

OF CHARLOTTE.—In the  
of New-Brunswick, in Brit  
America.—SS.—In the matter of  
ard a Bankrupt.—PUBLIC  
hereby given that upon appli-  
said Francis Hubbard this day  
I do appoint a Public Sitting  
Tuesday the 3rd day of  
at, at ten of the clock in the  
at day at the Office of the un-  
mmissioner in St. Andrews for  
of a certificate of conformity  
Francis Hubbard, pursuant to  
of the Acts of the General  
his Province in force respect-  
when and where any of the  
he said Bankrupt may be  
the allowance of such Certif-  
ame will be allowed unless  
and there shown to the con-  
other order will be made as  
the case may require.  
my hand at St. Andrews  
of July, A. D. 1844.  
H. HATCH  
For the Estate and Effects of  
the County of Charlotte

R. MOLASSES,  
GAR, & C.  
Superfine FLOUR,  
all Bids. Flour,  
Scratch,  
Liddings,  
and Navy Bread,  
KERS.  
AIN, RICE,  
S, Logwood, Redwood,  
e, Brandy and Gin, Sperm  
Also in Bond  
and Pork,  
as MOLASSES;  
Sugar,  
or Sale by  
R. WALTON.

## rupt's Sale.

the 24th August next, at  
(noon) in front of the  
Saint Andrews.  
Commissioner of Bank-  
by Public Auction.  
Title of Wm. Chase, in  
emption, to the Farm sit-  
y said Wm. Chase, in the  
ck.  
Redemption, of a House  
ppied by Capt. T. Lockart,  
age, in the Parish of Saint  
nd, in the Parish, of Penit  
Augusta Mills, being par-  
fects of Charles McGee.  
Equity of Redemption to  
situate at the 24 Falls,  
nt George T. Davis,  
the said T. Davis,  
more or less, near land  
nlaw, on the Five road,  
Andrews, being part of  
ts of Wm. Cookson.  
H. H. HATCH,  
Prov. Assignee,  
24, 1844.

JAMES FRASER AN AD-  
the Estate and Effects  
er an absent Debtor,  
at Public Auction, at  
se, in Saint Andrews,  
day of August, next, at  
—All the Right, Title,  
claim, and Demand of  
to, and all that cer-  
rancel of Land, situate  
the Parish of Saint  
ounty of Charlotte, boun-  
a marked Ash Tree,  
25 minutes, West 316  
on the Northern an-  
e, on the road leading  
to Fredericton, granted  
ence North 60 chains  
ree, thence West 55  
d, beginning, the said  
d, having been grant  
containing 300 acres,  
commonly known as

CASH.  
each day of July,  
MITH,  
IER, Trustees.  
E, CHARLES DUFF,  
Attorney of Trustees.

## OR BUILDING HOUSE.

ceived by the Subscribers  
onel Wyer until 10th  
or Building of a Store  
Heat Harbour Island,  
ow stands—the Building  
Foot Post, the Sills to be  
and Spruce, to be well  
sharls and the roof Shingles,  
the Ends and Sides  
the Lower Floor to be  
the upper floor with the  
to be placed in  
ore, and Two Windows  
The Contractor to  
to complete the Build-  
ment, &c.  
S. WYER, 2 Cornhill-  
LSON, 31 Market

VOLUME 11

# The Standard.

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1844.

[15s. sent by Mail.]

## POETRY.

### THE WORLD.

BY D. C. COLESWORTHY.  
'Tis beautiful—'tis beautiful—  
This glorious world of ours;  
Life's seeming slopes and waving fields,  
And bright delicious flowers.  
We cannot look, but beauty lives—  
And in her splendor reigns—  
On shrubs and trees on seas and lakes—  
On mountains and on plains.

This world is beautiful—but oh,  
Would it not be more fair,  
If Pride, and Hate and Envy dark,  
Wan Sorrow and Dumb Care,  
Were not companions by the way,  
At morn, at noon at even?  
Were sin unknown, would not earth be  
The vestibule of heaven?

When every thing is beautiful,  
O, why will man do wrong?  
Nor look upon the glorious world  
With joyful heart and tongue?  
When gladness springs in every path,  
Joy floats in every breeze,  
With pride and folly fetter bound,  
God's smile he never sees.

Each bird and tree and blushing flower,  
Each rill that leaps along,  
Seems with a music voice to pour  
An ever grateful song.  
Awake! O man!—with nature round  
So beautiful and bright,  
Pour forth thy soul in gratitude,  
And share the pure delight.

### PERPETUAL MOTION.

We have been requested to insert the fol-  
lowing address

To the Public  
Whereas I have been nearly eight years en-  
gaged in Perpetual Motion pursuits, and have  
at length completed in theory four Perpetual  
Motion, or self-acting principles, and differ-  
ent plans on each principle that will operate  
well when they get fair trials. Some of the  
plans are such as will command power suffi-  
cient to propel Machinery. The invention  
will be of so great value that it should never  
be restricted, but become free property to  
the Public

Having taken a general view of different  
positions respecting the case; being in in-  
dignant circumstances, and my strength being  
much reduced by hard study &c. I found it  
necessary to publish copies of different plans  
from time to time, and dispose of them for  
means to subsist on, as I could not reconcile  
myself to receive money at so great a sacri-  
fice as it was offered me.  
I have in different publications proclaim-  
ed my aforesaid Invention of Perpetual mo-  
tion, or self-acting principles free to the  
World until the first day of January 1847,  
reserving to myself the exclusive right of im-  
proving thereon that length of time. And  
it is my will and pleasure that it continue  
free if I am then paid a reasonable price for  
it. Should it be ascertained previous to 1847  
that the Invention will answer good purpo-  
ses the Public can afford to pay a liberal sum  
of money for it, in order that it will remain  
free. I now renew my proclamation, by say-  
ing, I make all my Perpetual motion, or  
self-acting principles free to the world until  
the first day of January 1847, reserving as  
above stated.

It is uncertain when I will be able to  
raise money on fair terms to pay the ex-  
pense of trying practical operations, but my em-  
barrassed situation need not prevent the  
Public from progressing in Perpetual motion  
inventions, and putting my said Invention  
as extensively in practice as may seem desir-  
able, and convenient, within the limited time  
above mentioned. I intend trying practical  
operations on a small scale, as soon as I can  
raise money to pay the necessary expenses.

Copies of explanations of different dia-  
grams of my Perpetual Motion principles  
have been circulated far and near. It is  
therefore necessary that the Public should be  
on their Guard, lest imposters might make  
their appearance in different parts of the  
World, claiming my Invention as their own.  
To prevent impostures, or, in other words  
to give a chance to detect imposters, I will  
give the Reader an idea of the four Perpetual  
motion, or self-acting principles before  
named, by giving a short explanation of dif-  
ferent plans on the said principles. Detailed  
explanations are unnecessary, unless dia-  
grams were shown. Let it suffice to give  
such hints as will put people on their guard,  
not to be imposed on.

By examining models that may make their  
appearance, and by referring to the short ex-  
planation that is here given, it will be seen if  
they are or either of the Perpetual motion  
principles that are here explained.

No 1.—I call the long circular levered  
Perpetual motion, or self-acting principle.

No 2.—The waterwading Perpetual motion.  
The propelling wheels operate in water,  
mercury, or any other fluid that may be found

to answer a good purpose, consequently I  
call the principle, the waterwading Perpe-  
tual motion, or self-acting principle.

No 3.—The metal weights perpetual mo-  
tion.

No 4.—The ball propelling Perpetual mo-  
tion, I have different plans on each principle.  
The long circular levered principle is calcu-  
lated to lift its own propelling weight by part  
of the power that the weight gives the propel-  
ling wheel, or wheels, by acting in the cir-  
cular buckets. The levers are buckets, and  
the buckets are levers. The propelling  
weight may be water, quick silver, or any  
other suitable article. It may be lifted from  
the lower to the upper cistern by the use of  
machinery, and apparatus arranged for that  
purpose. The power of the machine may be  
commanded by regulators applying, and tak-  
ing off power at pleasure. The principle of  
the propelling wheel, is that it has long cir-  
cular buckets, and the propelling weight is  
lifted less than the whole distance of the di-  
ameter of the wheel, and in my opinion it  
will answer best for the arrangement to be  
such as to have the propelling weight lifted  
less than half the distance of the diameter  
of the wheel. The buckets are upwards of se-  
ven times the average length of lever of an  
overshot wheel of the same diameter. The  
propelling weight bears in all the buckets,  
thereby forming a double purchase of power,  
as there is only about half as much weight  
lifting as is bearing down in the buckets.—  
By having the machine mechanically ex-  
ecuted, and of necessary size, it will give sur-  
plus power sufficient to propel machinery,  
and when the machine is going, the propel-  
ling weight is continually running from the  
upper cistern into the buckets near the shaft  
of the wheel, and at the same time propel-  
ling weight is discharging from the mouth of  
the buckets into the lower cistern, and re-  
turning to the upper cistern. A small por-  
tion of the propelling weight hangs continu-  
ally powerless on the perpendicular of the  
wheel, as it passes through the buckets, and  
the remainder bears at a distance from the  
perpendicular, continually propelling the  
wheel round. And as the wheel revolves the  
weight moves in the buckets continually seek-  
ing its level from the time it enters the buc-  
kets, until it discharges into the lower cistern.  
Whatever proportions may be used, the  
principle remains the same.

The water-wading Perpetual Motion, dif-  
ferent plans of propelling wheels may be used  
on this principle. The long circular bucket  
may be used with one plan, forming a cen-  
teral power, and there may be quadrant buc-  
kets &c. arranged to, and near the outside  
circle of the wheel, thereby preserving the  
whole of the central power for the purpose of  
propelling machinery, and a surplus power  
is likewise gained by the outside arrange-  
ment. The wheel operates in a cistern of  
water, and without water, or some other fluid  
it will not operate. A wheel on another  
plan may be arranged with quadrant buc-  
kets so called, and no circular buckets,  
valves, springs, and air tubes, &c. In my  
opinion it will be more powerful than the  
wheel that has two advantages of power. It  
will operate in a cistern of water.

There are several other plans on the same  
principle, but I will conclude by giving a  
short explanation of one more plan. The  
wheel may be solid or hollow, if it is a hol-  
low wheel, it must be air, and water tight.—  
There will be buckets to the wheel, similar  
to the buckets of an overshot wheel. The  
wheel will hang perpendicularly, in a  
round tight cistern, it will be arranged to  
play easily, and as close as the nature of  
the case will admit, all round the cistern, ex-  
cepting where there are high flat tubes of  
water. The shaft of the wheel will be thro'  
the cistern, and arranged so that no water  
can leak through. One tube of water will  
bear in the buckets on one side of the wheel  
and the water in the other tube will bear  
on the outside of the wheel, on the opposite  
side, extending a necessary distance under  
the wheel. Water being a fluid it bears  
nearly as hard sideways, as downwards, con-  
sequently there is a lever of action, and a  
lever of reaction, to the wheel, but by ar-  
ranging so as to have the lever of action of  
necessary length in proportion to that of re-  
action, the wheel will operate with power.  
The buckets will be mouth upwards under  
the high tube of water on the falling side of  
the wheel, and mouth downwards on the ris-  
ing side. The rising side of the wheel be-  
ing buoyant in water, in proportion to the  
depth of water that is in the tube, and the  
water in the tube on the falling side of the  
wheel, is weight bearing in the buckets of  
the wheel.

Should there be leakage water to any of  
the machines on the water wading principle,  
it can be lifted by machinery arranged for  
that purpose, and propelled by part of the  
power of the machines.  
The metal weights Perpetual Motion.—  
The propelling wheels on this principle are  
arranged with metal weights extended on  
the falling side of the wheels, and they are  
felt in on the rising side, that gives power to  
the wheels, and the arrangement of machin-  
ery is such that the power of the propelling

wheels is conveyed to canting wheels which  
cant the weights on their upper side, as the  
machinery revolves; cogs or other suitable  
apparatus are arranged on each canting  
wheel that catches little levers of the weights  
and the speed of the canting wheels is so  
much greater than that of the weights, that  
they are overtaken, and canted regularly in  
proper time as the machinery revolves, which  
keeps them continually extended on the fal-  
ling side; they are felt in on the rising side,  
and the power that cants the weights helps  
to propel the propelling wheels.

The ball propelling Perpetual Motion, this  
principle is propelled by balls.

I have several plans on this principle; the  
balls after leaving the buckets of the propel-  
ling wheels will be sent up in elevators, in a  
perpendicular position with great speed, to a  
pathway that leads them into their buckets.  
If the machines can be arranged so as to  
have only one ball ascending at once for  
each set of balls that may be used, and the  
ball to act in a necessary regular form,  
all the better, as the greater the speed of the  
machinery that sends them up, is in propor-  
tion to the speed of the propelling wheels,  
the more powerful the machine will be. Ma-  
ny people will dispute this particular. They  
will argue that the multiplying of machinery  
to gain speed will reduce power equal to the  
speed that is gained, which is not the case.  
I will refer the reader to one particular. If  
speed reduces power equal to the speed that  
is gained by multiplying machinery, how is  
it that an overshot single geared water wheel  
of certain dimensions with a limited quan-  
tity of water propels a grist mill to grind at  
a certain rate; then by double gearing in  
lieu of the single gear, the mill grinds much  
more grain in the same length of time, and  
does the work equally as well as before, the  
gear was altered notwithstanding the water  
wheel is of the same dimensions as at first,  
and only the same limited quantity of water  
used with the single gear, if speed reduces  
power equal to the velocity gained.

I have one plan on my ball propelling per-  
petual motion, that I think will operate with  
a single shaft without the use of drums strap  
pinions, or cogs. There will be as many  
balls as the nature of the case may require,  
bearing in the buckets of the propelling  
wheels, on their falling side, and they will  
ascend in rotation from their rising side, im-  
mediately after they pass the perpendicular  
on the lower side to an elevated position, and  
thence roll through a pathway into the buc-  
kets near the perpendicular on the upper side,  
consequently they fall in rotation and re-  
turn into the buckets.

The wheel or wheels which are on the  
shaft can have as many balls as may be re-  
quired, and they will roll in the same manner as  
the others. Each set will travel separately,  
in their own pathway and buckets, and all  
move the one shaft. Each propelling wheel  
bucket will have a hole in the side that  
is down when the bucket is under it, so ar-  
ranged that the ball will fall out near the per-  
pendicular of the wheel on the lower side; a  
driver is attached to each bucket which rolls  
the ball after it falls from the wheel, a proper  
distance in the circle, and it then rolls upon  
an inclined plain to its elevated position, and  
continues in the pathway until it fall into the  
bucket. The velocity which the ball receives  
from the driver causes it to ascend the prop-  
per distance. I have another method by  
which power can be obtained by the rebound-  
ing of balls.

I have been repeatedly offered money to  
pay the expense of putting perpetual motion  
into operation, upon my agreeing to give  
half the benefits which might arise from it,  
but this I refused, as well as others of a simi-  
lar nature.

It will be eight years next month since I  
commenced working on perpetual motion.  
At the commencement I determined to try all  
plans which appeared reasonable until I could  
manage the right one, feeling confident that  
a powerful self-acting principle was attain-  
able. I made eleven or twelve models but  
have not gained an operation with any of  
them, they would only keep in motion for a  
short time and come to a balance; but I ne-  
ver had a hundredth part the confidence in  
them, that I have of some plans I invented  
since my last model was made.

Let it be remembered that I am the origi-  
nal Inventor of the four Perpetual motion  
principles that are here explained.

I have encountered great difficulties while  
working on this Invention, and have reason  
to be thankful that I am not lost in insanity.  
I have extended views for the benefit of man-  
kind, and so far have been poorly paid for  
my exertions. I have other inventions to  
explain after I get Perpetual motion in op-  
eration; one of which is, a way to reclaim Riv-  
er fish, and cause them to multiply in abun-  
dant; and likewise how to establish, carry  
on River and brook Fisheries after fish  
which ascend fresh water Rivers are plenty.  
When this is the case River Fisheries may  
be established and carried on under the new  
arrangement that I have invented, and the  
people who carried them on, if they manage  
patiently may make handsome fortunes.

Through the assistance of Divine Provi-

dence, like a brave, but a weak, and almost  
worn out Soldier, I intend to go ahead and  
accomplish this great design of Perpetual mo-  
tion, or die in the cause.

I have explained what gives power, conse-  
quently persons possessing mechanical know-  
ledge, can, with the assistance of the infor-  
mation given construct operating machines.

I will be much obliged to all Editors of  
papers to copy this proclamation, &c. in full  
length, soon as convenient in their useful pa-  
pers, in order that imposters may be detect-  
ed should any make their appearance, and  
likewise that my rights as well as the Pub-  
lic rights may be preserved. And also to  
show that there is a man working hard for the  
benefit of his fellow mortals, and that he  
hopes to make a Fortune by his exertions.

RICHARD McFARLAN.  
St. Andrews, 15th August, 1844.

OF We take the following extract from an  
excellent address to the Farmers of this Prov-  
ince, by a correspondent in the *Temperance  
Telegraph*, over the signature of "Rusticus."  
After alluding to the small encouragement  
given by the Legislature to mechanic indus-  
try, and the fear they are under of those who  
have the power of unseating or annoying  
them, he says:—

What now is our duty Brother Farm-  
ers under such circumstances as the above.  
It is evidently to unite ourselves into Soci-  
eties of our own, to enlighten each other, not  
only in rural economy, but in political mat-  
ters, to watch the movements & examine the  
votes of our Representatives in Assembly, and  
at the next election strenuously support those  
only who are favorable to us. We have hith-  
erto been the stepping stone into the power  
of all classes of men; but let us hencefor-  
ward endeavour to act more in union, and  
to choose for ourselves other interests, do  
this carefully, and if we do not do so like-  
wise we will be driven to the wall. Every  
kind of interest will be favored, and we, un-  
questionably the first, the last thought of—  
Join our Agricultural Societies then, let us  
become personally acquainted with each other,  
and we will then act upon a more matur-  
ed system both of Agricultural and political  
expediency than hitherto. We are num-  
erous, if united we can do much to alter the  
face of things in this Colony, and much to  
better our own situation, circumstances, and  
standing; and on our prosperity, with little  
exception, all depend. We are the ground  
work, the foundation, the basis upon which  
the structure of society rests.—Let us then,  
I say once more, unite. Let our Agricul-  
tural Societies be the basis of our union as  
a body, and while we will not neglect to im-  
prove our knowledge and practice of Agri-  
culture we will become acquainted with each  
others views also in political economy, and  
in this we will only be following the examples  
of other and more advanced countries. We  
see for instance, in the Mother Country how  
necessary it has become for all interested in  
land to unite, while there exists an actual  
union opposed to their interests. With us  
now such declared union exists, but those har-  
ing interests opposed to us have much more  
than us the means of union at all times in  
their hands, while we, scattered over an ex-  
tensive Colony, have no system in action by  
which to communicate with each other, or to  
unite our energies on common objects. Let  
us again I say my friends, unite in Agricul-  
tural Societies in our several Counties—  
let us correspond with each other, and while  
we are learning from each other the efforts of  
our experiments made by men of public spir-  
it to ameliorate our agriculture, we may also  
learn each other thoughts on the passing  
politics of the day.

## Notices in Bankruptcy.

### CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

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

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

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

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 Saint Andrews, on Friday,  
the twentieth day of July next, at eleven  
of the clock in the forenoon, at 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 ad-  
justment thereof the said Bankrupt will be exam-  
ined on Oath touching his said Estate, and such  
other business relating to the said Estate, and he  
stands 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 matter of John Parkinson, a Bank-  
rupt.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that  
upon the application of the said John Parkin-  
son, this day made to me, I do appoint a Public  
Sitting to be held on Monday the 12th day of Au-  
gust next, at Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon  
at my office in Saint Andrews, for the  
allowance of a certificate of conformity to the said  
John Parkinson, pursuant to the provisions of  
the Acts of the General Assembly in this Province  
in force respecting Bankrupts when and where any  
of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt may be heard  
against the allowance of such Certificate, and the  
same will be allowed unless cause be there and then  
shown to the contrary, or such other order will be  
made as the justice of the case may require.  
Given under my hand at St. Andrews, the 11th  
day of June, A. D. 1844.

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

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE,

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

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

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

And I do hereby appoint a General Meet-  
ing of the Creditors of the above named  
Bankrupt, to be held at my office in St.  
Andrews, on Friday the nineteenth day of  
July next, at noon of that day, at my  
said office for the purpose of receiving proof  
of, or of allowing or contesting any claim  
presented against the said Estate, at which  
Meeting or at any adjournment thereof at  
the said Bankrupt, will be examined on  
Oath touching his said Estate, and such  
other business relating to the said Estate,  
will be transacted as may be deemed ne-  
cessary.  
Given under my hand at St. Andrews, the  
sixteenth day of April, 1844.

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

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

In the matter of Wm. Cookson, a Bankrupt,  
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that upon  
the application of the said Wm. Cookson, this  
day made to me I do appoint a public sitting to be  
held on Tuesday the 13th day of August next at  
ten of the clock in the forenoon of that day at the  
Office of the undersigned Commissioner in St. An-  
drews for the allowance of a Certificate of Confor-  
mity to the said Wm. Cookson, pursuant to the Pro-  
visions of the Acts of the General Assembly of this  
Province in force respecting Bankrupts when and  
where any of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt  
may be heard against the allowance of such Cer-  
tificate, and the same will be allowed unless cause  
there and then shown to the contrary, or such  
other order will be made as the justice of the case  
may require.

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

H. HATCH,  
Commissioner of the Estate and Ef-  
fects of Bankrupts for the County of  
Charlotte.



# COMMUNICATION. For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—

In your last number, I observed a Communication relative to the taxation of the County from a Freeholder, who seems to be of the opinion, that it is the duty of the representatives of the County, to investigate the matter. I am, in the same opinion, and can assure your correspondent, that the Members of this County have not been remiss in their duties in that particular; (at least not since I have had the honor of being one of them) the question, as to how it is, that Charlotte County is always so heavily in debt, has been frequently mooted in the House of Assembly, and the only answer we could make, was, that we could not tell. We have complained of the enormous expenses of the County as compared with other Counties in the Province, but as yet have not been able to effect any reduction, and what is worse, the expenses seem to be on the increase; such was the unsatisfactory state of affairs in 1841, that the members of the County refused to bring in a Bill to assess the Inhabitants until it could be made to appear, that there was necessity for it. I know that the Accounts of the County must be in a most confused state, and therefore moved a resolution to the effect; that Commissioners should be appointed by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor to inspect and report on the Charlotte County Accounts, upon which a discussion arose and I consented to withdraw the resolution with the understanding that all the Accounts of the County from 1830 or from the commencement of the building of the new Jail, should be laid before the Grand Jury at the ensuing April Session, at that Session a highly respectable and intelligent Grand Jury were impanelled, and I watched their proceedings with the most intense interest, the accounts were handed in late on the second day of the Session, (but as a certain person, said of a certain people, they were a heterogeneous mass.) it took some two or three days to sort and classify the different accounts, so that they could not by any possibility go into the Accounts so far back as the building of the new Jail, and had therefore to content themselves by only examining and reporting on the accounts for two or three previous years, and if I am correct, they reported the debt of the County up to the commencement of the year, with the additional expenses up to that Session, would be somewhere about £600; this being the case, I will now proceed to show the amount of Assessments and donations from the House of Assembly, since I have been a member thereof, in 1840 there was an assessment of £750, in 1842 an assessment of £1000 and in 1844 another assessment for £1000 all to pay off debts due by the County for various purposes, in 1840 I stated in my place in the House of Assembly, that such was the situation of the County, that we were totally unable to contend against such heavy taxation, and prayed the House to take our case into their most favorable consideration, and grant us some relief, finding their willingness to do so, I moved a resolution, for a grant of £750, and finally with the assistance of my colleagues, succeeded in obtaining a grant of £610 to assist us to pay off the County in 1841, I moved another resolution to the same effect, and succeeded in obtaining £250 for the same purpose, and in 1842 succeeded in getting £150 more, making in all since I have been in the House of Assembly and all within three years together with the Assessments, the large sum of £3,750 but notwithstanding the large amount and the income derived from the ordinary sources of the County, we were by the Treasurer's account on the 1st January 1844, still twelve hundred pounds in debt, and it is but fair to presume that by next September Session, the debt must have accumulated some three or four hundred pounds more. What can be the real cause of such a heavy expenditure, I must confess I am at a loss to know, surely it cannot be the amount of salaries paid to the different County officers, altho' I know they are considered high by those who pretend to know what they are, for my part I do not, nor have I any way of knowing, as the Accounts of the County were not published, as is customary, at the last April Session, why they were not, the Justices themselves must answer for I cannot; it has been customary for a number of years to publish the report of the Grand Jury in order that persons having an interest in the affairs of the County, might be informed of the true state of affairs, but for some reason or another the report was suppressed, and for which the Justices are accountable, there can be nothing gained by concealment, the public should be satisfied. In speaking of the Justices, I would not wish it to be understood that I mean the Justices of St. Andrews only; as I am perfectly satisfied, that a large majority of them have endeavored to discharge their duty faithfully: I mean the whole Bench, and I am morally certain, that if the Magistrates coming from different sections of the County, would, instead of, as is very often the case, leave the Court after a day or two's attendance, remain where they ought, and where their duty tells them they should be, your correspondent Freeholder, perhaps would get all the information he seeks nearer home. I am pleased, however, that as one of the representatives of the people, that he has afforded me an opportunity to give him all the information that I at present possess. There have been fourteen heavy assessments on this County since I first came to it, viz. 1813, all to pay of County debt, build Court Houses, and Jail, independent of the large sums usually granted by the Legislature for such purposes, still, still we are in debt, something must be done, some more economical system must be adopted, as we can no longer bear such heavy burthens—

The Law as it now stands, authorizing the Grand Jury to inspect and report on the Accounts of the County, is a mere nullity, a Farce; a Mockery, they may inspect and report as much as they please, but all to no purpose, they must have farther and greater powers, they must have the final auditing of the Accounts, and the power of presenting such sums annually, for different County and Parish purposes, as they in their collective wisdom, may deem necessary; nothing short of that or Municipal Corporations, should satisfy the Inhabitants of this County, no man should be taxed without his consent;—as things are at present: the Assessors of Rates and Commissioners of Highways have a tremendous power, they have the power of diving into your pockets, while you have no voice in their appointment, such things should not be; by this, I do not mean to attach any blame to the Assessors of Rates, or Commissioners of High Ways, it is the Law that is to blame, and the only remedy that I know to cure this evil, is for the constituency of the County, to arm their representatives with petitions, for a redress of grievances; and to have such wise and wholesome Laws enacted, as will insure a greater degree of satisfaction, to the inhabitants.

It will be recollected that at the last sitting of the Assembly, and in order to provide in part, for some of the evils complained of, I brought in a Bill to provide for, and regulate the salaries of County officers, with the concurrence of the Grand Jury; which with a good deal of difficulty, myself and Colleagues succeeded in getting passed, but when it went to the Council, it met the same fate as many other important Bills did, that I got through the Lower House, which would have been of material benefit to this County. The Members for Charlotte have done all, and are still willing to do, any thing for their constituents, that it is possible for men, under such circumstances to do, let the people strengthen their hands, and all yet will be right. I am afraid Mr. Editor, that I have spun this article too great a length, for my room you may have to spare, but having been called upon by Freeholder as one of the representatives of the County, I found it necessary to go into detail, to afford him the information I possessed. I only regret that some able hand had not undertaken the task, but I think it more than likely that some of my colleagues may take up the question who possesses more information on the subject than I do, and which I trust you will take as an excuse for this troubling your self.

JAMES BOYD,  
St. Andrews, 19th Aug. 1844.

CANADA.—A deputation of the Congregational Union of Eastern Canada, waited on His Excellency the Governor General at Montreal, on Monday the 15th instant, and presented an Address, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

To the Pastors and Delegates of the Congregational Churches of Eastern Canada:—I am greatly obliged to you gentlemen, for your welcome to Montreal, and for the kind wishes that you express towards me.

One of the most anxious desires of my heart is, that this extensive Province may enjoy peace and prosperity; and if mankind were always guided by reason, there would be abundant ground to expect with confidence that happy result; for in no region, I believe, on the face of the earth, have the people less cause for discontent than in Canada—in no country is civil and religious freedom more fully possessed.

Being in principle an advocate for these blessings, and opposed to the political exaltation or distinction of any church over another, I am at justice to all. I rely on those to whatever denomination they belong, who are loyal to the Queen, and attached to the mother country, and who seek the welfare of this colony as an integral portion of the British Empire.

I thank you for the assurance of your hearty support in every measure that may appear to you to be for the divine glory, the public good, the honor of the Saviour, whom all Christians must recognise and adore as the head of the Church.

I do not desire support on any other conditions; and I shall not wilfully sanction measures of an opposite character.

Review of Trade in the United States.—We copy the following extract from an article in the New World:—

"During the last eighteen months, the prospects of the mercantile community have been steadily brightening in every department of business. Stability in the money market, and increased confidence in the country dealers have extended the sales and augmented the importations. Danger is to be apprehended only from the facility of obtaining large credit. We must be governed by those genuine commercial principles, which experience has proved to be sound—not by feverish impulses that drive us onward in impracticable schemes, ultimately leading downward and ruinward.

Let men of character strive to establish a high standard of mercantile morality, and show those who do not come up to its requirements, that their evasions of positive engagements will not be countenanced—that dishonesty will not be permitted to walk in open day unchecked—and that the fraudulent debtor, if he should escape from punishment by the quibbles of a pettifogger, will be held amenable to the laws of equity and honor, and expelled by common consent from respectable circles. Too much laxity prevails in this respect. There are villains in Wall street and in other streets of our commercial metropolis, who ought to be decked out in striped woollens at Sing Sing, if law and

justice were synonymous; but who, notwithstanding, have their splendid country-seats, and their expensive equipages, and affect *haut ton* among the money materials that constitute our most select circles. This is shameful.

Revenue in New York.—The receipts at the Custom House for the week before last, amounted to the enormous sum of nine hundred and seventy five thousand dollars, exceeding by one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, those of any previous week.

From Maracaibo.—Capt. Waite, of brig Emma, at New York, from Maracaibo, the 13th of July, states that the elections were about to take place, and that politics ran so high between the blacks and whites at Maracaibo, that a revolution was expected to take place momentarily. The Government were collecting troops and sent eighty to Lagunira.

Disgraceful Row.—On Sunday evening, during divine service, there was a bloody affray in a drinking shop (perhaps a licensed one) in Albermarle Street. Two soldiers were badly hurt. Whether any blame attaches to the City authorities for the frequent disturbances that break the peace in that part of the City, we know not; but persons found guilty of such offences should not be profaned with scenes that are anything but congenial to the peaceful spirit of Christianity.—*Halifax Chron.*

Daring Outrage.—The Fredericton papers say that after a meeting held at the Baptist Chapel last week, as the congregation were about returning to their homes, and had scarcely left the premises, a person by the name of James Caldwell came up to a number of persons walking together, and caught hold of a female. He could not be prevailed upon to let go his hold, and when an attempt was made to rescue the person from his grasp, he tore her clothes and took hold of another female in like violent manner.—The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, Mr. A. Harris, and Mr. C. Stewart, who were at the meeting, with some other persons, came to the assistance of the females and finally rescued them from their perilous situation.—During the affray Caldwell said to Mr. Harris, "I'll stick you," and immediately plunged a knife at him, which passed through his coat and underclothes, and penetrated through the skin into the left side immediately below his ribs. He also struck Mr. Stewart with the knife on the chin, and cut a gash from two to three inches downwards on the throat, besides giving him a slight wound on each hand, with the same instrument. Mr. Michael Coulter also received a slight cut on one of his hands.—Fortunately the villain was secured, and is now in goal awaiting his trial, when it is to be hoped he will receive his proper reward.

There has, of late, been several assaults of a similar nature on respectable females, and if prompt and decisive measures are not resorted to for the punishment of such offences, it will soon be unsafe for women to walk the street after night, even though they may be protected.

POTATOES.—The same papers state that in many gardens and fields about the Town, the Potatoes are completely eaten up by vermin. The stalks bear every appearance of having been struck with heavy frost, and are, for the most part entirely dead. It is supposed that the continuation of wet weather has been the cause.

## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1844.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week—J. H. Street.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

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

Sing and Clock House.

Commissioner next week—Thomas Berry.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. KING Esq., President.

Director next week—Geo. M. Porter.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

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

LATEST DATES

London, —Aug 4 Montreal, —Aug 9

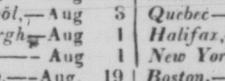
Liverpool, —Aug 3 Quebec, —Aug 9

Edinburgh, —Aug 1 Halifax, —Aug 9

Paris, —Aug 1 New York, —Aug 14

Toronto, —Aug 19 Boston, —Aug 16

ARRIVAL OF THE



ACADIA.

The first August Mail from England, was received here last night by the Stage.

The Acadia arrived at Boston on Sunday last at 2 o'clock p. m.

We give this morning a short summary of the news, which however is not important.

The Overland mail brings no news of interest.

An attempt was made to assassinate the king of Greece.

There has been more fighting between the French and the Moors.

At the weekly Repeal meeting on the 22d July, Capt. E. Broderick, late of the 34th Regt. presided. Mr. W. S. O'Brien M. P. handed in £200 from Halifax N. S.

From Charles Willmers American News Letter, August 4.

Timber.—All the old stocks are nearly exhausted, and all the new arrivals meet ready sales at full prices. The demand for Birch continues good, the market barely supplied. Masts and spars sold at 19d a foot. Quebec Deals sold at £8 a stand, with cargo and £9 to £9 15s for middling quality. N. B. & N. S. Planks and Boards—a cargo of Santa Andrews sold for 2d 5-10ths per foot, a St. John cargo of very good quality divided, at 2d 7-10ths to 7-1-8th.

Domestic Summary.—The proceedings of both Houses of Parliament present few topics which call for notice. It seems probable that ministers have determined to do strict justice to Ireland, though they have not yet meddled with the Repeal association which continues its sittings, but is somewhat cautious in its conduct. Sir R. Peel has announced that Government are resolved to adopt speedy and decisive measures for extending education in Ireland.

Mr. Pritchard, our Consul at Tahiti, has come home in the Vendictive. It is said that he had been imprisoned, by order of the French Government 21 days. Queen Pomare is it is stated by last accounts, had taken refuge on board the Basileisk sloop of war.—This treatment has been noticed by Parliament and will be noted by the following:—

In the Commons on Wednesday the 31st Sir R. Peel in reply to a question from Sir C. Napier, said the government had received accounts from Tahiti, and he had no hesitation in saying that a gross outrage had been committed on the person of the British Consul, [hear, hear.] That information was received on Monday last, and no time was lost in making the proper representations to the French government. He believed the outrage was not sanctioned by the government of France, and that they would lose no time in making that reparation which this country had a right to expect.

The Earl of Aberdeen in the House of Lords on the 1st instant, in reply to the Marquis of Clanricarde, said he was satisfied the French government would make reparation in the meantime no doubt, the occurrence would be regarded as a Godsend to the enemies of peace in the two countries, but he sincerely trusted it would lead to no unpleasant result.

Attempted Revolution in Spain.—Providence has just saved us from a frightful catastrophe—the plan said to have been in agitation was nothing less than to have set fire to the barracks, and, under favor of the moment of confusion, to have assassinated the officers and the chiefs, and to have delivered up the city to all the horrors of a pillage.

The Papal states continue tranquil, the principle leaders of the late insurrection having either been taken prisoners or had fled from Italy.

Up to 12 o'clock last night there was no news of the approach of the Great Western Steamer from New York—she is hourly expected, having been out 14 days.

Campbell the poet, has left his personal property to his niece, Mary Campbell.

The Queen Dowager has returned to England from the Continent.

On Sunday last, no less than four accidents took place on the Thames, by which seven lives were lost by drowning.

The first railway ever formed in the British Colonies is about to be constructed in the island of Jamaica between Kingston and Spanish Town.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Liley, Esq. to be Colonial Surgeon for Her Majesty's forts and settlements on the Gold Coast.

There has been a great fire at Gelas, in Hanover, which destroyed a church, with a celebrated organ, and ten houses.

A letter from Dresden states that since the recent troubles at Prague, letters arriving at Dresden from Bohemia are almost all opened by the authorities, and re-sealed with the imperial arms.

The present parliament has this month completed its third year, and during that period there have been no fewer than 131 elections, occasioned by deaths, resignations, elections to offices, &c.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Thomas W. Waldron, as consul at Hong Kong for the United States of America, and Mr. Francis Murphy, as Consul in London for the Mexican republic.

Prince Albert has commenced bee-keeping; and has engaged to manage his apiary, a Quaker, who addresses the Queen and the Prince as "friends," and remains covered in their presence.

It is said that Sir James Graham, has sent a Police officer to France to claim Richard Dadd, the madman who murdered his father. His imprisonment in France, for an assault has just expired.

It is well known that King Louis Philippe has promised to pay her Majesty a visit this autumn. It is now understood that his Majesty will embark at 1 report, in the month of September, for this country.

Prince Frederick William Louis of Prussia, brother of the King, and heir apparent to the Prussian throne, is expected on a visit to Queen Victoria in the early part of next week.

The negotiations between Baron Bulow

and Lord Aberdeen, says the *Morning Post*, have terminated in a Royal decree increasing the duty on bar-iron 50 per cent.

We have much pleasure in copying from the *Missionary Record* for the Church of Scotland, the following notice of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. MacLean, early late, and much esteemed Pastor, to the Editorship of that paper, and Agent for the Schemes of the Church. His friends here well know, his talents eminently qualify him for that important situation.

Edinburgh 1st August, 1844.

The office of Agent for the Schemes having become vacant, by the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Souter to a parochial charge in the Church, the Rev. Alexander MacLean, D. D., has been appointed his successor in the agency, and Editorship of the *Missionary Record*. Dr. MacLean is well known as a highly respectable Colonial minister of our Church, possessing piety and prudence, talents and missionary zeal, which eminently qualify him for the very important and responsible office he has been called on to fill. He is an alumnus of the University of Glasgow, from which, in 1812 he received the degree of Doctor in Divinity. This gentleman has laboured for many years amongst a numerous, intelligent, and respectable congregation, in the town of Saint Andrews, New Brunswick; during which time he has done much to promote the spiritual interests of Scottish Presbyterians in that section of the Province. We congratulate the Church upon the appointment to the agency of one so attached to her venerable institutions, and so ripe in experience; and one who, we are convinced, will strenuously exert himself to promote those Schemes of Christian philanthropy in which she is engaged, and which are justly regarded by all her true friends as her glory and her defence.

Atlantic Steamers.—It is in contemplation at Quebec to form a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of establishing a new line of Steamers between that place and England, to run twice in each month touching at Newfoundland. It is thought the passages may be performed from Quebec to Liverpool in 12 days, and back in 15 days, which will also include the stoppage at Newfoundland.—Cabin passages to be £25, and steerage £8 sterling.

Advertising.—It is our sincere belief that the business man who advertises freely in the newspapers, does a business in the course of a year, two hundred per cent better than he who does not advertise. An acquaintance of our's—whose name we are willing to give—assures us that he never did begin to advertise, until he began to be sought for by the public, now he is doing a handsome business.—*Halifax Herald.*

Lunch of the Steamship.—On Saturday last, the Steamship "Marmora," built by Messrs Johnson Riddout, for R. K. Page & Son, of Hallowell, designed to be sent out to Constantinople (Turkey) to run on the Mediterranean, under the charge of her son, W. R. Page, who has been there in the old Steamer Bangor, for the last two or three years, was launched at four o'clock, P.M.

The ship is constructed of the very best of materials, and in point of model, workmanship and style, is pronounced far superior to any ship of the kind that has ever been constructed in this country—reflecting the highest credit upon her owner, and the enterprising and skilful master workman, Mr. Riddout.—*Bath Telegraph.*

It is rumoured, that Sir Charles Metcalfe has requested Mr. Viger to form a new administration, and that that Gentleman has furnished a list containing only the names of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lafontaine and that he informed Sir Charles that he was at liberty to fill up the list with any other names he pleased. That Sir Charles replied he presumed those Gentlemen had not changed their opinions upon the subject of difference between them, nor had he changed his, and that it was under those circumstances impossible they could act together. It is added that Sir Charles was then requested to suggest a similar list, when he mentioned Messrs. Draper, Sherwood, and Morris, this was deemed impracticable and the matter ended. We do not pledge ourselves for the truth of this report, though we believe something of the kind has transpired.

Another rumour.—It is very generally rumoured that Mr. Draper has resigned the office of Executive Councillor.—*Chron. & Gazette.*

Went passengers for Edinburgh, in the Bge Brunswick, the Lady of Dr. MacLean, and family, carrying with them the well wishes of a numerous circle of friends.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED—

Aug 15, Schr. Mary Jane McMaster, East-

port, Sundries to sundry.

—schr. Allanshaw, Todd, Halifax,

Ballast.

—CLEARED—

Aug 15, schr. Wm. Walker, Dalmore, Bos-

ton, Lumber by P. Smith.

—15, Bge Calisto, Hopkins, Calais, Shing-

les, by John Wilson.

—15, brig. Victoria, Clements, Trinidad

Lumber, Wm. Babcock & Son.

—16, bque. Brunswick, Morrison, Lon-

derry, Lumber by E & J Wil.

CLEARED AT ST. GEORGE.

Aug 19, bge. Haron, Muir, Liverpool, Tim-

ber and Dealings by L. Cameron.

Vessels sailed for  
19, Rapid, Liverpool  
Coronet, Deal  
erpool July 23  
hence to St. J.  
ford, 21st i  
[The Lord  
Briggs & B

## ILITIA ORI

IE first division  
ion Charlotte  
of Captains Prat  
Kenzie, Wallace, C  
son's Companies to  
Magsquadrick, on  
tember, at 10 o'clock

The Second division  
McCallum, Saml. M  
lan, and George Mc  
ter at Lower Mills, 1  
DAY 14th Septemb  
Morning, for Gener  
The Officers com  
have the field return  
to the Adjutant im  
tion particularly not  
By Order of Lieut  
RIL

St. Andrews, 20th

## FLOUR.

Ex Calisto fr

100 Bbls. 1

50 do. P

50 do. B

50 do. F

Aug 20, 1844.

## PUBLIC

THE Undersigned  
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ed—agreeably to the  
Assembly 9th Geo. 4

H. HATCHE

D. W. JAC

THOS. BE

JAS. W. S

PETER S

THOS. WY

August 15, 1844.

## NO

ALL persons h  
against the late  
David, are hereby n  
claims duly attested  
A

St. Davids, 10th A

## Bankru

ON Saturday, the  
12 o'clock, (at  
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By order of the C  
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The Right and Tit  
the Equity of Redem  
present occupied by  
Parish of St. Patrick  
The Equity of Red  
and last lately occupi  
situated at the Ledge  
Stephens.

1 Silver Watch,

1 Gold Watch,

100 acres of land,

field, situate near Kn

of the Estate and Eff

Thomas Davis's Es

the House and Lot, s

in the Parish of Saint

the occupation of the

20 acres of land, n

sold to Alexr. Greenl

in the Parish of St. A

the Estate and Effect

St. Andrews, July

COUNTY OF CI

Province of Ni

ish North America—

Francis Hibbard a

NOTICE is hereby

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made to me, I do ap

to be held on Tues

September next, at t

forenoon of that day

designed Commissio

the allowance of a cc

to the said Francis

the provisions of the



en, says the Morning Post, in a Royal decree increases iron 50 per cent.

much pleasure in copying your Record for the Church following notice of the ap- p. Rev. Dr. MacLean, our steamed Pastor, to the Edi- paper, and Agent for the burch. His friends here ents eminently qualify him situation.

burgh 1st August, 1844.

Agent for the Schemes hav- t, by the appointment of er to a parochial charge in Rev. Alexander MacLean, pointed his successor in torship of the Missionary Lean is well known as a Colonial minister of our piety and prudence, ta- y zeal, which eminently y important and res- have been called on to fill t the University of Glas- n 1842 he received the Divinity. This gentle- y many years amongst a t, and respectable con- of Saint Andrews, ding which time he has e the spiritual interests ris in that section of congratulate the Church t to the agency of one merable institutions, and one who, we are ously exert himself to es of Christian philan- is engaged, and which y all her true friends as tence."

—It is in contemplation Joint Stock Company ablishing a new line of t place and England, to uth touching at New- ight the passages may tsec to Liverpool in 15 days, which will at- e at Newfoundland— £25, and steerage 28

our sincere belief that dvertises freely in business in the course per cent better than tise. An acquaint- ame we are willing to never did anything, until he began to name daily before doing a handsome rald.

ship.—On Saturday marna," built by for R. K. Page & ed to be sent out to ) to run on the Me- charge of his son, W. eeb-there in the old t last two or three o'clock, P.M.

rd of the very best of model, workman- need far superior to has ever been con- reflecting the high- r, and the enterpri- workman; Mr. Ride-

r Charles Metcalfe to form a new ad- at Gentleman has t only the names of fontaine and that hat he was at liber- ny other names he e replied he pre- had not changed abject of difference changed his, and cumstances impos- her. It is added requested to sug- mentioned Messrs. Morris, this was the matter ended, for the truth of ere something of

ery generally ru- is resigned the of. —Chron. & Ga-

RNAL

DREWS.

McMaster, East- to sundry.

Todd, Halifax,

Dulimore, Bos- y P. Smith.

ms, Calais, Shin- Wilson.

ments, Trinidad Babcock & Son, Morrison, Lon- by E & J. Wil.

GEORGE

Water-pipe, Tim- by L. Cameron.

Vessels sailed for this port, Dublin July 19, Rapid, Liverpool 18th, Lord Seaton, 19th, Coronet, Deal 20th Stephen, Liverpool July 23, the Lord Ashburton, hence to St. John, went on shore near 1st inst. and bilged. Crew [The Lord Ashburton was owned by Briggs & Brewer, and was insured.

**MILITIA BATTALION ORDERS.**

1st division of the Second Battalion Charlotte County Militia, consisting of Captains Pratt, Matheson, Seelye, McKenzie, Wallace, Caffie, Knight, and Justen's Companies to muster at Lower Falls of Magaguadash, on FRIDAY, 13th September, at 10 o'clock, in the morning.

AND

The Second division consisting of Captains McCallum, Saml. McFarlan, Duncan M'Farlan, and George McKays Companies to muster at Lower Mills, Digdegush, on SATURDAY 14th September at 10 o'clock in the Morning, for General Inspection.

The Officers commanding Companies will have the field return ready to be given to the Adjutant immediately after the Inspection particularly noticing the Absentees.

By Order of Lieut. Colonel Commanding, RICHARD MCGEE, Adjutant.

St. Andrews, 20th August, 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.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

THE Undersigned give Notice to Owners and Occupiers of Houses, who have no Ladders on their Houses, or Fire Buckets, that unless they provide the same within THIRTY DAYS from date—they will be fined—agreeably to the 17th Sec. of the Act of Assembly 9th Geo. 4th Cap. 28.

H. HATCH, D. W. JACK, THOS. BERRY, JAS. W. STREET, PETER SMITH, THOS. WYER,

August 15, 1844.

**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.

**Bankrupt's Sale.**

ON Saturday, the 24th August next, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) in front of the Market House, in Saint Andrews.

By order of the Commissioner of Bankrupts, will be sold by Public Auction.

The Right and Title of Wm. Chase, in the Equity of Redemption, to the Farm at present occupied by said Wm. Chase, in the Parish of St. Patrick.

The Equity of Redemption, of a House and lot, lately occupied by Capt. T. Lockart, situated at the Ledge, in the Parish of Saint Stephens.

1 Gold Watch, 1 Silver Watch, 100 acres of land, in the Parish of Penfield, situate near Knights Mills, being part of the Estate and Effects of Charles McGee.

Thomas Davis's Equity of Redemption to the House and Lot, situate at the 2d Falls, in the Parish of Saint George, at present in the occupation of the said T. Davis.

20 acres of land, more or less, near land sold to Alex. Greenlaw, on the Frye road, in the Parish of St. Andrews, being part of the Estate and Effects of Wm. Cookson.

H. H. HATCH, Prov. Assignee.

St. Andrews, July 24, 1844.

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

Given under my hand at St. Andrews this third day of July, A. D. 1844.

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

**NOTICE.**

A DIVIDEND of one shilling and six pence in the Pound is payable at the Counting Room of Mr. J. W. Street to the Creditors of Thomas Sime who have executed the Deed of Release and Assignment of his Estate and Effects to the Subscribers.

H. HATCH, Trustees for the J. W. STREET, Creditors.

St. Andrews, 27th July, 1844.—2mo.

**VALUABLE LANDS, FOR SALE.**

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday the first day of October next, at the hour of noon, in front of the Market House, in the town of Saint Andrews, the following tracts and lots of Land, being part of the Estate and Effects of Mr. Thomas Sime, assigned to the Subscribers for the benefit of his Creditors.

A Farm, at Chamcook, in the Parish of Saint Andrews, containing about 70 acres fronting on the Sea-shore, formerly purchased by Thomas Sime, from John Craig.

A Lot of Land, containing 150 acres in the Parish of Saint Patrick, in the Grant to Alexander Montgomerie, Peter Sime and Thomas Sime.

One hundred acres of Land on Pleasant Ridge, being the North Western third part of lot No. 13, in the Grant to Thomas Wier, junior, and others.

The South Western third part of lot No. 15, in the Grant to Thomas Wier, junior, and others.

The North Eastern third part of lot No. 16, in the same Grant, situate on Pleasant Ridge, and containing together about 200 acres.

A tract of land, in the Parish of Saint Patrick, containing 210 acres, granted to Thomas Sime, in the year 1812.

Lot No. 1, in Block Letter C, in Parr's division, of the town of Saint Andrews, and lot No. 2, in block letter G, of the same division, with the buildings thereon.

H. HATCH, Trustees for the Creditors of J. W. STREET, of Thomas Sime.

St. Andrews, August 13, 1844.

**THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, WILL HOLD A CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.**

at the Farm of John McDouall, parish of St. Andrews on SATURDAY the 24th day of OCTOBER next, at 11 o'clock, where the following Premiums will be offered for 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. " " 1 0 0

3d do. " " 0 15 0

For the best Bull not over 4 years old, 2 0 0

second best do. do. 1 0 0

third do. do. do. 1 0 0

" the best Milch Cow do 1 0 0

second do do 0 15 0

third do do 0 10 0

For the best pair of Steers under four years old, 1 0 0

second do. do. do. 0 15 0

third do do do 0 10 0

For the best Heifer under 3 years old, 0 15 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 15 0

third do do do 0 10 0

For the best Ewe, 0 15 0

second best do 0 10 0

third best do 0 7 6

For the best Boar, 1 0 0

second do do 0 15 0

third do do 0 10 0

For the best Sow, 0 15 0

second do 0 10 0

third do 0 7 6

**GRAIN.**

For the best Sample of not less than 5 bushels of Wheat, 0 15 0

second do do do 0 12 6

third do do do 0 10 0

For the best sample of not less than 5 bushels of Oats, 0 10 0

second do do do 0 7 6

third do do do 0 5 0

For the best sample of not less than 5 bushels of Barley, 0 12 6

second do do do 0 10 0

third do do do 0 7 6

For the best ferkins of BUTTER not less than 40 lbs. 0 15 0

second do do do 0 10 0

For the best sample of CHEESE not less than 50 lbs, 0 15 0

second best do do 0 10 0

**HOMESPUN CLOTH.**

For the best sample died Woolen Cloth not less than 15 yds. 0 15 0

second do do do 0 10 0

third do do do 0 7 6

For the best sample of Flannel (all wool) 15 yds 0 15 0

second do do do 0 10 0

third do do do 0 7 6

For the best sample of Cotton and Wool Cloth not less than 15 yds, 0 15 0

second do do do 0 10 0

third do do do 0 7 6

The whole of the above must be the growth produce or manufacture of this County;—(no one person to receive two premiums on any two animals or any two articles of growth or manufacture of the same description.) and intending competitors must notify the Secretary (fee of postage) at least 10 days previous to the Fair, of the animals or produce that he intends to offer for competition, and all persons not paid up Members of the Society to the last annual Meeting, must pay an entrance fee of 5s. or not compete; and no animal, or any article of produce, or manufacture, will receive a Premium, unless thought worthy of such preference by the respective Committees to be appointed for that purpose. It is further ordered that all animals, articles of produce or manufacture offered for competition, shall be on the ground by 11 o'clock, or they will not be attended to.

By Order of the Board, D. D. MORRISON, Sec'y.

St. Andrews, July 13th, 1844.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber offers for Sale by Stipulation a FARM containing one hundred acres, situated in the parish of St. Patrick, on the East side of the Digdegush River, in what is commonly called the Irish Settlement, contiguous to a Church and Gravel Saw-mill. There is a good dwelling House, first proof cellar, complete Barn and never-failing Spring well on the premises. It yields from eight to ten tons of Hay per annum. TERMS liberal. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

JAMES COCKBURN.

St. Patrick's, June 7th, 1844.

**FARM FOR SALE!**

THE Subscriber offers for Sale by Stipulation a FARM containing one hundred acres, situated in the parish of St. Patrick, on the East side of the Digdegush River, in what is commonly called the Irish Settlement, contiguous to a Church and Gravel Saw-mill. There is a good dwelling House, first proof cellar, complete Barn and never-failing Spring well on the premises. It yields from eight to ten tons of Hay per annum. TERMS liberal. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

JAMES COCKBURN.

St. Patrick's, June 7th, 1844.

**BLANKS**

For Sale at this Office.

**NEW ARRIVALS.**

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

**AMONG WHICH ARE,**

3-8, 1-2, 9 16, 3-4, 13-16, 7-8, and 1 inch Chain Cables, Kedge Anchors, from 75 lb. to 200 lb., Canvas No 1 to 6, Duck, Cordage, Manila Rope, Marine, House-line, Twine, Oskum, Bashed Blocks, Tackle, Clasp hooks and Thimbles, Brass and Wood Compasses, Ships Lanterns and Lamps, Sheathing Nails, Sheathing Paper, Ensigns and Union Jacks, Mattresses, Old Sails, Southwesterns, Ships Scrapers, Marine Spikes, Palms, &c.

**IRON, HARDWARE &c.**

A large assortment of common and refined Iron, flat and round for Ships use, and Wagon and Cart Tires; Nail Rods, Cast Steel, Hollow Ware, consisting of Bake Kettles, Spare Covers, Pots, Spiders, Sauce Pans, Wash Basins, and Tea Kettles, Grid Irons, Flat Irons, Spikes, Cut Nails, Horse Nails, Horse Chains, Shovels, and Spades—Buck Saw Blades, Brass Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, Branch Knives, Tea and Table Spoons, Mill, Pit, & cut and hand Saw files, Rasps, Plane Irons, Batts and Screws, Locks, Rules, & Hammers, Slaters, Umbrellas, &c.

St. Andrews, July 8, 1844.

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

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

COBURG CLOTHS, striped and plain, a new article for Ladies Dresses, Striped and plain ORLEANS and Muslin de laines, with a variety of other Fancy Dress PATTERNS.

Ladies Tuscan, Rutin and Straw BON-NETS, with Ribbons to match, Silks and Satins, Shawls, Satin Scarfs, Ladies and Gentleman Lysle thread Gloves, A large assortment of HOSIERY, PRINTED COTTONS, GREY AND WHITE COTTONS, COTTON WARPS, CARPETING, Ladies Boots and Shoes, Berlin Wool and Canvas, An assortment of Tailors Trimmings, and LONDON SLOPS, BROAD CLOTHS, Buckskins, Kersey-meres, Woolen and Cotton TWEEDS, Moleskins, with a great variety of other articles, all of which will be sold at unusually low prices.

JOHN IRWIN.

Water Street, St. Andrews.

**House To Let.**

The Dwelling House and Store formerly owned by P. O'Neill, being an excellent stand for business, Rent moderate, and immediate possession given, for Terms &c. apply to B. R. Fitzgerald, or to the Subscriber.

J. P. COLDWELL.

St. Andrews, August 6, 1844.

Mr. Coldwell has on hand—Beef, Pork, Superfine Flour, Kilm dried Corn Meal—and a superior article of Philadelphia Rye flour in a few days.

**AUCTION.**

TO be sold by Public Auction, on Monday the Second day of September next, at the hour of noon, in front of the Market House, in the town of St. Andrews. The FARM now occupied by Robert Atcheson, on the Western side of the Digdegush river, in the Parish of Saint Patrick's.

For terms of Sale, and other particulars apply to

GEO. D. STREET.

St. Andrews, August 3, 1844.

**FARM FOR SALE!**

THE Subscriber offers for Sale by Stipulation a FARM containing one hundred acres, situated in the parish of St. Patrick, on the East side of the Digdegush River, in what is commonly called the Irish Settlement, contiguous to a Church and Gravel Saw-mill. There is a good dwelling House, first proof cellar, complete Barn and never-failing Spring well on the premises. It yields from eight to ten tons of Hay per annum. TERMS liberal. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

JAMES COCKBURN.

St. Patrick's, June 7th, 1844.

**BLANKS**

For Sale at this Office.

**Notices in Bankruptcy.**

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

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

GEO. D. STREET, Commissioner of the said Bankrupts Estate and Effects.

**COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.**

In the matter of Thomas Algar, a Bankrupt.

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

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

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

**COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.**

In the matter of John Parkinson, a Bankrupt.

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

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

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

**HARDWARE, &c.**

By the ship Caledonia, from Liverpool, the Subscriber has received.

7 Casks, 1 Compising a very general Case, 1 assortment of Hardware, 1 Cask Bright Trace Chains, 12 Casks best Ox and Horse Nails, 18 Bags Woot Nails, Assorted, 2 Sheets 2 1-2 and 4 lb. Lead, 24 Bundles Sheet Iron, Camp Ovens, Covers, &c. &c.

Which with his former Stock on hand he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

JAMES W. STREET.

St. Andrews, June 25 1844.

**NOTICE.**

ALL Persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late H. 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.

**Cottage at Auction.**

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 10th day of AUGUST next, on the premises (unless previously disposed of) that well known COTTAGE, occupied by Mrs. James Hutchinson. The above Cottage is well situated, has a good Barn, Well, and Garden attached to it.

TERMS made known at time of Sale.

WM. McLEAN, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, 20th July, 1844.

**Shipping Lumber.**

300 M. feet Merchants' FINE BOARDS and PLANK, piled on a Wharf, in this harbor, apply to

WM. WHITLOCK.

St. Andrews, April 5, 1845.



