

Goods.
has received part of his
ter Goods, comprising a
of Seasonable Articles.
General Assortment of
the whole of which
Cash, or other appro-

SIGNMENT
4 quarter Casks, and
Old Particular Magiera
inty of Ship Bread,
ow.

T. TURNER.
requests those persons,
him either by Note or
all on him, and settle
standing accounts and
the first day of Nov
placed in the hands o
lection
15, 1844.

BILL.
Justices of the Peace of
the, to levy an, execu-
tion Debts,
by the Lieutenant Go-
ve Council and Assen-
Justices of the Peace for
the, at any General Ses-
to be hereafter holden,
as to be for this purpose
are hereby authorized
ake such rate, and as-
not exceeding
er discretion may think
all the debts due from
to be assessed, levied,
grievously to and under
Act or Acts, which are
of force in this Pr-
receiving and collecting of
20, 1844.

ARD.
Y, begs to inform the
thers, Inhabitants of
the purposes opening
ay the 14th inst, for
young ladies, in the fol-
Education, viz: Eng-
graphy, Ancient and
so Needle and Fancy
ies, but her mode of
proved of by Parents
will meet with a due
T. The number of pu-
quarter, exclusive of
ater will be 25, Cd.
v. Dr. Alley, and Mr.
18, 1844.

B. Stout &
ALE.
om London via St. John
each, each, each, each
out and Pair ALE Qs.
for Mould, ANDIES,
per, from Liverpool,
e Bandy, Married and
1844.
HOLLANDS.
HOLLANDS.
e PAINTS.
J. W. STREET

ngou Tea.
from Liverpool, via
just received and for
y low.
S O,
Old Pale Brandy,
London Port.
J. W. STREET.

ANDARD,
RY WEDNESDAY, BY
R. Smith.
aint Andrews, N B,
RMS.
red in town or called for
ed until arrival, are per-
ISEMENTS.
written orders, or contin-
ies, and under, 3s
over 12 lines 3d per line
12 lines 1d per line
any one agreed on
divisions who have no
sents be paid for in ad-
in full, &c. struck off at
be paid for on delivery.
ENTS
Mr. John Cottrell
W. Campbell, Esq.
James Allen Esq.
T. H. Brown Esq.
J. H. Brown Esq.
J. H. Brown Esq.
J. H. Brown Esq.
J. H. Brown Esq.
J. H. Brown Esq.
J. H. Brown Esq.
J. H. Brown Esq.

VOLUME 12

The Standard.

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1845.

[15s. sent by Mail.

European Intelligence.

From Papers by the Cambria.

THE NAVY.—Lieutenant and Commander
—P. F. Shortland to the steamer Columbus,
vice Harding (superseceded).

THE ARMY.—33d Regt. Lieut G. H. Ca-
zalet, from the 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant,
vice Swaby, who exchanges 6th Dec.

An explosion of fire damp took place in a
colliery in Monmouthshire, and fifty lives
lost.

The Princess Sophia Matilda died in her
72d year.

The Elizabeth American liner, is lost, and
22 persons drowned.

A meeting was held in Glasgow, on the
4th, to take steps for procuring the repeal of
the import duty on cotton. Several similar
meetings have taken place in Manchester
and elsewhere.

The Free Presbytery of Glasgow, on the
4th, agree on the motion of Dr. Willis, to
overturn the General Assembly, against hold-
ing Ecclesiastical fellowship with pro slavery
Churches in America.

A conflagration took place at Lisbon, and
13 lives were lost.

From India we learn that Samanghur in
the Mahatira country has been taken by the
British, in support of the Rajah of Kholo-
pora.

Mr. D. Macnee finished his Portrait of her
Majesty for the Corporation of Glasgow.

Mr. Joseph Sturge, arrived in Glasgow,
and is honored by being invited to a Soiree,
by the Saffragists, and also by the Total Ab-
stinence Society.

Intelligence is received of the loss of the
Actaon steamer, belonging to the Royal
Company.

The Labella of Leith, was lost on her
passage from Williamson near Port Phillip.
Parliament is further prorogued till the
4th February, then to meet for the despatch
of business.

The Archbishop of Canterbury announces
his intention to summon a meeting of Bi-
shops to confer about the schism now agitat-
ing the English Church.

Disturbances again have broke out in
Switzerland, caused by religious dissen-
sions.

On the 20th, a dargue for was experienced
in Glasgow, accompanied with loss of life.

The Bishop of Exeter, who had issued an
order for the use of the surplice, &c. in his
diocese, finds it prudent to withdraw it.

Several law changes are expected to take
place in Ireland, owing to the continued ill-
ness of Chief Justice Ponceller.

Cork has been visited by a severe storm,
which, besides doing considerable damage
to the shipping, sunk the Ellen from Icha-
loe with guano. One of the crew, a Nor-
wegian, was drowned.

Hordes of money are forthcoming for the
Irish rail roads. The whole capital of
£200,000 required for the Southern Railway,
from Dublin to Cork, was subscribed in three
days, and subscribed entirely in Ireland.

The linen trade of Belfast, as regards pri-
ces, was never known to be lower; but the
weavers are in full work, and the demand for
yarns is steady.

Mr. O'Connell unexpectedly left Merri-
on-square to pass the Christmas holidays with
his family at Derrinane Abbey. He is to
return on the 6th January.

More murders have been perpetrated. In
Tipperary, an uncle has been killed by two
nephews, arising out of a dispute about a
piece of land. At Athlone, a man shot his
brothers; on the roadside, near Waterford,
a woman was found dead, with her head hor-
ridly smashed; a farmer named Heffernan,
near Ennis, was murdered in a back apart-
ment of his own house, where he had taken
shelter, by two ruffians armed with guns.

The Helen Scott had arrived in the Clyde
from Montreal, laden with Canadian wheat,
flour, barley, oatmeal and peas—the first im-
portation of the kind into Scotland.

Capl. C. Richards, R. N., died on the 3d
ultimo.

W. Fawcett, Esq., the engineer in chief,
Lady Anne Smith, sister of the Duke of
Wellington, died on the 16th ult.

Gen. Nutt, one of the Afghan heroes, died
at Carmarthen, on the 1st.

Eight men of war, carrying from 16 to 20
guns have been commissioned.

Barracks for 1000 men are to be erected
at Portsea.

It is confidently said that the long ex-
pected breast will take place at the commence-
ment of the New Year.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. F. Austin, K. C. B.
is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the
West India and North American stations.

A grand entertainment was given to Vice
Admiral Sir Wm. Parker on the 17th ult.,
at the Royal Navy Club, on his return from
service in China. Admiral Sir Byam Mar-
tin was in the chair.

The Phoenix steam sloop, of 800 tons, is
now in the East India Dock, substituting a
propeller screw for the paddles she has hereto
worked with.

It is contemplated by government to send
out another expedition to the Arctic Re-
gions, with the view of discovering the or a
North-west passage, between the Atlantic
and Pacific.

Suicides being so numerous in Prussia,
owing to imprisonment for debt, the govern-
ment have it in contemplation to abolish that
mode of satisfying the creditor.

The new Royal Exchange is now thrown
open for the despatch of business, the Un-
derwriters having removed there from the
old inconvenient quarters at the South Sea
House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is
rumoured, is about to propose a reduction in
Three per Cents, on the opening of Parlia-
ment.

The subscription for public baths in Bir-
mingham already amounts to £46,000.
The Rothschilds have granted a loan of
25,000 thalers for a railroad between Berlin
and Konigsberg.

Mr. Bulwer, our Ambassador at Madrid,
has obtained a settlement of the arrears due
to the British Legion.

The Manchester testimonial to Sir Henry
Pottinger amounts to £3000.

The Liverpool docks, owing to the long
prevalence of easterly winds, are more bare
of shipping than they have been for several
years.

It is in contemplation to celebrate the
centenary of the Rebellion of 1745, next Aug-
ust in the West Highlands.

The meetings in Scotland to petition and
protest against any change in the currency
continue.

At Limerick, last week, a young woman
fell into the river while getting a tub of wa-
ter. A young man of the name of M'Creice
a private in the Royal Artillery, jumped in
to save her, but getting entangled together,
both were drowned in the presence of hun-
dreds of spectators. M'Creice has left a
wife, advanced in pregnancy, and three
children.

The weekly meeting of the Repeal Ass-
ociation on the 16th ultimo, possessed little
interest. The rent had fallen to £180, and
Mr. O'Connell moved that from the first of
January the Repealers throughout Ireland
be called on to send in weekly contributions.
Another attack upon the leading Whig pa-
pers, and a complimentary resolution to Mr.
Thomas Steele, for his exertions in putting
down Ribaldism in the counties of Cavan
and Leitrim, constituted the proceedings of
the day.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople contradicts
the assertions of *Augsburg Gazette*, that Sir
Stratford Canning the British ambassador
at the Porte, had struck his flag and left
Constantinople, in consequence of some dis-
agreement arising out of a misunderstanding
with the Turkish government; the fact be-
ing that he had merely left Constantinople
on a pleasure excursion to the Island of
Menedos and would have returned on the
26th had the wind proved favourable. It is
true that difficulties had occurred between
the Porte and our ambassador, in conse-
quence of the misconduct of the Pacha of
Trabizond. A fire had occurred at Con-
stantinople, which had destroyed one hun-
dred houses. The Porte had at last been
compelled to award an indemnity to Admiral
Sir Baldwin Walker, for his services in the
Turkish Navy. The Dardanelles were be-
ing fortified, and has been placed within the
government of Mehmet Ali, Pasha of Top-
thane.

TIMBER MARKET.

The Arrivals from British America have
been moderate this month, amounting to 20
vessels, 10,934 tons making since 1st Febru-
ary, a total of 335 vessels, 174,996 tons.—
There are still a few cargoes due from Que-
bec, which, on arrival, will make this year
import the largest on record in this port.—
The consumption has been so good through-
out that the stocks are comparatively light,
especially of Quebec, and consequently, ad-
vanced prices on the latter have been easily
obtained.

American Pine Timber.—Of St. John sales
have been made of one cargo 70 feet average
at 20 1-4d one of 73 feet at 20 1-2d, one at
64 feet average at 20d, and one of 10 1-2 ft.
at 19 3-4d per foot.

Red Pine.—St. John, with cargo, at 15d
per foot.

Birch.—St. John with cargo, has been sold
at 19 1-2d to 20 1-4d per foot, and spars by
auction, one parcel at 21 1-2d and another
at 21 1-4d to 21 3-4d per foot.

A few small parcels of St. John Spruce
Spars have been sold at 16d to 18 per foot.

East India Gratitude.—In India upon
the setting in of the rainy season, after a
long and parching drought, the bivels are in
the habit of falling upon the knees, and put-
ting to the sun, and joining their hands in
the attitude of prayer, they express their gra-
titude by exclaiming, in their broken En-
glish, "Tanks, tanks." This is supposed to
be the origin of the name given to the re-

servoirs used in that country to contain
the water when it comes.

THE SURPLICE AND THE OFFER- TORY QUESTIONS.

(From the London Times.)

The dispute between the Bishop and Re-
sidentaries of Exeter is relieved by contrast
with the Bishop of Worcester's admirable and
well-considered charge to the candidates for or-
dination. We have, in the first instance, a Bi-
shop at war with his dignitaries; in the se-
cond, another Bishop expressing sentiments
contrary to the Bishop of Exeter, and that
too on the very questions that are fraught
with so much interest at this time, and
have caused so much excitement on the
part, as well as among the clergy. All this
is fresh cause for dissatisfaction and regret;
but we must not forget that it is the conse-
quence solely of an attempt to revise the
obsolete and antiquated laws in which the
people have firmly and properly refused to
concede.

We have never assumed that a "congrega-
tion are to dictate to their teacher, or a ves-
try to prescribe to the clergyman what doc-
trine or discipline he should maintain; indeed
we never yet heard of such an attempt, as it
has always been supposed a settled matter
that the Prayer-book is the rule of worship,
and the articles and inquiries (generally) the
true standard of faith for the Church of En-
gland. But we do think that the question is
altogether distinct and of a very different
character when a body of the clergy take
upon themselves to alter the forms of divine
service, so long, so universally, and so bene-
ficially adopted, and introduce what are ad-
mittedly so many novelties, and by the aid
of strong sermons and incessant personal agi-
tation, try to gain over their parishioners to
their measures, set them at defiance if they
do not succeed. This was borne with con-
siderable patience for a while, till the prospect
of one encroachment upon another induced
the lay members of the Church to discuss
the subject seriously among them-
selves; and when they found that they were
even authorized and enjoined by episcopal
mandate, then, and not before, they betook
themselves to public meetings, and showed
a decisive but respectful opposition to the
obnoxious innovation. This has now
gone on for some time—quite long enough
certainly to have softened the asperities of wil-
ful rule, and taught reason where nothing
but prepossession could before be heard.

The Bishop of Exeter, however, finds in
all this disaffection only a motive to persevere
in his intentions, as a duty which he does
not evade. Let us see how the observations
for which he is content to run this fearful
risk are regarded by his brethren on the
bench. His first point is the continued wear-
ing of the surplice. The Bishop of Worcester,
while addressing the candidates for or-
dination at their final examination, argues,
with great clearness, that the surplice never
did, and never could, according to the rubric,
form part of the Communion service;—
and he further observes, that had the surplice
ever been in general use for preaching, we
should have found some remnant of it in
one or both of the Universities; but such is
not the case.

Again, the Bishop of Exeter enjoins the
use of the prayer for the church militant as
stringently required by the rubrics, the Bi-
shop of Worcester conceives the various rub-
rics to be "a certainly inconsistent," and
uses the fact that this prayer had really been
discontinued as a proof that the surplice was
not worn in the pulpit. He even supposes
for one reason for the omission of the prayer
was the use of the gown in the pulpit,
which rendered it awkward to have again to
change it for the surplice.

The Bishop of Exeter, at all hazards,
woud compel the collection of the offertory.—
The Bishop of Worcester thinks that, with
the consent of the congregation, but not
without, it may be fairly employed on behalf
of our Church dignities. The consent of the
congregation, "he holds to be a moral
element in the propriety of adopting such a
practice," and the clergy have no right to
force upon a congregation without their
consent, what is not strictly lawful. He
quotes, too, the important declaration of St. I-
Poulay, to which we first called attention, as
a sufficient proof that it is not legal to ex-
plicitly or any other way, but the refusal of
the people of the pulpit.

Hence, therefore, the Church is at a stand.
A clergyman ordained and beneficed, in the
diocese of Exeter would be required to use
the surplice, prayer for the Church militant,
and Offertory. If transferred to, or promoted
in, the diocese of Worcester, he might use
the gown for preaching, and leave out the
prayer for the Church militant and the Offer-
tory.

REMARKABLE.—The *Medical Gazette*
contains a long article from the pen of Dr.
Hastings and Mr. Robert Stokes, surgeons,
descriptive of a remarkable operation for the
cure of consumption, by the perforation of the
cavity of the lungs through the walls of

the chest. It consists in making an open-
ing between the ribs into the cavity which
forms in the lung during the latter stages of
consumption. The immediate effects of the
operation (which requires only a few se-
conds for its performance) and which causes
but slight pain, in the case in question,
was, the diminution of the frequency of the
patient's pulse which fell in twenty-four hours
from 128 to 68; freedom of respiration,
which had been a very distressing symptom;
loss of cough and expectoration, both of
which had been very severe. This opera-
tion, which has established the possibility of
curing this hitherto fatal disease, appears to
have been completely successful, the report of
the condition of the patient a month after
his performance being, that he was rapidly
regaining his flesh and strength, whilst his
respiration had become natural, his pulse
had fallen to 60, and his cough and expecto-
ration had wholly ceased. In the *Medical
Gazette* the symptoms of the patient, before
and after the operation, are all narrated at
length, by Dr. Hastings. The operation is
described by Mr. Stokes, by whom it was
performed. We have heard that this opera-
tion was tried many years ago, but with lit-
tle success; the invaluable assistance to be
derived from the stethoscope in effecting the
large being at that time wholly unknown
to its originator. It is not surprising, there-
fore, that it should have fallen into disuse
when the surgeon had nothing to guide him
to the seat of the disease but pain and in-
crease of temperature.

From the Halifax Morning Post.
The Wolf!
Embracing Particulars of the ha-
bits of this ravenous animal
—now prowling through
New Brunswick &
Nova Scotia.

Canis Lupus, the wolf, has a long head,
pointed nose, ears erect and sharp, long legs
well clothed with hair; tail bushy and bend-
ing down, with the tip black; head and
neck ash coloured; body generally pale
brown tinged with yellow; sometimes found
white, and sometimes entirely black;—he is
larger and fiercer than a dog. His eyes spar-
kle and there is a great degree of fury and
wildness in his look. When he walks he
draws up his claws to prevent his tread from
being heard. His neck is short, but admits
of quick motion to either side—his teeth are
large and sharp; and his bite is terrible, as
his strength is great. Cautel, cowardly and
suspicious, the wolf flies from man; and sel-
dom ventures out of the woods, except pre-
sured by hunger. But when this becomes ex-
treme, he braves danger and will attack men,
horses, dogs, and cattle of all kinds; even
the graves of the dead are not proof against
his rapacity. Unlike the dog, he is an ene-
my to all society, and keeps no company
even with those of his own species. When
several Wolves appear together, it is not a
sign of peace, but of war; it is attended
with tumult and dreadful howlings, and in-
dicates an attack upon some large animal,
such as a stag, an ox, or a formidable mastiff.
This military expedition is no sover finish-
ed than they separate, and each retires in
solitude to his lair. There is even little
intercourse between the males and females;
they feed the mutual attractions of love but
once a year, and never remain long together.
The females come in season in winter; ma-
ny males follow the same female; and this
association is more bloody than the former;
for they growl, chase, fight, and tear one an-
other, and often sacrifice him that is pre-
ferred by the female.

When the females are about to bring forth,
they search for a place in the most recess-
es of the forest. After fixing on the spot
they make it smooth and plain for a con-
siderable space, by cutting and tearing up
with their teeth all the brambles and brush-
wood. They then bring great quantities of
moss and prepare a commodious bed for their
young, which are generally five or six,
though sometimes they bring forth seven,
eight and even nine, but never less than
three. They come into the world blind, like
dogs, and their mother shakes them some weeks
after, and does not let them eat flesh, which she
repays of them by tearing it into pieces.
Some time after she brings them forth, she
young hares, partridges and other fowls.—
The young wolves begin by playing with
these animals, and at last worry them; then
the mother pulls off the feathers, tears them
in pieces and gives a part to each of her
young. They never leave their den till the
end of six weeks or two months, they then
follow their mother, who leads them to drink.
She conducts them back to their den, or
when any danger is apprehended, obliges
them to conceal themselves elsewhere.

Though, like other animals, the wolf is
naturally more timid than the male, yet
when her young are suckled, she defends
them with impetuosity, uses all the force of the
anger and becomes perfectly ferocious; she ne-
ver leaves them till their education is finish-

ed, till they are so strong as to need no as-
sistance or protection, and have acquired ta-
lent for rapine, which generally happens in
ten or twelve months after their first teeth
[which commonly fall out in the first month]
are replaced. Wolves are full grown at the
end of two or three years, and live 15 or 20
years. When old they turn whitish, and
their teeth are much worn. They sleep,
but more during the day than the night, and
it is always a light slumber; they drink of-
ten, and, in the time of drought, when there
is no water in the hollows or in tanks of old
trees, they repair, several times in the day, to
the brooks or rivulets.

Though extremely voracious, if supplied
with water, they can pass four or five days
without meat. The wolf has great strength,
especially in the anterior parts of the body,
in the muscles of the neck and jaws. He
carries a sheep in his mouth, and, at the
same time outruns the shepherds, so that he
can only be stopped or deprived of his prey
by dogs. He never fights but from necessity.
—When wounded with a ball he cries, and
yet, when despatching him with bludgeons
he complains not. When he falls into a
snare, he is overcome with terror, that he
may either be killed or taken alive without
resistance; he allows himself to be chained,
muzzled, and led anywhere, without exhibit-
ing the least symptom of resentment or dis-
content.

The senses of the wolf are excellent, but
particularly that of smelling, which often ex-
tends farther than his eye. The odor of car-
casses strikes him within a league. He like-
wise ascends into animals very far, and hunts
them a long time by following their track.
When he issues from the wood, he never
loses the wind. He stops upon the borders
of the forest, smells on all sides, receives
the emanations of living or dead animals;
brought to him from a distance by the wind.
Though he gives the preference to living ani-
mals; yet he devours the most putrid, carcas-
ses. He is fond of human flesh, and if
stronger, he would perhaps eat no other.—
Wolves have been known to follow armies,
to come in troops to the field of battle, where
bodies are carelessly interred, to tear them
up, and to devour them with an insatiable
avidity. And, when once accustomed to hu-
man flesh, are said ever after to attack men.
Wolves of this vicious disposition are called
loup-garoux by the French peasants, who
suppose them to be possessed with some evil
spirit; and of this nature were the were-
wolves of the old Saxons. The wolf inhabits
the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, and
America; Kamtschatka, and even as high as
the arctic circle. Those of North America
are the smallest; the wolves of Senegal are
the largest and fiercest; they prey in company
with the lion; they are also found in
Africa.

TO PARENTS.—Newspapers.—A child be-
ginning to read becomes delighted with a
newspaper, because he reads of names and
things which are very familiar, and he will
make a progress accordingly. A newspaper
in your eye, (says Mr. Weeks,) is a new-
spaper's schooling to a child, and every fa-
ther must consider that substantial infor-
mation is connected with this advancement.—
The mother of the family being one of its
heads, and having a more immediate charge
of children, she should be instructed. A
child occupied becomes fortified against the
ills of life, and is braced for an emergency.
Children amused by reading or study are of
course, more easily governed. How many
thoughtless young men have spent their ear-
nings in a tavern or fitz-shop, who ought to
have been reading! How many parents who
never spent twenty dollars for books for
their families would gladly have given thou-
sands to reclaim a son or a daughter who
had carelessly or ignorantly fallen into tem-
ptation.

STARVATION.—A starving man, who
committed theft, was asked by a pious person
if his conscience had not cried out to him
"Forbear!" "Alas!" replied he, "it did
the cries of my stomach were so much louder
that they prevented me from hearing those of
my conscience."

ENCOURAGE DOMESTIC MANUFAC- TURE!

TALLOW CHANDLERY.

The Subscriber grateful for past patron-
age, and anxious to continue the public bene-
volence that he has commenced the above
business on the premises adjoining Mr.
Parkinson's Bakery and trusts by attention
and assiduity to merit the patronage of the
Public.

WM. LOMLEY.

Flour, Pork.
Ex Columbia New York.
100 Bushels of Flour
For Sale by
JAMES & WILSON
Aug. 20, 1844.

COMMUNICATION

For the Standard.

Mr. Smith.

Much dissatisfaction having of late been manifested through your paper about County affairs and although the writers acknowledge their ignorance of the cause of the County debt, they impute bad management to the Justices, and I confess, I began to suspect all was not right—and upon coming to Town last week I called on the Clerk of the Peace for information about County affairs and he very kindly assisted me in examining the County accounts for 12 or 13 years back from which I made the following memorandum and which you are at liberty to insert in the Standard if you think proper—

Sheriff £70 and other allowances about £25 — 295 0 0
Clerk of Court, 75 0 0
County Treasurer, 20 0 0
Gastler £75 cleaning and care of Court House £5, share of Gaol fees about £5 — 85 0 0
In 1844 expenses of preventing the spread of the Small Pox, Coroners Bills as established by Law, 41 16 9
Fines received for selling liquor without license in 4 years to 1838 inclusive 257 15 6
Do. in 4 years to 1844 inclusive 47 0 0
Decrease £210 15 6

Retail and Tavern Licences in 1832 and 1833 £503 14 0
Ditto in 1843 and 1844 £172 6 6
Decrease £331 7 6

In examining the annual expenditure for many years past conclude it will average about £450 per year. I am of opinion that a Law authorizing a yearly assessment to meet the annual demands would reduce the expenses by establishing a confidence and quiet the public mind. I think some of the Salaries would bear a reduction and am informed that it is the intention of many of the Magistrates to bring that question forward at the next April term. I have no disposition to screen the Magistrate in any act of extravagance but am averse to condemning any one unheard.

Many of my neighbors compare our County expenses with some of the interior ones, from which they draw unfavorable conclusions—but in common justice they should bear in mind that we have a settled border of fifty miles upon the Frontier of a Foreign Nation which subjects us to numerous casual expenses in addition to an extra Term of Supreme Court. I would recommend all dissatisfied persons to examine for themselves.

Yours &c.
A COUNTRYMAN.
St. Andrews, 31st Jan. 1845.

The Charitable Bequests Act—Archbishop Murray, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has issued a pastoral Address to the clergy and laity of Dublin, the object of which is to defend his acceptance of the commission under the Charitable Bequests Act. "In this important document the Archbishop gives a full expression of his views on the subject which has of late excited so much discussion in the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church. He exposes with great force, the inconsistencies of the majority of the hierarchy, who, it appears, about three years since drew up a memorial to Government, which, with one exception, that of Dr. McHale—bore the signatures of the whole body, praying, as an act of especial justice, that "one" Roman Catholic ecclesiastic might be appointed to the Board of Bequests. The matter being thus officially brought under the notice of the new Act, and the formation of a Board, at which, not one, but five Roman Catholics are to take their seats along with four members of the Established Church and one of the Presbyterians. After detailing these events, the Archbishop says that conscience told him it would be in gross directions of pastoral duty to fling away, through any human respect, the opportunity which this Act, imperfect as it is, places within his reach of guarding in safety the treasury of the poor, and of securing for the services of the Church whatever property benevolent individuals may choose, in the new Board, to be permanently dedicated to that purpose." He then proceeds to review the Act, its merits and demerits, and after going through this branch of the case, says "Thus have you obtained by this abused Act, important benefits, compared with which its defects are but of little moment.—And yet surprising as it must appear, denunciations of the most awful nature have been poured out unsparingly against those who, without any hope of earthly remuneration, but the conscience of good doing, undertake the meritorious task of carrying into effect the beneficent objects which it contemplates.—Let us hope that more attentive reflection on the nature of their office will gradually dissipate the prejudices which exist most undeservedly against it."

The following are the commissioners gazetted to the execution of the measure:—
The Most Reverend John George, Lord Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland.

The Most Reverend Richard, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Archbishop William Crolly, Archbishop Daniel Murray, the Earl of Donoughmore, Bishop Cornelius Donnelly, the Very Rev. H. Pakenham, Dean of Saint Patrick's, Dublin, Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart. the Hon. A. R. Blake, and the Rev. P. S. Henry, D. D.

From Jamaica.—The brig Laurel, arrived

to-day, brings Kingston dates to the 30th ult. Her Majesty's ship *Spartan*, Capt. Hon. G. C. J. B. Elliot, arrived at Port Royal on the 27th ult., from Vera Cruz, in 12 days. The *Spartan* was sent from Mexico in the month of December, to New Orleans with despatches respecting the affairs of Mexico. The officers of the *Spartan* gave a report of the revolution in Mexico, which agrees with the accounts of that event we have previously had, from the United States. They also report that the Incorrupt frigate, and two French brigs of war were lying at Vera Cruz. The *Spartan* carried no specie to Jamaica. She was relieved at Vera Cruz by the *Inconstant*.—*Recorder*.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1845.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.
Director next week—J. Wilson Esq.
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.
Aling and Elliot & Wagon.
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. A. Babcock, Thos. Turner, John Bailey.

Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. KING Esq., President.
Director next week—Geo. S. Hill.
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, Jan 4 Montreal, Jan 24
London, Jan 3 Quebec, Jan 25
Edinburgh, Jan 1 Halifax, Jan 31
Paris, Jan 1 New York, Jan 31
Toronto, Jan 25 Boston, Jan 31

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE—In our columns to-day we have inserted the Speech of His Excellency Sir Wm. Colebrooke, on opening the Legislature—and a synopsis of the debates up to Saturday last, by which it appears that Messrs. Hazen, Wilmut, Johnson and Chandler, have resigned their seats as Executive Councilors—in consequence of the late appointment of Provincial Secretary.

We intend publishing in full all debates upon local matters of interest to the inhabitants of this County, and also giving an outline of such debates as affect the Province generally.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
We have received the Communication of "A Subscriber," and note its contents; the subject has been so much canvassed, and the policy defended for, is so well understood, that we can see no good that could be effected by publishing the "essay,"—and its length precludes our occupying so much space in our columns with matter of so little interest to our readers—and totally at variance with the opinion of a large portion of them, as well as our own.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 29, 1845.
This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the Meeting of the Legislature, at two o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, when His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following

SPEECH:
"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,
"I have convened you at the usual period of the year for the consideration of the affairs of the Province, relying with full confidence that your labours will be resumed in a spirit which will attest your zeal for the Public Welfare.
"You will participate in the lively gratification which the birth of a Prince has afforded to the Queen's subjects in all parts of Her Dominions, and in thankfulness to the Almighty for Her Majesty's health and safety.
"Of the measures for which provision was made in the last Session, none have been of greater interest to the people, of every class than the Inspection of the Parish and other Schools throughout the Province. This duty has been satisfactorily accomplished, and the Reports of the Inspectors will be laid before you.
"The correspondence which I have held with Her Majesty's Privy Council for Schools will also be communicated to you. The Reports of that Board contain original information of great value, and I earnestly hope that the Session will not be allowed to pass without the adoption of an improved system for the management of the Parish Schools founded on those principles which have been successfully applied in the United Kingdom.
"Some amendments are found to be required in the Acts of 1843, for ameliorating the Criminal Laws, and I regret that the increase of Juvenile delinquency and vagrancy has rendered necessary some special enactment for the reformation of that class of offenders."

Members of Council, we understand, were divided on the subject of the recent appointment, as follows:—For—Hon. Messrs. Simonds, Saunders, Conrad, and Montgomery. Against—Hon. Messrs. Johnson, Wilmut, Hazen and Chandler. The Governor it is said, remains firm; a collision with the House will, therefore, probably, be the result, as there is without doubt a large majority in the House who will cordially support the retiring Councilors. A dissolution is even spoken of as not unlikely; but it is probable the matter will be settled at less expense and trouble to the country by a remonstrance to the Home authorities. The various Committees of Road, Agriculture, Trade, Light Houses, Privileges, Public Accounts, Petitions for Allowances to Teachers of Schools, Lumbering, Laws, Fisheries, and Finances, were severally appointed on Wednesday. The 22d of February was resolved upon as the last day for receiving Petitions, except by special leave of the House. Monday next is the day for going into Committee of the Whole, in consideration of the Speech of His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Session.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of that distinguished personage, and interesting prodigy, Gen. Tom. Thumb. The General is on his way to Halifax, and will receive visitors at Copeland's Hotel, this evening, to-morrow and to-morrow evening. Price of admission reduced to 7 p. 2d. The General will appear in Napoleon's Uniform.

SHIPWRECK—LOSS OF BARK LORD SEATON.

Our correspondent at Castine writes that on Saturday, the 25th inst., the Revenue Cutter *Veto*, Lieut. Foss, arrived there from a cruise down the Bay, and reports that on Sunday, the 19th, a British bark was discovered on the eastern point of Isle a Haut. She was bilged and full of water. "Lord Seaton" was made out on her stern, and from some papers found on board, it was supposed that she was the bark *Lord Seaton*, of St. Andrews, N. B. and supposed to have been loaded with coal, as some had washed on shore. Two bodies were found on board one with his clothes-bag in his hand—the other a young man.

IMPORTANT RESIGNATIONS.

This day (Friday), at one o'clock, Messrs. Hazen and Wilmut, announced in the House of Assembly, that they had tendered their resignations to His Excellency as Executive Councilors—in consequence of the late appointment of Provincial Secretary. It is also rumored that the Hon. Messrs. Johnson and Chandler have resigned. Mr. Simonds will hold his seat. The address in reply to His Excellency's opening Speech (a mere echo passed to-day, without any important discussion or amendment)—The Legislative Council, were engaged in consideration of an Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech.—*Legist. Est. Jan. 31.*

"In advertent to measures which it had not been found practicable to mature, a correspondence will be laid before you relating to the Act of 1843, for improving the Election Laws, which Act Her Majesty in Council has been pleased to confirm, and I request your attention to the amendments which the Act is considered to require.
"The Laws relating to Prisons and Debtors, and for the regulation of Savings Banks will also require some revision.
"From the defective state of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, some Reports have been obtained which will be laid before you, in which it is recommended that more suitable accommodation may be provided for its inmates.
"Her Majesty's Government having caused a Survey to be made for a new line of Road to be carried through this Province to Quebec, I recommend to you, in accordance with the Instructions I have received, that such facilities may be given for the Settlement of the Lands adjacent to the Line, as will provide for keeping open the Road when completed.
"The importance of making more effective provision for improving the Post Communications throughout the Province, and the Navigation of the River St. John, will also be apparent to you.
"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,
I congratulate you on the great improvement which has taken place in the Revenues of the last year, not only as affording relief of the public burthens, but as enabling you to foster those interests which depend on the public contributions.
The Accounts of the last year will be laid before you, from which you will perceive that every attention has been given to economy, where it could be promoted without injury to the Public Service.
The efforts which have arisen from fiscal restrictions on the Trade with the neighbouring Provinces is a subject which I hope will occupy your attention."

"The President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,
"The favourable change which has occurred within the last year in the Commercial prospects of the Province, has had a beneficial influence upon other branches of Industry, while it has shown the close relations subsisting between the prosperity of the Colonies and of the Mother Country.
"Acknowledging with gratitude our dependence for these and other blessings on the bounties of a beneficent Providence, I fervently hope for their continuance, and that the measures of the present Session may conduce to the honour and advantage of the Province and be productive of lasting satisfaction to yourselves."

Free of duty 20,146 3 4 4 0 26 27 24 305,463
Paid duty 50,843 1 25 0 20 1 45 535,750
Total 90,320 1 4 9 56 6 73,931 2 3 40

We have received from an authentic source the following extracts, showing the amount of Pine and Birch Timber and sawed Lumber exported from St. John, from 1st May to 31st December, 1844.

	P. Timber	Birch	her feet
Free of duty	20,146 3 4	4 0 26 27	24 305,463
Paid duty	50,843 1 25	0 20 1 45	535,750
Total	90,320 1 4	9 56 6 7	73,931 2 3

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Some articles of female clothing were also found on board. Lieut. Foss thinks that the crew must have been lost. Her rigging, chains, anchors, &c. are saved, and will be taken to Castine for safe keeping until something is heard from her owners.

[The vessel alluded to above, was the bark *Lord Seaton*, of this port, Charles Adams, master, and had been out 78 days from Liverpool with Salt and Coals.]

Cotton Factory in Canada.—The *Sherbrooke Gazette* publishes a copy of a Bill before the Legislature, the object of which is to incorporate a Company under the name of the *Sherbrooke Cotton Factory Co.*, with a capital not exceeding £12,000, in shares of £25 each.

Patrick Mullen, convicted of Manslaughter, causing the death of Charles Yerxa, on the 12th ult., by a blow from a sled-stake was sentenced by His Honour Judge Carter to eighteen months imprisonment, with hard labor, in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Bennett, late Editor of the *Liberator*, convicted for a libel, was sentenced to one month imprisonment, in the Gaol, and to pay a fine to our Lady the Queen, of Twenty-five Pounds; also to stand committed until such fine was paid.

MARRIED.

At Boston, on Monday evening, 27th Jan., by the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Mr. PRINCE WINDSOR, to MARY ELIZABETH COPELAND, eldest daughter of the late Mr. E. WILLARD, of this Town.

At St. John, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. ROBT D. SCRIBNER, to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Capt. Teroniah Mabee, of Kingston.

DIED.

At St. John, at her father's residence, Jeffrey's Hill, on Tuesday last, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Mary Letitia, youngest daughter of H. G. Kinner, Esq. in the eighth year of her age.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
ARRIVED.—
Jan. 28, sloop Hornet, Chandler, Eastport, Sundries.
Feb. 1, sloop Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Sundries to Sunday.

HALIFAX, JAN. 27.
SHIPWRECK.—Captain Greenwood, Master of the sloop *Tyro*, which arrived at this port on Saturday from Digby, on Monday last, fell in with a floating wreck near Lobster Bay; and sent a boat to ascertain, as far as was possible, the name of the wreck. On coming near to her, they perceived that she was a vessel of apparently about 150 tons burthen, very much down by the bows. Owing to a heavy sea, and the coldness of the weather, the wreck being much covered with ice, the name on the stern could not be perfectly deciphered. The following letters, however, were made out:—"ERANZA of St. Andrew's." Supposed to be the *Esperanza*, of St. Stephen.

The brig *Eliza*, of St. John, from Dundee spoke 10th inst., long 57. W. ship *Mary*, from St. Andrews, for England, out 6 days, all well.

Brig Friends, of St. Andrews, was abandoned 20th ult., leaky, crew taken to Liverpool.—She was bound to Boston from New-
Greenock, Dec. 26.
The Elizabeth Bentley, from Liverpool, for Savannah was abandoned at sea, and the crew taken off by the *Fanny*, from St. John, N. B. for Londonderry, nine of whom were transferred to the *Monarch*, 16th Decr. in lat. 65, long. 12, and landed in the Clyde.

Glasgow, Dec. 15.—The brig *Amity* of Glasgow, Menzies, from Androssan, for St. John, (N. B.) coal laden, went ashore on Thursday morning about 3 o'clock, in Carriall Bay, Arran. The Isle of Arran, steamer, when on the passage from Lamlash to Brodick, observed her and endeavored to tow her off, but did not succeed. The steamer then proceeded about half way across the channel, and sent the tug steamer *Conqueror*, (which was looking out for vessels,) to her assistance, but she also seemed to fail in getting her off the rocks.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 16th day of August, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. of the same day, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.
ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever of the SAINT GEORGE LIME COMPANY, of, in and to those several Lots, Parcels or Pieces of Land, now in the use and occupation of the said Company, situated in the Parish of Saint George, in this County, and bordering on the shore of the Leith river, partly butting on a lot granted to one Samuel Bliss, near Goose Cove, and particularly described, in a conveyance purporting to be from the said Company to one Jonathan M. D. xter, registered on the Charter & County records, the 15th March, 1843—with all the houses, stores, wharves and buildings thereon, and with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.
The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Joseph Diamond for £137 15 7 and an execution at the suit of George R. Rae, for £129 0 7—by order of the Sheriff of St. Andrews.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, THOMAS JONES, Feb. 1, 1845. Sheriff of Charlotte.

TO BE SOLD.

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The House is substantially built and during the occupation of the present proprietor, a considerable sum of money has been laid out in repairs and improving the property, it contains on the lower flat a handsome Drawing Room and ParLOUR, with large Franklin Stoves, three Bed rooms and Pantry.
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The Garden and Orchard in good preservation. The Land is under Cultivation, and well laid out for tillage and Meadow.
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If the above is not disposed of before the 19th day of April next, it will then be offered by Public Auction, at the Market Square, St. Andrews.
I. F. COLDWELL, February 5, 1845.

TO BE SOLD.

THAT pleasantly situated and commodious Cottage with 15 acres of Land within a mile of the town of St. Andrews, commonly called "Retreat" erected by the late Colin Campbell, Esq.
The House is substantially built and during the occupation of the present proprietor, a considerable sum of money has been laid out in repairs and improving the property, it contains on the lower flat a handsome Drawing Room and ParLOUR, with large Franklin Stoves, three Bed rooms and Pantry.
Up Stairs are four comfortable Bed Rooms with Closets.—Also detached are two kitchens with Servants Rooms.
There is an excellent frost proof cellar under the whole house with a dairy room.
The out offices consist of Stabling for five horses and Harness room—two large barns, capable of containing 50 tons of Hay, and the up or 12 Cows or Oxen—needed for Manure.—Also a large building for Sheltering Carriages, Carts, Farming Utensils, &c.
The Garden and Orchard in good preservation. The Land



SHERIFF'S SALES.

Real Estate of William Grant 1st March
Do Benjamin Miliken 12th April
Do Daniel Graham 2nd August

Public Notice

Is hereby given, That
I WILL sell at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 25th day of January next, at the Court House, in St. Andrews, at 2 o'clock, p. m. being 30 days notice and upwards, to the highest bidder, "so much of the Real Estate of the late William Grant, situated in the Parish of St. George, as will be sufficient to pay the sum of Nine shillings and eight pence, assessed on the same property for the present year 1844, with costs and charges attending the same," by virtue of a Warrant under the hands and seals of Patrick Clinch and A. J. Wetmore, Justices of the Peace.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 1st day of March next.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
17th Decr. 1844.

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 a 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 s with interest from a 2d March last, besides Sheriff's Fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
30th Sept. 1844.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 2nd day of August 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, property and demand of Daniel Graham, to a lot of Land, granted to him, situated in the Parish of St. Patrick, bounded on the N. E. side by land owned by John Connick, on the S. W. by land owned by Robert Graham, and on the front by the road leading to the Rolling Dam, containing 100 acres.

The same having been seized and levied upon, to satisfy an execution in favor of James Boyd Esq. endorsed to levy £26 0 0, &c. &c.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,
Jan. 20 1845.

HARDWARE, &C.

Ex Ship Caledonia.—

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

7 Cases, } Comprising a very general
1 Case, } assortment of Hardware,
1 Cask Bright Trace Chains,
12 Casks best Ox and Horse Nails,
18 Bags Wrought Nails, Assorted,
2 Sheets 2 1/2 and 4 1/2 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.

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 Messrs 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.

For Sale.

THREE several Lots of WOODLAND, on Deer Island, for particulars and information apply at the office of.

R. M. ANDREWS.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Connecticut, United States
Incorporated in 1816—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, 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 risk.

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

PRESIDENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Williams,
James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington,
S. H. Huntington, Elisha Coffin,
H. Huntington, E. B. Ward,
and Albert Day.

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

THOMAS STONE,
St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1844.

EDUCATION.

MR DAILY, grateful for past favours would now beg to inform the Public that he has commenced a Night School, for adults, at his own house, where youth of both sexes will be carefully instructed in the following branches, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, E. Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Mensuration, Gauging, Navigation—Theory and Practice of Surveying, Conic Sections, Dialling, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, and the use of the Globes.

N. B. In order to give general satisfaction if possible, Mr. Daily promises that pupils continue with him, the usual time generally required of an apt scholar, to have a competent knowledge of any of the above branches, that afterwards if they are not able to undergo the most critical examination, he will give up his claim on what he should otherwise obtain.

December 16, 1844.—

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or otherwise receiving three Notes of Hand drawn by me (Daniel Matheson) in favor of Edward Kelly amounting in the whole to about TEN POUNDS the said Notes bearing date in or about the 13th day of MAY last, as I have received no value for the same, or either of them and do not intend to pay them.

DANIEL MATHESON,
St. Stephen, Novr. 25th 1844.

REMOVAL.

JOHN M'KEAN,

AUCTIONEER & NOTARY PUBLIC

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

1st May, 1844.

Rye Flour, AND CORN MEAL.

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

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

FLOUR.

The Subscriber has received from New York 125 Barrels of FLOUR which will be sold low for Cash.

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

Apprentice Wanted.

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

STANDARD OFFICE.

SUGAR.

7 Hds. } Prime quality
12 Bbls. } SUGAR.

For sale low by

J. W. STREET.

St. Andrews, Nov 25, 1844.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

A CURE! FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE.

26 Holes in one Leg, and 14 on the Other, On Crutches! 212 Years Afflicted?

The Lord Mayor of London attested his Signature as Witness to the following Statement made by him at the Mansion House this 14th day of November, 1843.

DECLARATION!

I JAMES STANLEY, Gentleman's Servant, residing at Long Ditton, Kingston-upon-Thames, do hereby solemnly declare that for the last Two Years and a half I was (in consequence of being terribly afflicted with a Cancer in both Legs) quite incapable of getting on my Living. I further declare that I was in great relief of several Eminent Medical Men both in Town and Country, both of whom only got worse instead of better, under their Treatment. I further declare that in or about the beginning of June last I was admitted as a Patient at the North London Hospital, and there I remained for about Six Weeks. In that Institution cold lotions and cloths dipped in cold water were applied to the Ulcers—by these repelling means and the use of tight bandages, the Ulcers were made to skin lightly over, and I left the Hospital although at the time there was great pain and uneasiness in my Legs, which almost immediately broke out in a far more dangerous state than before so that on my left Leg I had twenty-six holes, and on my right I had fourteen indeed my Legs appeared a frightful mass of corruption.

I lastly declare, that I was in this state in the middle of September last, at which time I first commenced the use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, which in a very short time restored to Health and Soundness every one of the Wounds, and in consequence my Legs are as well as my Sound as ever they were in my Life, so much so that I was able to walk, on the 11th instant, from Long Ditton to London and back a distance of twenty-eight miles, without feeling in my Legs the least ill effect from the fatigue of the journey. I believe if I had not been cured by those Extraordinary Medicines my Legs must have been amputated, as the only means of saving my Life. JAS. STANLEY.

Declared at the Mansion House, in the city of London, this 14th day of November, 1843.

Before me JOHN HUMPHRY, Mayor.

IN ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples Stoney and Ulcerated Cancri, Tumours, Swellings, Gout Rheumatism and Lumbago, likewise in case of Piles, the Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with the Ointment, as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Mosquitoes, Sand-flies, Chigoees, Itch, Yaws, and Corns.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, and Lips, also Bunions and soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

N. B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each Box.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Chemist and Druggist, Agent for St. Stephen N.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

PATRONIZED BY THE GREATEST NOBLES IN THE LAND.

Copy of a Letter from His Grace the Duke of Portland to Mrs. Mellish, one of his tenants, whom His Grace was pleased to send as a Patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.

Madam.—If Mr. Holloway will undertake to cure me perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this letter (Wellbeck Abbey, May 31) St. Portland.

Copy of a letter from the Marquis of Westminster. Lord Westminster has just received Mr. Holloway's Medicine, for which he returns his thanks.

Elston Hall, Cheshire, February 12 1842.

"This Inestimable Medicine being composed entirely of medicinal herbs, does not contain any mercurial mineral or deleterious substance. Be- ginn to the tender infant to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating any disease from the most obscure frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it searches out and removes Complaints of every character, and at every stage, how ever long standing or deeply rooted."

Of the Thousands cured by its agency, many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period, (by preserving in the use) have been restored to health and strength after every other means failed, and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz. a want of purity in the blood and fluids are cured by this

Wonderful Medicine which cleanses the stomach and bowels while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles and invigorate the system, and strength to the mind.

The Afflicted need not give himself up to despair, altogether, and as one without any hope but let him make a proper trial of the Mighty powers of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be restored to the blessing of Health.

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following diseases—

Ague, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Aches, Female irregularities, Retention of Urine, Dropsy, Fever of all kinds, the Gravel, Blotches on the Face, Scalds, Sores, Skin Diseases, Head ache, King's evil, Gout, Indigestion, Stone & Gravel, Consumption, Inflammation, Ticks, Bores, Jaundice, Tumours, Debility, Liver complaints, Ulcers, Dropsy, Lumbago, Wounds of all kinds, Dropsy, Avascularness from whatever cause.

These truly invaluable PILLS can be obtained at the establishment of Prof. Holloway, (near Temple Bar) London, and of Peters and Tilly, AGENTS No 2, King St. St. John N. B. James's Wharf, and J. M. Campbell, St. Andrews.

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Nov 7 1844

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Elston Hall, Cheshire, February 12 1842.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has received part of his Fall and Winter Goods, comprising a General Assortment of Seasonable Articles. Has 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 Tenerife, 4 quarter Casks, and Seven Octaves of Old Particular Madeira Wine. Also a quantity of Ship Bread, which will be sold low.

T. TURNER.

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.

A BILL.

To authorise the Justices of the Peace of the County of Charlotte, to levy an assessment to pay off the County Debts.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, That the said Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, at any General Sessions of the Peace, to be hereafter holden, or any Special Sessions to be for this purpose convened, be and they are hereby authorised and empowered, to make such rate, and assessment of any sum not exceeding pounds, as they in their discretion may think necessary for paying off the debts due from the County, the same to be assessed, levied, collected, and paid, agreeably to and under and by virtue of any Act or Acts, which are now or hereafter may be of force in this Province for assessing, levying and collecting of Rates, for Public charges.

St. Andrews, Nov. 26, 1844.

A CARD.

MISS HARVEY, begs to inform the Ladies and others, if inhabitants of Saint Andrews, that she purposes opening a School, on Monday the 14th instant, for the instruction of young ladies, in the following branches of Education, viz. English 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 pupils will be limited.

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

References—Rev. Dr. Ayley and Mr. Thomas Turner.

St. Andrews, Oct. 7, 1844.

London D.B. Stout & PALE ALE.

Ex Lady Caroline from London via St. John

30 CASKS 4 doz. each. Pale's London D.B. Stout and Pale ALE &c.

and Pints.

15 Boxes fine London Mould (ANDIES, Ex Sir Charles Napier, from Liverpool.

6 Hhls best Cognac Brandy, Martell and other Brandy, vintage 1842.

4 doz. finest PALE HOLLANDS.

3 Cases EASTHEND WARE.

15 Boxes PIPES.

30 Kegs best White PAINTS.

J. W. STREET

Sept 24, 1844.

Fine Congou Tea.

Ex "Adelaide," from Liverpool, via St. John.

10 C CHESTS just received and for Sale very low.

ALSO,

1 Hhl. superior Old Pale Brandy.

20 Bbls. Byass, London Porter.

J. W. STREET

Oct. 30, 1844.

THE STANDARD,