Regulation Bill, the Joint Stock Companies Remedies at Law and in Equity Bill, the Joint Stock Banks Regulation Bill, the Art Union Bill, the Merchant Seamen Bill, the Law Courts (Ireland) Bill, and the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill.

The Lord Chancellor then read

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—We are commanded by her Majesty, in relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, to express to you the warm acknowledgments of her Majesty for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during a laborious and protracted session."

"The result has been the completion of many legislative measures calculated to improve the administration of the law and to promote the public welfare."

"Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the bill which you presented to her Majesty for regulating the issue of bank notes, and for conferring certain privileges upon the Bank of England for a limited period. Her Majesty trusts that these measures will tend to place the pecuniary transactions of the country upon a sounder basis, without imposing any inconvenient restrictions on commercial credit or enterprise."

"We are directed to inform you that her Majesty continues to receive from her Allies and from all Foreign Powers, assurances of their friendly disposition."

"Her Majesty has recently been engaged in discussions with the Government of the King of the French, on events calculated to interrupt the good understanding and friendly relations between this country and France; you will rejoice to learn, that by the spirit of justice and moderation which has animated the two Governments, this danger has been happily averted."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—We are commanded by her Majesty to congratulate you on the improvement which has taken place in the condition of our manufactures and commerce; and on the prospect that through the bounty of Divine Providence, we shall enjoy the blessings of an abundant harvest."

"Her Majesty rejoices in the belief, that on your return to your several districts, you will find generally prevailing throughout the country a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law."

"Her Majesty is confident that these dispositions, so important to the peaceful development of our resources and to our national strength, will be confirmed and encouraged by your presence and example."

"We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you, that when you shall be called upon to resume the charge of your Parliamentary functions, you may place entire reliance upon the cordial co-operation of her Majesty in your endeavors to improve the social condition and to promote the happiness and contentment of her people."

The commission for Proroguing Parliament was read; and the Lord Chancellor declared Parliament to be prorogued to Thursday the 10th Oct. next.

ENGLAND.

Trade with the Mediterranean.—We have been assured by the greatest Mediterranean house in Liverpool, that trade never was so brisk with that quarter, as within the last month or so. The statement is confirmed by Lieut. Walker, the river inspector, who states that they are literally overwhelmed with work from arrivis sailings, &c. This is surely palpable indication of a healthy return to an unimpaired prosperity.

Storms.—On three or four days lately there have been violent storms in various parts. On Thursday last week, Hampshire was visited by a thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy showers of rain; the hurricane was very large and did much injury. Hereford, Staffordshire, and Gloucestershire suffered from a like visitation. But the most disastrous storm was at the village of Hazele Grove, Cheshire, on Friday, in which six persons lost their lives.

Byron's Monument.—An idle rumour lately found its way into the newspapers, that the superb monument to Lord Byron, by Thorwaldsen, had been lost or much dilapidated in the Custom house. The report is unfounded; and whatever may be its ultimate destination, the sculpture is perfectly safe in the place where it was originally deposited.

Mr. Pritchard is not to be sent back to Tahiti, but is to be, or has been, appointed consul to the Navigators' Islands, a group considerably to the westward.

Messrs Cooke and Wheatstone, the inventors, are to receive £1500 per annum for working their telegraph between Portsmouth and the Admiralty.

A clerk in the Bank of England, and another in the Customs, have obtained a fraudulent transfer of £8,000 each, with which they have absconded.

During the past week a painful degree of alarm has been created in some parts of Bedfordshire, owing to the revival of those incendiary outrages which spread dismay throughout the district last winter.

The Mayor of Liverpool has invited Sir Robert Sale, the hero of Jellalabad, to a banquet, on his return from London to London. A public dinner to this brave man has been suggested.

A war steamer, constructed of mahogany, and intended to be the largest in the world, is on the stocks, and will probably be launched in April next. She is to be called the Terrible.

It is said that the Belgian ministers have succeeded in inducing Prussia and the German states united in the Zollverein, to admit their iron at a duty of fifty per cent, less than that of other foreign nations.

Lord Stanley having resigned, Mr. Clifton on the Conservative interest is canvassing the Northern division of the county of Lancaster. The nomination will take place to-morrow. There will be no contest.

At the recent entertainment given to the sons of Burns at Belfast, Robert, the eldest, said that he was not without a strong tie to the Green Isle. His sister was the widow of an Irish gentleman, who, when alive, resided at New Ross, and his second brother, Colonel Burns, was the widower of an Irish lady.

The Devonport Independent states that a Mr. Nasmith has invented an instrument of destruction which will go far to supersede those of Captain Warner. It is an iron steamer, bomb-proof which will run stem on to a ship, and leave a hole in her, many feet wide, below the surface. The invention is said to be under the consideration of the Admiralty.

Surgical Cure for Consumption.—A physician, at Darmstadt, has discovered a surgical mode of curing consumption. The seat of the ulceration having been ascertained by means of the stethoscope, the matter is discharged outward by an incision being made in the cavity of the breast, penetrating the lungs. The cure is finally effected by medicine injected into the wound by a syringe.

The Tahiti Question.—The *Times* announces the settlement of the Tahiti question between England and France: this is the pith of the statement—"M. D'Aubigny has been moved from Tahiti; his conduct has been made the subject of apology; and satisfaction will, we are told, be made to Mr. Pritchard for the ill-treatment he has received. The former officer had been previously censured by his superior, Captain Bruat; and this additional stamp upon him, accompanied with a due measure of satisfaction to the injured person, appears to be a sufficient recognition on the part of the French Government of our charges against D'Aubigny. He is not dismissed the service indeed, and it is not necessary that he should be; so that his Government acknowledges that his acts were unjustifiable, all is done that is required. We do not want to revenge ourselves on an individual, but only to have him distinguished from the nation. The previous conduct of Mr. Pritchard in his post also weighs with us in considering this notice of M. D'Aubigny's conduct amply sufficient. That Mr. Pritchard had certainly outstepped propriety in the part he took towards the French after their occupation of the island, and had acted more or less as the partisan and fomentor of hostility to them, seems too probable. And though such a disposition on his part, if it abtained from expressing itself in positive acts of hostility, did not render him liable to seizure and detention, it was a provocative to violence, and, therefore, must be considered a palliation of it."

Mrs. Peel's daughter.—The Premier, who has been so long absent, that her life was despaired of, is improving, and may now be considered out of danger.

Louis Philippe's visit.—The Morning Chronicle gives some particulars of Louis Philippe's intended visit to this country—"His Majesty will leave Treport on the 7th or the 9th, by the evening tide, so as to dis-

embark the following day, before midday, at Southampton, and the same evening to dine at Windsor Castle. The two of his ministers who will accompany King Louis Philippe are, M. Guizot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Admiral Mackau, the Minister of the Marine. His Majesty will also be attended by the Count de Montalivet, the Intendant of the Civil List, by Baron Fain, the Secretary of the King (who is the son of the celebrated Baron Fain, so many years secretary to Napoleon.) and by three general-officers and four aides-de-camp. Louis Philippe's stay in England will be very short. He will not be absent from his own kingdom for more than seven days, and it is not his intention to visit London. We understand, likewise, that it is his Majesty's wish that the visit should be a strictly private one; so that, unless a few or none will be invited to Windsor Castle during his stay but the members of the court. The King will hold no court during his stay in England."

Captain Warner's invention.—M. Jobard, of Brussels, who has devoted much attention to pyrotechnic works, has communicated to the French Government what he states to be the composition of Captain Warner's destructive power—"It consists of a Congreve rocket, made in this way. The head of it is composed of a hollow iron cone of great strength, containing a kilogramme of fulminate of mercury; on which it is placed the usual charge of the rocket, of which the body is twice as long as those in general use. He discharges his projectile from a directing tube from the port-hole of the vessel, and on a level with the water, so that his projectile, skimming along the waves, which support a part of its weight, fixes itself in the side of the enemy's vessel; where it bursts when the fire reaches the fulminating powder, and making an immense opening in it, sinks it at once. The proper range of this rocket is only three or four miles; but Captain Warner imagines he can send it five or six by discharging it from a cannon. He does not say that he will attain his object in the first attempt, but he will try on until he succeeds."

MOROCCO.

Letters from Gibraltar announce that the admiral on the station, Sir E. Owen, annoyed at the appearance of the letters in the *Times*, commenting on the Prince de Joinville's operations off Tangier, had published an order prohibiting the writing of letters on the part of British officers for publication in the newspapers.

The Paris *Moniteur*, publishes a long report from the Prince de Joinville of what he designates "the purely military part" of his operations on the coast of Morocco. He gives full details of the position of all the ships at Tangier, the number of guns fired, and of the killed and wounded, and goes over the same ground as regards the bombardment of Mogador. It does not appear very clearly what the object of the despatch is, as it gives no new information, except in its brief postscript, which is dated on the 25th of August—

"P. S. On the 23d our establishment on the island was completed, and I sent away to Cadix a part of the squadron. In the course of the day, a gun was fired from one of the towers of the town commanding the country; and the ball having fallen in the midst of us in the port, we destroyed with shells the houses near this tower. I then sent Lieutenant Touchard, the chief of my staff, with one hundred men, to fix scaling ladders against the tower. The detachment scaled the wall without opposition, and spiked the last guns that could upon us. From the height of the tower, the town could be seen: it appeared deserted, and horribly devastated. This operation, which was not absolutely necessary, has had the advantage of showing the garrison of the island, that with its own forces and the resources of the local station, it keeps the town completely at its mercy."

A writer at Marseilles is assured, "that the Emperor of Morocco has refused accepting the ultimatum of the French Government; and that, notwithstanding the severe lesson he received at Isly, Mogador, and Tangier, he is prepared for a vigorous resistance." He adds, however, "I am bound to state that this important communication was made to me by a commercial gentleman, and is an extract of a letter received from Larache; and therefore, not entitled to the full credit of news received by the usual means."

The Spanish papers confirm the report that Morocco had acceded to all the demands of Spain, and had even granted terms more liberal than were exacted. Mr. H. L. Bulwer, who had paid two visits to Tangier, is understood to have made some successful endeavors to settle differences which Sweden, Denmark, and other powers, had with Morocco.

The agent to Lloyd's Committee mentions a loss sustained by the French navy—"The *Greenland*, one of the largest of the French war steamers, was totally lost on the West coast of Morocco, on some rocks about three leagues from Larache, on the 23d instant."

Butter Making.—A writer in the *Farmers' Cabinet*, concludes a long review of the process of butter making in different countries, as follows. The writer says that the milk and water is best worked out by the hands; and he states that the Goshen butter makers clothe the hand with linen, which absorbs the butter worked out, and prevents a contract between the hand and the butter.

"On the whole, then, though good butter, that will keep sweet at least a year, may be put down without washing, during any part of the grass season, yet we have sufficient evidence that most farmers fail to do so. The two cardinal conditions to ensure the best butter, are, in making, expel the butter milk; in packing, excluding the air. The first is accomplished most certainly by a thorough washing in cold water; the second, by packing close in new casks containing fifty to one hundred pounds each, and made of white oak; the salt should be fine, and of the best quality. The butter should always stand from twelve to twenty four hours after salting, and then be worked over, using the linen cloth under the hand, till all the salt water, now collected in small drops, is absorbed; then pack, and when the cask is full, add an inch of dry salt, and head up; or, if pickle be preferred to cover the surface, boil and skim it first, and apply it when cold; keep it in a cold place. It seems not material to the keeping of butter, whether sugar be added or not; saltpeper should never be used. Though to make butter of the highest flavor, cream should stand in summer but twenty four hours; it is generally considered sufficient, often, if kept in a cool place, to collect it three times in a week."

A Cockney Outwitted.—That's a very knowing animal of yours, said a cockney gentleman to the keeper of an elephant—"Very," was the cool rejoinder. He performs strange tricks and antics, does he?—inquired the cockney, seeing the animal through his glass. "Suppose," retorted the keeper, we learned him to put money in that box you see away there. Try him with a dollar. (The cockney handed the elephant a dollar, and sure enough he took it in his trunk and placed it in a box high out of reach.) Well that is very extraordinary,—he exclaimed; truly, said the green one, opening his eyes. "Now, let's see him take it out, and hand it back." We never learn him that trick, retorted the keeper with a roguish leer, and turned away to stir up the monkeys.

Hard Run for a Customer.—What's the post office, stranger? said the captain of a Green river flat boat yesterday, addressing the keeper of an intelligence office who was standing in his door on the look out for a customer.

What did you observe I quoted the latter. I say what's the post office? retorted the flat boat captain.

Walk in sir, continued the intelligence office man who was hard run for a customer and though he had now found one. Walk in and put your name down in this book—few two bits. This is one of the rules of our office, the 21st rule, and one which we never recind or suspend. We give no intelligence until until the name is down and the fee forked forth."

As the Kentucky captain sloped from the office, without giving his autograph, he remarked:—Look here, stranger, although I'm from Green river I'm not quite so green as to run on such a snag as that.

Like Father like Son.—What's that? said a schoolmaster, pointing to the letter X. Daddy's name.

No it is isn't your daddy's name, you block-head, it's X.

I'll be darned if it is. Its daddy's name, blow'd it if it isn't. I've seen him write it of-

Go to your seat, you boobey.

A Yankee, on being asked why he did not marry, said—"the time was pitched upon and all was ready, when she up and died!"

REMOVAL.

JOHN M'KEAN,

AUCTIONEER & NOTARY PUBLIC

HAS removed his Office to the Store lately occupied by Mr. Wm. McLean, Market Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to any orders in his line of business. May 5, 1844.

Apprentice Wanted.

BOY from 14 to 16 years of age of A G of Character, is wanted as an Apprentice to the Printing business. Apply immediately at the
STANDARD OFFICE.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

"Some vile malicious spirit hath done this." Mr. Smith—I observed in your last paper a communication signed "Tax Payer," in which he indiscriminately attacks the Sheriff, Magistrate, Clerk of the Peace, and members of the County. About the former gentlemen I have nothing to say, they are able, if they wish, to defend themselves, and I should not notice his remarks against the Gaoler, if "Tax Payer's" communication did not convey a wrong impression abroad, about the Gaoler's present salary, or income, and also what he has previously received. In alluding to it, I shall endeavour to state facts.

"Tax Payer" must be either ignorant of the Gaoler's salary, or else a "law-dog," as on with his long howl by others to prevent the truth. In making these remarks, I do not wish to attack any one individual, but I know there is a hungry swarm of grumblers in the County, on whose shoulders the truth sits but lightly, and who would resort to any thing beneath the "nobler work of God," to carry out their vile and malicious ends. I have seen nothing in "Tax Payer's" communications to convince a right thinking mind that the Magistrate of the County sits a set of scoundrels, that would selfishly squander the public money, or throw the County into debt. If such were the facts, the Court of Sessions would be a baroque, and corruption and fraud would take the place of justice, and honesty.

"Tax Payer" says the Gaoler receives seven shillings and six pence per day, as clerk of the Court. Really £20 per year for full—daily £25, for taking care of the Court House, besides clerical wages; &c., (and if the reader will observe, the clerk's wages are included twice.) All these assertions I pronounce false, without the semblance of truth, and if "Tax Payer," makes allegations against individuals he had better state facts, or the public need not expect to derive any correct information from him. His schedule of the salaries of officers in other counties, may be equally as false, as that of the Gaoler in this County. "To the facts"—The Gaoler receives £5 a year as clerk of the Court, he has received 7s 6d per day as all others that preceded him did. He receives £5 a year for taking care of the Court House, and never did receive £25.—and he does not, nor never did receive any money for fuel. The £20 for fuel is for the benefit of the Gaoler and criminals, and the Court House. So much for "Tax Payer's" truth telling.

Here is a large item brought against the Gaoler, that he does not receive, and if "Tax Payer" writes any more communications for your paper, he had better state facts, and not utter downright falsehoods for the purpose of injuring a public officer—one in whom the public have entire confidence and who would receive seven eighths of the votes of the County, if the office was an elective one.

Yours &c.
A FREEHOLDER.
St. Andrews, Oct. 14, 1844.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR.—Before I proceed with the remarks which I intended to offer in this letter, I find it necessary to observe, that the more I investigate and the farther I progress in the discussion of County matters, the more I become convinced of the paramount importance of having them settled upon a firm, rational, and satisfactory basis. To command the respect, and secure the confidence of the people, should be the great object of those placed in authority over them; by that means alone can their services be approved by themselves, and appreciated by the community at large. How necessary is it then, that every cause of jealousy and mistrust should be done away—that all the interests in the County should be united in developing our resources, reviving our prostrate commerce, and cementing a good understanding among all classes, and all sections of the County—that a united effort may be made for the good of the whole. The first step to be taken in order to accomplish this disinterested end, is to remove all the cause of dissatisfaction which exists, and correct the mistaken impression which has gone abroad, so prejudicial to our best interests, that the County Town, has a separate and distinct interest, at variance with that of the County at large; how common it is to hear persons from different parts of the County, say to a St. Andrews man, "we (the country people) are taxed to pay County officers high salaries, the money is spent among you, and you benefit by it, and you regard not our interests." These remarks are very natural, and while the extravagant system hitherto pursued in County affairs is continued, no argument will convince people who are put to serious inconvenience in finding means to pay their taxes, that they are without foundation, that with few exceptions the people of St. Andrews are as anxious, and have laboured as hard to correct the existing evil, as any people in the County. A thorough reform only can correct this "false" state of things, and it is the duty of every good man to lend his aid in bringing about a great expense, and permanent and commendable public buildings have been erected at a great expense, and every pains should be taken to unite the interests of the people of so compact a County as this. It is not to be supposed that the people in the upper part of the County, will tacitly submit to pay their proportion of £1000 a year to defray County charges, while that proportion would defray the expense of a separate County, if managed with common prudence and economy.

That the Justices in the upper part of the County are as culpable as those in the County town, cannot be denied, they have allowed

things to go on without exerting themselves to correct the existing abuse, and could I have seen any prospect of an end being put to the cause of complaint, I would be sorry to engage in the present discussion, but I see plainly that in April 1845 the County will be in debt as much as it was in 1840, if the expenses are not much curtailed; at best another assessment of a 1000 pounds will be required to pay the most pressing demands, and pay the ordinary contingencies of the year;—but having commenced I am determined to pursue the matter to the end. I have no personal motive—I am labouring for no reward, my only object is to lend my humble aid in correcting a serious evil, and by that means benefit a portion of my fellow subjects. And I will not be turned aside from my purpose, from the slavish fear of giving offence, nor yield to the "gross violence" & "impious vulgarity" of any person who may accuse others at random for what I have written. All I ask of those who approve of my labour, is, that they will assist me in a prying curiosity to know who or what I am, and of those who do not, that they would be so kind, as to controvert any statement made, or inference warranted by what I have advanced. If I succeed in awakening our Justices and Legislators to a sense of their duty and by that means contribute my mite to bring about a more healthy state of things my only recompense will be an approving conscience.

I do not undervalue the services, claims or abilities of any man, but if the people of the County are not in a situation to reward County officers to the extent of their demands there is no harm done, they are in full possession of all their faculties, and are at full liberty to exert them for their own advantage and they can have no legitimate cause of complaint, if services equally satisfactory can be obtained for half of what they demand, they cannot expect anything more.

If I have made any mistakes, the fact does not rest with me, the charge of £19 8 6 for sundries and taking care of and cleaning the Court House, from Sept. to April is stated in the Accounts published as plain as the sun at noon day, and again from April to Sept. £35 for salary and £5 for cleaning and taking care of the Court House is charged;—and here an imposition exists, large salaries are allowed, and yet every service possible is dragged in as "extra," and allowed by the Justices. What in the name of common sense are large and extravagant salaries allowed for, if County officers are suffered to charge extra, for any service they may perform? I care not what those services are, when a man is allowed a salary more than a compensation for all his services, in charge for extra services is a gross imposition upon the public—it is a system of preying upon the people, which has become too common and should be put a stop to, if we are to have any thing like order or confidence restored. The Constable sees superior officers make this charge, and he therefore (instead of charging the fees allowed by law) must charge for horse-hire and other extras to swell the sum total, and have one or more "aids" to accompany him in the performance of his duty, until such charges have become really burdensome to the people, and not to be endured any longer, and the Justices who have encouraged those charges, by recommending their payment, have conferred nothing but a favour upon the country, and merited nothing but the approbation of the people. These observations have extended to such a length that I must defer my promised remarks for another letter.

Yours Mr. Editor,

A TAX PAYER.

October 15, 1844.

THE MOSQUITO TERRITORY.—The New York Courier and Enquirer, furnishes the following important intelligence from this quarter of the Globe.

"The British Government took formal possession of the Mosquito Kingdom, on the American continent. The British flag was hoisted on the 6th July, at Bluefield, the headquarters of the British Diplomacy, under a salute of guns and the hurrahs of the people. Mr. Walker, formerly Colonial Secretary and Chief Judge of Honduras, is one of the Commissioners appointed by an ordinance of the late King, to govern the Kingdom during the minority of the King. The northern part of the Kingdom is conceded to Admiral Lowrie, a native. The central portion to James S. Bell, a Scotchman. The Southern to Capt. Shepard, an Eshuman. The King is to be taken to Belize shortly to be crowned in presence of the Governor of British settlements, and the Chiefs of the Kingdom. Great Britain attaches great importance to this portion of the American Continent. It is fertile, salubrious and beautiful, possessing some of the largest natural harbours in the world, (the Chetumal Legoon can hold 1000 ships of the line at anchor safe.) The port of San Juan de Nicaragua is a portion of this territory. This was formerly claimed by the King in person on the Tweed, by a British sloop of war, and the claim enforced by Col. McDonnell. This territory will afford the British a safe retreat and a dockyard for their West India fleet, and with abundant supplies. In case of a war between the United States and G. Britain, this possession might prove a great detriment to this country. J. S. Bell, the commander in Chief, having the title of Comandant and Sheriff, has issued a proclamation, regulating trade with the kingdom from an after the 31st of August, 1844, particularly the turtle fishing, on the coast and keys. The importance of this territory will be enhanced by the completion of the canal of Panama and the isthmus of Darien."

ANOTHER JUDG APPRAIS.

We have authentic information from Paterson, N. J. that a school-master in that town, cannot be denied, they have allowed

acts of indecency upon the persons of several of his female scholars of various ages, from six to fourteen years. The name of the offender is Collins, and he is a married man, with a family. He was formerly deacon of the Presbyterian church, and has been hitherto generally considered a pious man and a good citizen. The affair is said to be even worse than that of Judd, at Brooklyn, and Collins has confessed that his foul practices have been carried on for about two years. He has been arrested and is now in jail. We trust he will receive his deserts. Collins is a man of some property.—[True Sun.

Earl of Washington.—The Baltimore American in noticing the anniversary of the Battle of North Point, says: 'A fact has just come to our knowledge, which it may not be in opportune to mention at this time. We learn from a reliable source, that the British government had actually made out the patent, constituting General Ross 'Earl of Washington,' in consideration of the capture of the capital, and the destruction of the public building. The death of Gen. R. at the battle of North Point, which took place in about three weeks afterwards, most effectually frustrated the intention of the government.

A Remarkable Escape is thus related in the Boston Chronicle:—"One day last week a little boy about twenty months old, was missing from a house in Warren street place about the middle of the afternoon. Search was made in the afternoon and evening, and again the next day, but in vain, and little boys remained that the child was alive. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the owner of the house in front which was vacated for the purpose of repairs, was requested by a painter to let him see the rooms in order to settle about the price of certain work to be done. He put off the request once or twice on account of other vocations, but at length consented, and on going into the second story, to their astonishment they saw this little child sitting on the floor in the middle of a large room. On examination, it appeared that the child must have fallen into the cellar, 6 or 7 feet deep, and thence crept up two pairs of stairs, where they must have remained about 26 hours. He was slightly bruised by the fall; but had it not been for the apparently accidental opening of the empty house, he must have starved to death. It shows the kindness of that Providence care which watches the lives of us all."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GUADALOUPE.—Captain Kirwan, of the schr. Thomas Hooper, at Baltimore from Antigua, reports that a fire broke out in the Basseterre Guadalupe, on 26th August, and had burnt nearly all the town down, and was burning still on the morning of the 27th, at the time the Steamer left. Loss of property is said to be \$1,000, '00.

Basseterre, the capital of Guadalupe, lies about twenty miles west of Pointe a Pitre. It is only a year since Pointe a Pitre was destroyed by an earthquake. Basseterre is a smaller town, with a population of about 9000. Having a bad harbour it carries on but little trade, and is supported chiefly by the residence of the government.

From the St. John Herald, Oct. 9.

O'CONNELL DEMONSTRATION.—The arrival of the steamer "Herald" from Windsor, on Saturday last, with intelligence of the reversal of the judgment on O'Connell and the other travellers, diffused a general joy throughout the majority of the Irish inhabitants of this City, and in the evening bonfires blazed, tar-barrels burned, and guns— from a four-pounder, which was "engaged expressly for the occasion," down to the common pocket-pistol—believed forth their noisy mirth for joy that O'Connell again is free. The outward demonstrations were chiefly confined on the evening of Saturday to York Point and Portland, but throughout Monday preparations were making for a grand illumination in the evening. At about six o'clock p.m., the streets began to present a lively appearance. Part of Portland and all York Point, with one or two exceptions were completely lit up, and a few bonfires and tar-barrels added their light to the already unaccustomed glare, until York Point shone forth in an almost noonday's brilliancy. The city was not so extensively lit up as was expected a few houses in King street, Prince William street, and Lower Cove, were almost the only parts where there was more than usual light. The parties carrying the tar-barrels about the streets, and huzzing were composed chiefly of boys, and we were in hopes that that everything would have a peaceful termination, but the following morning that on the night previous a number of men who were in his house returned the fire, and the consequence was, that six men, it is stated, were wounded, one so dangerously that his life is despaired of. With regard to six men being wounded, we have no certainty, there being so many conflicting rumours, but we give it as the number generally stated. Our object is faithfully to perform our duty without regard to fear or favour, and that object we shall always strenuously endeavour to accomplish. Private character we hold sacred: public character to a certain extent, we consider public property, and consequently subject to public approval or disapproval. As a public Journalist therefore, we consider it our duty to publish, when occasion requires, articles referring to public men, when they are written with a proper spirit, and in a becoming manner. At the same time we consider it a duty equally imperative, to suppress gross and malignant attacks upon character either public or private, however ingeniously and plausibly such communications may be expressed. Our columns are open to defence as well as attack: all parties may have a fair hearing. We need scarcely add what we have frequently inti-

Melancholy Accident.—On Saturday, the 25th ult., while Mr. Edward Knox and three other young men were endeavouring to take a sail-boat round a point off Little Dipper Harbour, the boat suddenly took stern way, filled and sunk, and one of the young men, Mr. Knox, met a watery grave; the other three were picked up by the schooner Swallow, off Deer Island. Mr. Knox resided in Portland, and was deservedly esteemed, and will be sincerely regretted by all who had

the pleasure of his acquaintance.—New Brunswick.

Fatal Accident.—A respectable inhabitant of this city, Mr. William McNaughton of Water-street, came to his death on Tuesday night last, under the following circumstances:—Mr. McNaughton and some others were sitting in the house of Mr. Nethery Church-street, on Tuesday night, when a man who was sitting beside him, to whom he was speaking, turned suddenly round, and a horseman's pistol which the latter had in his pocket, accidentally went off, and the contents passed through McNaughton's leg below the knee, touching the main bone, fractured some smaller ones, and cut some of the arteries. The injured leg was amputated the following morning, and shortly after, from loss of blood, it is supposed, the unfortunate man died.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 1844.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. James Hutton, 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 lie over until next week.

St. Andrew's Bank.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Watson, C. A. Babcock, Thos. Turner, John Bailey.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. King Esq., President.

Director next week—R. M. Todd.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

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

LATEST DATES

Liverpool, —Sep 19 Montreal, —Oct. 6
London, —Sep 18 Quebec, —Oct. 6
Edinburgh, —Sep 15 Halifax, —Oct. 12
Paris, —Sep 15 New York, —Oct. 12
Toronto, —Sept. 27 Boston, —Oct. 14

Having lately visited St. Stephen, on business we cannot refrain from making a remark or two upon the general appearance of that once flourishing village, as contrasted with that of Calais on the opposite side of the river. The business of St. Stephen, and indeed of the whole county, has been, injuriously and to a great extent affected by the admission of lumber at a trifling duty from the neighbouring republic, into the West India Market. This is a thrice told tale, but not on that account less true, or less to be deplored. The opportunity of a return freight gives the American vessel a decided advantage over the provincial vessels, to counterbalance which a high protective duty is absolutely necessary, particularly when the American tariff is so high as to amount to almost exclusion. This is a matter however, which rests with the home government, and complaint here is of little avail. But what we wish specially to notice in this article is, the additional evil inflicted upon us by our provincial legislature, in the shape of an export duty on lumber. This has nearly given the finishing blow to the trade of St. Stephen, and materially injured that of Saint Andrews. The business of the former place is stagnant,—scarcely a vessel is to be seen at any time at the wharves,—while on the opposite side of the river the wharves are usually thronged with shipping; and an immense trade is carried on. Calais has in fact the trade of both sides of the river. Surely the House of Assembly when passing the export duty Act, could not have foreseen the evil consequences that have accrued from it in this County. Formerly when the stumpage Act was in force, some revenue from this source found its way into the provincial chest; but now the duty is lost. Nearly all the lumber is shipped on the American side, thus evading the duty and destroying the provincial trade, as the vessels are equipped and disbursed in a foreign port. The appearance of St. Stephen, therefore at present is gloomy enough, tho' the inhabitants by no means lack enterprise, public spirit, or capital. Ship-building and house-building are still carried on to a moderate extent, and with any thing like a fair chance, this would soon become a flourishing place. We trust the House of Assembly at its next Session, will in some measure repair the injury done to this County, by abolishing the export duty on lumber.

Last week we made some reference to the publication of letters from Correspondents. In our editorial capacity we neither expect nor attempt to please every one. Our object is faithfully to perform our duty without regard to fear or favour, and that object we shall always strenuously endeavour to accomplish. Private character we hold sacred: public character to a certain extent, we consider public property, and consequently subject to public approval or disapproval. As a public Journalist therefore, we consider it our duty to publish, when occasion requires, articles referring to public men, when they are written with a proper spirit, and in a becoming manner. At the same time we consider it a duty equally imperative, to suppress gross and malignant attacks upon character either public or private, however ingeniously and plausibly such communications may be expressed. Our columns are open to defence as well as attack: all parties may have a fair hearing. We need scarcely add what we have frequently inti-

THE HOUSE, and premises lately in the occupation of L. Cameron possession given immediately. Apply to W. CAMERON Esq.
St. Andrews, Oct. 8, 1844.

estimated before, and what every person ought to know without being told, that we are not responsible for any opinions expressed by a correspondent. If one correspondent asserts what is incorrect,—any other may have a fair opportunity to set him right.

ALARMS OF FIRE.—There have been two alarms of fire during the week—in consequence of some sparks which fell on Mr. Pusey's house on the Market Wharf. In both instances the roof had caught but by a timely discovery the flames were got under.

The Crops generally throughout this County, have been housed.—Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Potatoes, have turned out well. While at St. Stephen we were shown some beautiful Wheat, raised on the farm of Wm. Campbell Esq., weighing 63 lbs. per bushel.

Wealth of England.—The united annual incomes of the people of Great Britain are estimated at £310,000,000, little more than two years of which would pay off the whole of the National debt. In the course of about six years, more than 1700 miles of railway have been completed, at a cost of £54,000,000. The length of Navigable Canals in England exceeds 2200 miles. The number of inhabited houses in Great Britain have nearly doubled since 1831, now about 534,000. Since 1820, upwards of £50,000,000 of British Capital have been invested in Foreign Loans. The value of British produce and manufactures annually exported, has risen, in the course of the last fifteen years, from about £35,000,000 to upwards of £50,000,000. In 1843, there were consumed 35,127,000 lbs. of tea; 22,779,000 lbs. of tobacco; 7,000,000 gallons of wine, and 3,825,000 cwt. sugar. In the same year, there were used 39,814,000 bushels of malt, and 35,000,000 gallons of British spirits.

Wolves Again.—We regret to learn that the Wolves killed 13 sheep a few nights ago, belonging to Mr. Henry Sharp of Jacktown, and wounded 13 more so severely that (to use a vulgar phrase) "in order to save them he was obliged to kill them."—Woodstock Telegraph.

Some of our Western contemporaries appear to express great surprise at having some snow in the month of August. If they would only visit Woodstock we can show them snow on any day of the year, even on the hottest or most sultry of the dog days.

The brig Hector, Captain Flockhart, owned by Mr. J. Strachan, of Halifax, sailed from that port on the 4th inst., on a second voyage to China.—She took out an assorted cargo to the Mauritius.

Yarmouth, Oct. 7.—The brig Hector, Captain Flockhart, owned by Mr. J. Strachan, of Halifax, sailed from that port on the 4th inst., on a second voyage to China.—She took out an assorted cargo to the Mauritius.

Markets at St. Kitts, 19th ult.—P. Lumber \$17 (duty \$2); Shingles \$3, Fish \$3 1/2.

Bastles.—We have been handed a new pattern of these prominent articles given in this County, for the benefit of such as require them. It is a large radish weighing over 2 lbs. of semi-circular form, warranted to fit. The producer has them for sale, by the gross dozen or single one.

MARRIED.

At St. John on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Wishart, Mr. James King, of this city, to Miss Eliza R. Wallace, of Paisley, Scotland.

At St. John, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. Joseph Blackhouse, to Miss Jane Darab, both of that city.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received part of his Fall and Winter Goods, comprising a General Assortment of Seasonable Articles. Also on hand a General Assortment of Groceries, Flour, &c., the whole of which will be sold low for Cash, or other approved payment.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
4 Pipes Teneriff, 4 quarter Casks, and Seven Octaves of Old Patriotic Midiera Wine. Also a quantity of Ship Bread, which will be sold low.

T. TURNER. Also requests those persons, who are indebted to him either by Note or Book Account, to call on him and settle the same as all outstanding accounts and notes not paid before the first day of November next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, for collection.

St. Andrews, Oct. 15, 1844.

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MILLS TO LET.

Will be leased by Public Auction, in front
of the MARKET HOUSE in the
Town of St. Andrews, on FRI-
DAY the first day of No-
vember next at 9 o'clock
in the forenoon.

The Mills and Mill Privileges, Dams,
Barns, &c. at the Upper Falls of the
river Magna, formerly belonging to Jas.
Allan & Co.

The above Property will be leased for one
or more years from the first day of April
next.—Rent to be payable by two equal in-
stalments on the 1st of July and 1st day of
January in each year free of all deductions.
J. W. STREET
Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, Oct. 15 1844.

House to Let.

The House and premises in Water
Street, at present occupied by Mr.
Isaac Snodgrass. The House is in good
repair and the rent will be moderate.
Apply to
G. GILCHRIST.

October 10, 1844.

NOTICE.

THOSE Farmers who wish to avail them-
selves of the opportunity now offered,
for the improvement of their flocks, are here-
by informed, that the imported "New Leis-
ter Tups" are left one with Mr. Joseph
Walton, and one with Mr. John McDouall,
and that the "South Down Tups" are left with
David Mowat Esq., where each person is
allowed to send, not to exceed six Ewes,
by paying 2s 6d each ewe, in advance, if not
paid up Members of the Society, and paid
up Members, by paying 1s each ewe.

The Public will please to take Notice that
the CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR, will be held
on Thursday, (next Saturday) the 24th of
October, if the weather is favourable, if not,
on the next "fair" day.

By Order of the Board,
D. D. MORRISON, Secy.

October 1st, 1844.

A CARD.

MISS HARVEY, begs to inform the
Ladies and others, Inhabitants of
Saint Andrews, that she purposes opening
a School, on Monday the 14th inst., for the
instruction of young ladies, in the fol-
lowing branches of Education, viz: Eng-
lish Grammar, Geography, Ancient and
Modern History, also Needle and Fancy
work.—Miss H. hopes that her mode of
instruction will be approved of by Parents
and trusts that she will meet with a due
proportion of support. The number of pu-
pils will be limited.

Terms 10s. per quarter, exclusive of
fancy work, which latter will be 2s. 6d.
extra.

References.—Rev. Dr. Alley, and Mr.
Thomas Turner.

St. Andrews, Oct. 7, 1844.

Saturday the fourteenth day of
September, A. D. 1844.

By his Hon. the Master of the Rolls.
ON Reading the Petition of John George
N. McCurdy, of the parish of St. An-
drews, in the County of Charlotte, Farmer,
setting forth a statement of his affairs, as
therein particularly detailed, and declaring
that he is insolvent, and unable to meet his
engagements with his Creditors, and praying
that an Order may be granted according to
the Act of Assembly, intitled "An Act to
afford relief to persons unfortunate in busi-
ness in certain cases," for the calling of a
Meeting of his creditors. It is hereby Or-
dered that the Clerk of the Peace of the
County of Charlotte, do call a Public Meet-
ing, of the Creditors of the said Petitioner,
to be held at the Office of the said Clerk
of the Peace, in the town of Saint Andrews,
on Saturday, the 26th day of October next,
at noon, for the purpose of enabling the said
Petitioner to offer a composition to or make
terms with his creditors and to render an
exposition of his affairs.

(Signed)
N. PARKER, M. R.

IN pursuance of the Order of His Honor
the Master of the Rolls, whereof the
foregoing is a true copy,—Notice is hereby
given that a Public Meeting of the Creditors
of the said John George N. McCurdy, will
be held at the Clerk of the Peace Office, in
Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte,
at the time for the purpose mentioned in the
Order.

W. HATCH,
Clerk of the Peace for Charlotte.

September 25, 1844.

London D.B. Stout &

PALE ALE.

Ex Lady Caroline from London via St. John
30 CASKS 4 doz. each 1 doz. 12
don D B Stout and Pale ALE Q's
and Pints.

15 Boxes fine London Mould CANDLES.
Ex Sir Charles Napier, from Liverpool.
6 Hhds best Cognac Brandy, Martell and
other Brands, vintage 1842.

4 doz. finest PALE HOLLANDS.
3 Cases EARTHENWARE.
12 Bcgs PIPES.

50 Kegs best White PAINTS.
J. W. STREET

Sept 24, 1844.

Selling off at Reduced Prices!

C KEIVE,

CHEAP CASH STORE.
BEGS to announce to the Public that in
order to be prepared for his Fall Goods
he is now selling his present stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,
at very reduced prices; those purchasing
with cash will find it to their advantage to
favor him with a call.—No second price.

N. B. Person a indebted by Note or Book
Account, will please make immediate pay-
ment, by so doing they will save expense.
St. Andrews, Water St.,
Sept. 18th 1844.

TO LET.

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

Sept. 11, 1844.

LIST OF LETTERS.

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

A	M & Mc
Allan & Co. M ^{rs} Mastr	McKinnon C 2
Ash James	McDonald David
Brooks Margaret	McKee David
Banks Samuel F	McMaster Alex
Ballentine Wm	McCallum Angus 2
Curley John	McNall James
Canning Mary	McMurry Gordon
Campbell John	McCracken James
Coats Thomas	McLaughlin David
Cavanagh William	Maxwell James
Currier Jonathan	Morrison John 2
Connolly C	Murray John
Croiset William	McLoney Mrs T F
Douglas Matthew	N
Fulloon James	Nugent Mary
Finn Henry	Nesbitt John
Ford John	Noonan Denis
G	O
Glasby Francis	O'Dea Michael
Graham Isabella	O'Connell Maurice
Grant Martin	O'Neal John
H	O'Hara Hugh
Hannah David 2	O'Neal James
Harley Timothy	P
Haddock Jane	Pendleton Ward
J	R
Johnson Nicholas	Roberts Miss Martha
Jacob	Robinson George
Jones Joseph	Ross Timothy
K	S
Kerr John	Scott Joseph
L	Smith Mrs Thomas
Leviggie Giovine	Sherman Miss Mary
Leary Patrick	Smith Daniel
Little John	T
	Townsend John
	Townsend Sarah
	Walsh Edward

For Saint Patrick's.
Atkinson Bridget
Anderson Thomas
Brown James
Brown Andrew
Collins Archibald
Cunning John
Cunningham Wm
Dunkin John
Hall Sarah Ann
Hull Michael
Alexander John
Allen James
Chaffery James 2
Cameron John
Calder Capt Walter
Eaton Jno R
Frankland Harriet B
Hunt Thos H
Hennrich Harriet
Kendrick Elizabeth
McIntosh John

For West Isles and Grand Mannan.
McGowan William
Standon John
Suell John
Snell Edward
Splain James
Simpson Mary
Smith Randall
Thompson Andrew
Walker Farnach
Mills George

GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster.

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

Public Notice.

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

MARK YOUNG,
Collector of Taxes.

S. George, Sept. 10, 1844.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

IN the Province of New Brunswick,
In the matter of John W. Toda and Seth
Townsend Bankrupts.

TAKE NOTICE that I appoint a Public meet-
ing on Tuesday the first day of October next
at noon, to audit the account of Samuel L. White-
lock, the provisional Assignee in the above matter
of which all persons interested will take notice.
Dated the 23rd day of August, 1844.

H. HATCH,
Commissioner of the Estate and Effects
of Bankrupts, for the County of
Charlotte.

NEW ARRIVALS.

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

AMONG WHICH ARE,

38, 1-2, 9 16, 3-4, 13-16, 7-8, and 1
each Cham Cables, Kedge Anchors, from
75 lb. to 200 lb., Canvas No 1 to 6, Duck,
Cordage, Manila Ropes, Maltose, Hones,
Line, Twine, Oakum, Basket Backs, Tag-
line, Chain Hooks and Turnbuckles, Brass and
Wood Corrosettes, Shovel, Lubricating Oil,
Lamps, Shattering Nails, Sheathing Paper,
Easings and Union Jacks, Mattresses, Oil
Sails, Sailcloths, Ship's Scrapers, Mar-
line Spikes, Poles, &c.

IRON, HARDWARE &c.
A large assortment of common and refined
Iron, fit and round for Ships use, and
Wagon and Cart Tires; Nail Rods, Cast
Steel, Hollow Ware, consisting of Bake-
Kettles, Spare Covers, Pans, Spiders, Stoves,
Pans, Wash Basins, and Tea Kettles, Grid
Irons, Flat Irons, Spikes, Cut Nails, Horse
Nails, Horse Chains, Shovels, and Spades
—Buck Saw Blades, Brass Chisels, Picks,
Knives and Forks, Banister Knives, Tea
and Table Spoons, Mill, Pin, & cut and
hired Saw files, Rasps, Plane Irons, Batts
and Spices, Locks, Rases, Hammers,
Slaters, Umbrellas, &c.

GLASS, PAINT, &c.
749 and 8410, Glass, Putty in Bar-
rels, Red, White, and Yellow Ochre, &c.
CLOTHS, &c.
Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Molestins, Scotch
Homespun, Cheeks, Regent's, White and
Grey Cotton, double width Sheeting, Cor-
gan, Bed Ticks, Brown and White Linen
Drill, Jean, Ozeaburgh, Calicoes, Hand-
kerchiefs, &c.

CLOTHING, &c.
Fishing Jackets, Swansdown Vests, and
a variety of Jackets, Trowsers and Vests,
suitable for Summer—Striped and Ragged
Shirts, Duck Frocks, Suspenders, &c.

GROCERIES, &c.
An assortment of Groceries, among
which are Lost and crushed Sugar, Brown
Sugar, a few Hhds. Molasses, Boxes Soap,
best Poland Starch, Split Peas, with other
necessary articles.

ALSO,
Ten Crates Earthenware consisting of
Painted Ware and White Granite, and a
few sets Gift China.

The above together with their former
stock and other articles not here enumerated,
comprise a good assortment.

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

Charlotte County BANK.

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

J. ROGER
Cashier.

October 4 1844.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of Collectors of
Rates is hereby called to the Act 7,
Wm. 4, Chap. 8, Section 3, to which they
are enjoined to comply to attend.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the
duty of the several Collectors of Rates in
the several Towns and Parishes without
delay after the receipt of this assentment
and precept as aforesaid, to demand the
several rates contained in the said list of
the several persons therein named, and such
Collectors shall deliver the first Monday next
month pay over to the person authorized
to receive the same the several sums col-
lected by him, And also, within two
months after the receipt of the precept for
collecting the said Assessment, render to
the Clerk of the Peace, under each, a full
and true account of all and every sum of
Money, which may have been re-
ceived by them, on account of said Assess-
ments, with proper vouchers for the same
paid by them, and also a correct list of all
defalcators. And if any Collector shall
neglect to do so, or omit to pay over the said
several sums so collected, as aforesaid, on or
before the days appointed, he shall be liable
to proceed against him or any of the defal-
cators as aforesaid, or render such account
or list as aforesaid, it shall and may be
lawful for the Justices of the Peace, to
commit such Collector to the Common
Goal of the County, then and there to re-
main without Bail, or Mainprize, until he
shall have made full payment and satisfac-
tion for all and every sum or sums of
money, as may have been received by him,
&c., unless the said Justices from some
sufficient cause shewn by such Collector
may deem it proper, sooner to discharge him.

By Order of the Justices.
W. HATCH

House To Let.

The Dwelling House and Store
formerly owned by P. O'Neil, being an ex-
cellent sized &c. business.

Rent moderate—and immediate possession
given, for Terms &c. apply to B. R. Frigger-
aid, or to the Subscriber.

J. P. COLDWELL.
St. Andrews, August 6, 1844.

Mr. Coldwell has on hand—
Best, Pork, Superior Flour, Rye, dried Corn
Meal—and a superior article of Philadelphia
Rye flour in large days.

WM. McLEAN,
COMMISSION 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 ap-
proved credit.

St. Andrews, May 8, 1844.

Charlotte County, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WILL HOLD A
CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR,
at the Farm of John McDouall, parish of St.
Andrews on THURSDAY the 24th day
of OCTOBER next, at 11 o'clock,
where the following Premiums
will be offered for the competition,
VIZ:

For the best entire Horse that has
stood in the County the past season, £2 0 0
second do. " " 1 0 0
Best Blood Mare " 1 0 0
2nd do. " " 0 10 0
3d do. " " 0 0 0

For the best Bull not over 4 years old, 2 0 0
second best do. do. 1 0 0
third do. do. do. 0 10 0
the best Milch Cow do 1 0 0
second do do do 0 10 0
third do do do 0 10 0

For the best pair of Steers under four
years old 1 0 0
second do. do. do. 0 10 0
third do do do 0 10 0

For the best Heifer under 3 years old 1 0 0
second do do do 0 10 0
third do do do 0 10 0

For the best Ram not over 4 years old 1 0 0
second do do do 0 10 0
third do do do 0 10 0

For the best Ewe 0 10 0
second best 0 10 0
third best 0 10 0

For the best Boar 1 0 0
second do do 0 10 0
third do do do 0 10 0

For the best Sow, 0 10 0
second do do 0 10 0
third do do do 0 10 0

GRAIN.
For the best Sample of not less than 5
bushels of Wheat, do 0 10 0
second do do do 0 10 0
third do do do 0 10 0

For the best sample of not less than 5
bushels of Oats do 0 10 0
second do do do 0 10 0
third do do do 0 10 0

For the best sample of not less than 5
bushels of Barley, do 0 10 0
second do do do 0 10 0
third do do do 0 10 0

For the best ferkins of BUTTER not
less than 40 lbs. do 0 10 0
second do do do 0 10 0
third do do do 0 10 0

For the best sample of CHEESE not
less than 50 lbs. do 0 10 0
second best do do 0 10 0

HOMESPUN CLOTH.
For the best sample of Woolen 0 10 0
Cloth not less than 15 yds. do 0 10 0
second do do do 0 10 0
third do do do 0 10 0

For the best sample of Flannel (all
wool) 15 yds do 0 10 0
second do do do 0 10 0
third do do do 0 10 0

For the best sample of Cotton and
Wool Cloth not less than 15 yds. 0 10 0
second do do do 0 10 0
third do do do 0 10 0

The whole of the above must be the grow-
ers produce or manufacture of this County,
(no one person to receive two premiums,
any two animals or any two articles of grow-
ers produce or manufacture of the same description.)
Intending competitors must notify the Sec-
retary (free of postage) at least 10 days pre-
vious to the Fair, of the animals or prod-
ucts he intends to offer for competition, and
all persons not paid up Members of the So-
ciety to the last annual Meeting, must pay
an entrance fee of 5s. or not compete; and
no animal, or any article of produce, or man-
ufacture, will receive a Premium, unless
thought worthy of such preference by the re-
spective Committees to be appointed for the
purpose. It is further ordered that all an-
imals, articles of produce or manufacture
offered for competition, shall be on the ground
by 11 o'clock, or they will not be attend-
ed to.

By Order of the Board,
D. D. MORRISON, Secy.

St. Andrews, July 13th, 1844.

Insolvent Debtors Notice.

24th August, 1844.
By his Hon. the Master of the Rolls.
ON Reading the Petition of STEPHEN
MUN



Real Estate of Stephen Munson, 2d Nov.
Do John Scott, 23d
Do William Carson, 14th Dec.
Do Justus Wetmore, 11th Jan.
Do Benjamin Miliken, 12th April

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. Fulke 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 Mealy.

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

Sheriff's Office, THOS. JONES, 26th April, 1844. Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 23d day of April, 1844, between the hours of 10 o'clock noon and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of John Scott to that Lot and House, occupied by John Scott, situate on the northern side of the Magdalenic river, in the town of Saint George—the same having been taken, seized and attached on the 15th Sep. 1843, to satisfy an Execution in favor of Thos. Leavitt and Edwin Ketchum endorsed to levy £53 & 11 &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, 17th May 1844.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of William Carson, to a lot of land, owned and occupied by him, containing 39 acres, more or less, being part of a tract granted to one John Black, situated in the Parish of St. Patrick and bounded on the South by part of said grant and on the North by lands owned by Samuel Dean. The front of said piece or lot of land was conveyed by John Black to George Spices, and the rear of it, to Andrew Grier, with all and singular the improvements &c. thereon.

The same having been taken and seized, to satisfy an execution in favor of Hamilton Mitchell, endorsed to levy £505 11s &c. &c.

Sheriff's Office, THOMAS JONES, June 8, 1844. Sheriff of Charlotte.

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

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

ALSO—ALL that tract of land situate on the Western side of the Magdalenic river and at the West Falls, being part of the land granted to Aaron H. Smith, and formerly occupied by Robt. V. Hanson.

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

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

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

The same properties having been seized and taken under a writ of Immediate Extent, and decreed to be sold under a writ of Vend. Ex. at the suit of the Crown, to satisfy a debt of £250 &c. &c.

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

To be sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 12th day of APRIL 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 and demand of Benjamin Miliken, to all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land, situate at the Lower Falls, in the parish of St. George, now in the occupation of the said Benjamin Miliken, with all and singular the buildings and erections thereon.

The same having been seized and levied on, by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, in favor of James W. Street endorsed to levy £67 3 8 with interest from 3d March last, besides Sheriff's Fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. Sheriff's Office, 30th Sep. 1844.



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

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore Hair (including Whiskers, Mustaches, and Eyebrows) prevent it from falling off or turning grey, and keep it soft and glossy.

CAUTION.—Numerous spurious compounds are universally sold as "MACASSAR OIL." To ensure the real article, see that the bottle is enclosed in a wrapper (a steel engraving of exquisite workmanship) on which is engraved "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" in two lines.

To further ensure the genuine article, see that the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,925 letters—without this, these are spurious.

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

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

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

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash, during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or dry piercing winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies.—GENTLEMEN will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving in all latitudes.

Price 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE, A FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER, of Oriental Herbs—It eradicates Tartar and decayed spots from the Teeth, preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a Pearl-like whiteness, and fixes the Teeth firmly in the Gums. Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scourvy from the Gums, strengthens, braces and renders them of a healthy red; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine &c. and imparts sweetness and perfume to the breath.

Price 2s. 6d. per box, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

OR IMPERIAL DYE, Changes Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c. into a beautiful Brown or Black.

Price 4s. 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., and 1s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT, Immediately removes the most violent Tooth Ache, Gum Boils and Swelled Face.

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

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

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

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Connected, United States.

Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000.

This long established Institution has for more than twenty-six years transacted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honorable promptness.

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

Application for insurance may be made either personally or by letter to the Secretary of the Company, or to 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 E. Ellis, F. J. Huntington, S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt, H. Huntington, E. B. Ward, and Albert Day, Eliphalet Terry, President.

James G. Bolles, Sec'y. 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. Feb. 5, 1844.



After 18, 25, and 26 years loss.

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

To MESSRS. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

HUMBERS HOTEL, COVENT GARDEN, February 6, 1842.

GENTLEMEN, In announcing to you the following corroborated testimony of the efficacy of your MACASSAR OIL, I do so with great satisfaction, as it is a service, I should consider myself but requiring a very small degree of the great obligation I feel I am under to you, and shall be most happy during my stay in London to satisfy any Gentlemen who may be interested in the truth of the following.—In the year 1826 I went to India, and shortly after my arrival there my hair fell off in considerable quantities, so that I soon became entirely bald. In which state I remained until my arrival last year in America, and at Boston was advised 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 after a second bottle, continuing the use of the Oil, much to my gratification, I have now the pleasure to inform you, without exaggeration or vanity, that I can boast as fine a head of hair as any one need to have.

I am, Gentlemen, Your grateful Servant.

A. MACKENZIE.

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

I am, Gentlemen, Your obliged and obedient Servant.

W. C. PRIDEAUX.

Liverpool, March 21, 1842.

Extract of a Letter directed to Mr. Oldroyd, Merchant of London, from a friend at Naples, dated May 6, 1823.

I must turn my attention to the following:—Captain Kraushair of the 4th Regiment of Foot, in the service of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, aged 44 years, has been bald ever since the age of 18. He was recommended to try "Rowland's Macassar Oil," by a German who had already experienced its good effects. He bought some of me of the last quantity I received from England, and persevered in applying it.—In less than two months his hair began to grow, and he is now very thick. The Captain is highly pleased, and has spread it far and wide, and the demand for this 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. I have more than twelve months since I made trial of the Oil, though I confess with not much faith, as I had been bald eighteen years. It was near three months before any effect was perceptible, but when a slight dawn appeared, at the expiration of five months hair had grown on the bald part full half an inch long. I then had the whole of my head regularly shaved once a week for a considerable period, constantly using the Oil, night and morning; the result is, that I have this day discarded my wig, my hair being quite restored, and as strong and great in quantity as when I was twenty years of age.

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

32, Broad Street, Brighton, April 19, 1832.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore Hair, (including Whiskers, Mustaches, and Eyebrows) prevent it from falling off or turning grey, and keep it soft and glossy.

CAUTION.—Numerous spurious compounds are sold as "MACASSAR OIL." To ensure the real article, see that the bottle is enclosed in a wrapper (a steel engraving of exquisite workmanship) on which is engraved "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" in two lines.

To further ensure the genuine article, see that the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,925 letters—without this, these are spurious.

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

Sold by every Perfumer and Chemist throughout the civilized world.

Fall & Winter Goods.

Arrived per barge, "Brothers" from Liverpool,

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

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

To Ropemakers.

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

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

Coach and Horses, HOTEL.

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

THE Subscriber Respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of St. George, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, St. John, and Eastport, that he has taken the house owned by Moses Vernon Esq., at the Lower Falls, St. George, which has been fitted up in a comfortable manner as a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Boarders, both permanent and transient will meet with good accommodation, and Travellers will find every attention paid to their comfort. There is an excellent Stable connected with the Establishment, and a good Groom, always in attendance.

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

BERWICK DOUGLAS, St. George, June 18, 1844.

GUNNISONS

ST. ANDREWS, AND BOSTON EXPRESS,

TWICE A WEEK.

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

Gunnison will attend to purchasing and forwarding Goods of any description, collecting and paying Notes and Drafts—and forwarding packages of every description. Any business entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to.

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

NEW STORE, AT ROBBINSON ME.

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

Flour, Corn Meal, Pork Groceries, West India, and Dry Goods and numerous other articles, Cheap 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, Robinson, April 10, 1844.—th. S. WHEELER SHAW.

Rye Flour, AND CORN MEAL

A FURTHER Supply just landed by the Subscriber, at his Store, at the head of Jones's Wharf—to be sold low for Cash.

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

Rum, Sugar, and Molasses.

Just Received and for Sale, by the Subscriber: 9 HHDS. BROWN SUGAR, 6 Puns. High Proof RUM, ALSO IN STORE. 20 HHDS. good Retailing MOLASSES.

J. W. STREET, June 18, 1844.

PIANO FORTES.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of Instruments from the celebrated Manufactory of T. Gilbert & Co., we are prepared to furnish them at Manufacturers prices.

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

BEDLOW & LEFAVOR, Galois, May 29, 1844.

FLOUR.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KEE, Trustee for THOS. TURNER, JOHN MCKEAN, on the Estate, June 25, 1844.—nm.

FLOUR, MOLASSES, SUGAR, &c.

100 BLS. Superior FLOUR, 20 half Bbls. do. 12 Bbls. Genese Scratch, 10 Bbls. fine Middlings, 5 Bbls. Pilot and Navy Bread, 10 kegs CRACKERS, CHEESE, HAMS, RICE, SALERATUS, Logwood, Redwood, ground, Wine, Brandy and Gin, Sperm, porpoise OIL. Widow glass 7x9 8x10 and 10x12, &c. Also in Bond FLOUR, Beef and Pork, 25 Hhds. Cadenas MOLASSES, 2 Hhds. Cienfuegos Sugar. For Sale by R. WALTON, July 17, 1844.—nm.

NOTICE.

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

A. C. FLETCHER, Administratrix, St. Andrews, July 16, 1844.

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Ex Calisto from New York. 100 Bbls. FLOUR, 50 do. PORK, 50 do. BEEF. For Sale by DIMOCK & WILSON, Aug. 20, 1844.

Crockeryware.

Just Received, per "Lord Seaton," from Liverpool:—and now opening, 5 Crates Crockeryware. Containing 25 sets of Blue, and Brown Pearl Ware, 4 sets of iron stone do., Vegetable and Baking Dishes, with numerous other articles, all suitable for Country use.

C. BRADLEY, September 18, 1844.—r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the late David Collins of Saint David, are hereby notified to send in their claims duly attested within three months to

ANNE COLLINS, Administratrix, St. Davids, 10th August, 1844.

Public Notice Is Hereby Given, that

The Court of Oyer and TERMINER, and General Jail Delivery, will be holden at some place, on Tuesday the 29th October, at 11 o'clock a.m. when all Corners, Deputy Sheriffs and Constables, are required to give their attendance, as also all persons bound to appear to prosecute delinquents in said Court.

By order of the Justices, THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte. September 8, 1844.

Brandy, Loaf Sugar, Tea &c

The Subscriber has just received per the barge Brunswick, from Liverpool: 1 HHD. best Cognac Brandy, and 1 Hhd. Holland Gin, 2 do. Superior Old Port Wine, 64 Kegs Best White Paint, 50 Boxes Y. Soap, 6 Boxes best Poland Starch, 2 Hhds. Refined Sugar, Bbls. and 1-2 Bbls. Put. Butter.

J. W. STREET, April 30, 1844.

New Provision Store. ST. ANDREWS, MAY 21, 1844

J. P. COLDWELL, respectfully announces, that he has opened an Establishment for the sale of Provisions &c. in the store recently occupied by M. B. R. Forgerd, at the head of Jones's Wharf, and now has on Sale,

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

Pitch, Tar, Spirits Turpentine, Copal and Bright Varnish, Opera and Boiled Oils, Nails, &c. &c. Men's Light and Strong Boots, Morocco Pump, Ladies Kid Shoes, and a variety of Childrens Shoes, &c. &c.

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

IN BOND,

100 Barrels Superior Flour.—Also, 30 barrels Clear and Muscovado, and Prime Beef, for sale, or the use of the British Fishery.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

There is a very short supply of the following articles, and as the demand is increasing, the Subscriber is compelled to raise the price of the same. The Subscriber has just received per the barge Brunswick, from Liverpool: 1 HHD. best Cognac Brandy, and 1 Hhd. Holland Gin, 2 do. Superior Old Port Wine, 64 Kegs Best White Paint, 50 Boxes Y. Soap, 6 Boxes best Poland Starch, 2 Hhds. Refined Sugar, Bbls. and 1-2 Bbls. Put. Butter. J. W. STREET, April 30, 1844.

A Mr. Mansfield, of London, is about 11 weeks 39 stone but comfortably in a commission of 1 day on Mr. T. Telfair the deceased poet, in fact, that Mr. Campbell mind, was returned, I ducted himself through the coolness a most perfect sanity! I fourteen years in prison at the instance of his cause a great consolation. Six Arab chiefs are at the expense of the great Mr. T. E. M. Text who, I may be recollect, was the first of the nation to be executed for a crime. The cause of the nation is a most perfect sanity! I fourteen years in prison at the instance of his cause a great consolation. Six Arab chiefs are at the expense of the great Mr. T. E. M. Text who, I may be recollect, was the first of the nation to be executed for a crime. The cause of the nation is a most perfect sanity! I fourteen years in prison at the instance of his cause a great consolation. Six Arab chiefs are at the expense of the great Mr. T. E. M. 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