



The Standard,

OR FRONTIER GAZETTE.

VOLUME 11

NUMBER 26

Price 15s. in Town]

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1844.

[15s. sent by Mail.]

RECOVERY OF HAIR

1, 25, and 26 years loss.

of ROWLAND'S MACAN.

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obtained from the

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Arrival of the



STEAMSHIP ACADIA.

The R. M. Steamship ACADIA, arrived at

Halifax on Monday last the 17th inst. in 13

days from Liverpool bringing papers to the

4th inst. the contents of which are import-

ant.

The Irish State Trials have been brought

to a close by the imprisonment of Mr. O'Con-

nell and the other traversers.

The Liverpool Timber Market is improved

and it was supposed that before the next

arrivals the market would be cleared of all

the old timber—a position which it has not

enjoyed for many years—a lot of St. Andrews

Spence Deals sold at 2d 3-16—Scantling 16d

per foot. The cotton market was dull.

The King of the French has postponed his

visit to England.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of

Saxony arrived in England on a visit to Her

Majesty.

From *Wilmor & Smith's European Times*.

JUNE 4.

Corn Exchange-rooms, 29th May, 1844.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday,

21st ult., Mr. Roebuck rose to bring the

consideration of the House. Lord Stan-

ley justified the policy of Sir Charles Met-

calfe, which had been attacked by Mr. Ro-

buck. "His idea of 'responsible govern-

ment' was, the government of a colony,

through a representative assembly, by the

heads of departments, (as advised by Lord

Darwin.) responsible to the Governor Gen-

eral, who again was responsible to the Home

Government; but he did not understand

of the people, out of court, as well as for the

necessary preparations, the Traversers were

conveyed to the Richmond Penitentiary in

the Circular-road, their future place of con-

finement. They proceeded thither in three

carriages, attended by a large body of police.

A great many people ran along and kept up

with the carriages, and there was also a large

assemblage outside the Penitentiary on his

arrival. When Mr. O'Connell stepped out

of the carriage he was greeted with loud

cheers, and immediately entered the gateway.

Within the courtyard a large number of res-

pectable persons, many of them his most in-

imate friends, were drawn up in two lines.—

They received Mr. O'Connell in silence and

uncovered, and, as he walked up between the

lines, he shook hands with many of them;—

his bearing was manly and undaunted.

The following address, which had been

prepared in anticipation of the sentence, was

issued on Thursday:—

ADDRESS OF O'CONNELL TO THE PEOPLE OF

IRELAND. PEACE AND QUIET.

PEOPLE OF IRELAND—FELLOW-COUNTRY-

MEN—BELOVED FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—The

sentence is passed. But there is another ap-

peal from that sentence. The appeal lies to

the House of Lords. I solemnly pledge my-

self to bring an appeal against that sentence,

and I assure you there is every prospect that

it will be received. Peace, then, and quiet.

This is the crisis in which it will be shown

whether the people of Ireland will obey me, or

not. Any person who violates the law, or

guilty of any violence, insult, or injury to

person or property, violates my command,

and shows himself an enemy to me, and a

bitter enemy to Ireland.

the imputation of sanctioning slavery, he felt

much pleasure in moving the thanks of the

association to him.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Steele;

and unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:—

"That this association are of opinion that the

abolition of the Viceroyalty would increase

the ruinous drain of money from the country,

would be insulting to Ireland, and would

tend to weaken the attachment of the Irish

people to British connection."

The total amount of rent during the week,

including £376 from America, was stated to

be £600.

The weekly meeting of this body, on the

27th ult., was densely crowded, and Mr. O'

Connell's reception was most enthusiastic.—

The chair was occupied by Sir S. Bradstreet

Bart. The following American subscrip-

tions were handed in:—From Savannah, £100

and £50 from Brooklyn, New York. It was

ordered, on the motion of Mr. O'Connell,

that a bill for £178 14s. 9d., from New Or-

leans, should be returned, because the res-

olutions and address accompanying the re-

mittance advised the adoption of physical

force, and inculcated disloyal principles.—

Mr. O'Connell said, the object of the Repeal-

ers was not a severance from British connec-

tion, but to obtain the constitutional resto-

ration of their rights. The hon. and learned

gentleman afterwards moved, that an Ad-

dress to the people of Ireland be prepared for

circulation against the passing of the sen-

tence. That sentence might, or might not,

be carried into effect immediately. They in-

tended appealing to the House of Lords, and

it was only just that the execution should be

ed with sulphuric acid, and a very percepti-

ble quantity of potash. Now, it is evident

that the only substance contained in this

marl, which could prove pernicious, was the

protoxide of iron, the baneful effects of

which on vegetation have been distinctly pro-

ved. We know that plants cannot live in

soils devoid of oxygen; if, therefore, a soil

is present, which consumes all the oxygen

of the soil, the roots of the plants will neces-

sarily be deprived of it.—Such being the case

with all soils containing the sulphate of pro-

toxide of iron, barrenness is the natural con-

sequence. Another cause of barrenness is

the putrefaction of vegetable remains in soils

in which no oxygen is present. Putrefac-

tion being a highly deoxidising process ab-

sorbs the oxygen from all bodies capable of

yielding it, thus converting red oxide of iron,

a useful ingredient of a soil, into protoxide

of iron, which is deadly poison to plants. I

have found that all marls which tend to de-

stroy the fertility of a field, contain protox-

ide of iron, and the only remedy consists in

thoroughly burning the marl which does so

contain it. For fields, which have been ren-

dered barren by this means, the only remedy

is frequently ploughing and mixing it with

burnt lime.—A. Bernays Manchester.

POETRY.

SPRING BIRDS.

Don't kill the birds—the little birds
That sing about your door,
Soon as the joyous Spring has come,
And chilling storms are o'er,
The little birds how sweet they sing!
O, let them joyous live,
And never seek to take the life
Which you can never give.

Don't kill the birds—the little birds
That play among the trees;
'T would make the earth a cheerless place,
Should we dispense with these.
The little birds, how fond they play!
Do not disturb their sport;
But let them warble forth their songs
Till winter cuts them short.

Don't kill the birds—the happy birds
That bless the field and grove;
So innocent to look upon,
They claim our warmest love,
The happy birds—the tuneful birds,
How pleasant 'tis to see;
No spot can be a cheerless place
Where'er their presence be.

A wine merchant received the following
note on the day after a fire:—
"My dear L—, I am sorry to tell you,
that your store last night burned to the
ground, and your wine is all gone to the
d—!!
Yours truly, M."

He replied as follows.
"My dear M—, I am glad my wine is
gone where my friends will be most likely to
drink it?
Yours truly, L"

STEAM.—"Talk about your northern
steamboats," said a Mississippi fireman the
other day, "you haint had a biter burst for
five years. Don't require no spunk to navi-
gate them waters—any fool can do it. But
it takes a man, stranger, to ride one of these
ere alligator boats head on to a sawyer, high
pressure, the valve soldered down, and six
hundred passengers on board."

Keen Retort.—A young gentleman, noto-
rious for his gallantry to the fair sex, acco-
ted a couple of young ladies, a few days ago,
on an occasion of public rejoicing, whom he
intended to put the blush, with "Ladies are
plenty to day." "Yes" was the reply, "but
gentlemen are scarce."

Make your own Candles.—Take two pounds
of alum for every ten pounds of tallow, dis-
solve it in water before the tallow is put in,
and then melt the tallow in the alum water,
with frequent stirring, and it will clarify &
harden it so as to make a very fine article.

As a substitute for cream in coffee, beat the
white of an egg to froth—put to it a small
lump of butter, and turn the coffee to it gra-
dually so that it may not curdle. It is diffi-
cult to distinguish the taste from that of fresh
cream.

Beautiful Comparison.—A late writer de-
scribing a village dance, says: "The gorge-
ous strings of glass beads now glisten on
the heaving bosoms of the village belles, like
butter and lasses resting on the delicate sur-
face of warm apple dumplings!"

Call not the gray hairs of age the snows of
winter—call them not the frost of time!—
They are white—spring-blossoms, betokening
the Eternal spring-time of Heaven.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

In the matter of Thomas Algar, a Bank-

rupt.

WHEREAS under the Provisions of the

Acts of the General Assembly of this

Province of New Brunswick, made in force

relating to Bankruptcy in this Province,

Thomas Algar, of Saint Andrews, in the

County of Charlotte, Tailor, hath been duly

declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly

surrendered himself to me.

Now, therefore, I do hereby give Public

Notice, that by virtue of the power and autho-

rity to me given in and by the said Acts, I

have appointed Samuel H. Whitlock of Saint

Andrews in the County of Charlotte Esquire,

Provisional Assignee, of the Estate and Effects

of the said Bankrupt. And I do hereby require

all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt to

pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 9th

day of May next, all such sum or sums of

money, debts or duties as they may owe to

the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same to the

said Assignee, on or before the said 9th day

of May next, and I do further require a: 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 unto the said Assignee, or

to prove to my satisfaction their respective

claims and demands, whether the same be ac-

tually due or are to become due against the

said Bankrupt.

And I do hereby appoint a General Meeting

of the creditors of the above named Bankrupt

to be held at my office in St. Andrews, on

Tuesday the 11th day of June next, at noon

of that day, at my said office, for the purpose

of receiving proof of, or contesting any claim

presented against the said Estate, at which

meeting or at any adjournment thereof the

said Bankrupt will be examined on oath touch-

ing the said Estate and such other matters

relating to the said Estate, will be transacted

as may be deemed necessary.

Given under my hand at St. Andrews the

9th day of April 1844.

H. HATCH.

Commissioner of the Estate and Effect

of Bankrupts, for the County of

Charlotte.

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.

Samuel Getty,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends

and numerous Customers that he has

just received a large supply of

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS,

of last years growth, from that old establish-

ed House, the New England Seed Store

Boston, which he can warrant to be of the

best quality.

Among the Garden Seeds are

BEANS, PEAS, RADISHES, TURNIPS,

Cabbage, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Squash, Car-

rots, Parsnips, Celery and Beet of every de-

scription.

The Field Seeds consist of HERDS

GRASS, CLOVER, and HEMP.

Persons desirous of purchasing will find it

European Intelligence.

From *Wagner & Smith's European Times*

The pamphlet of the Prince de Joinville, relative to the marine of France, has excited much attention in this country. It has been very differently "cut up." The Prince is pious of England's supremacy at sea, and regarding steam power as the great agent which must decide future contests on the watery element, he urges upon his Government the necessity of building additional war steamers to meet any emergency which may arise. He shows how our coasts might be ravaged, our trade interrupted, if not destroyed, and our colonies invaded, and cut off from the parent trunk. The Prince is somewhat baccinating in his views, and aspires to no higher character in his profession than that of a corsair. It is the opinion of able nautical men in England, after making ample allowance for the new system of tactics which steam must introduce into future sea-fights, that the men-of-war, the terrible 120 guns, and other vessels of great calibre, will still, with their disciplined men and officers, decide the fate of empires. But were it otherwise—were the British Government as indifferent to the source of their country's strength as they are properly jealous of it, the publication of a pamphlet like the one in question would speedily awake them from their lethargy. This pamphlet has no excited less interest in France than it has on this side of the Channel, and it promises to prove a *truce de guerre* to M. Guizot, who is to be bombarded on all sides to carry out the project, when the navy estimates come before the Chambers. This brochure, the production of a hot-headed young officer, will only tend to keep alive old animosities. The steam power of England must always be the most potent in the world, as the coal, the iron, and the mechanical skill in the construction of steamers, are indigenous to the soil. The immense fleet of steamships employed by the Government and by private capital in the conveyance of the mails and of passengers, not merely from this country to distant parts of the world, but to the different parts of the three kingdoms, could be converted into war steamers at a short notice—and against such a combination of steam in its highest pitch of perfection, no all the powers of the world united could successfully contend.—*Wagner and Smith's European Times*.

General Attack on the West End Gaming Houses.—The attention of the Government having been at length aroused by the powerful appeals made to them through the press, with respect to the gambling houses at the West End of London, orders have been issued to the Commissioners of Police to enter, by force if necessary, all which were suspected, and respecting which two housekeepers had in writing sent in the notices required by the act of Parliament. Acting upon this order, the Commissioners of Police, after receiving the written affidavits of two respectable inhabitants of the parish of St. James, Westminster, named a plan, and in obedience to their orders between 12 and 1 o'clock on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, detachments from eleven divisions, each headed by the superintendent of the respective divisions, armed with axes, crow-bars, ladders, and everything necessary to force an entrance, if it was denied, proceeded on this service. At one o'clock, each party succeeded in entering the particular gaming house they were ordered to attack, and in securing an immense quantity of gaming implements, 100 U's, and cash to the amount of nearly £3000, and also in capturing 73 persons, several of whom, although assuming British names, were said to move in the first circles. The whole of the delinquents were brought up on the following morning at Marlborough-street police office. The interest excited by such a novel proceeding was intense, and not only was the body of the court thronged, but also every avenue and passage, while hundreds of gamblers waited outside to learn the result. On the bench were Lord Mountford, Lord Dillon, and other noblemen and gentlemen, and the churchwardens of the parish of St. James. The hearing of the cases occupied seven hours.

The various cases were then gone into, and with the exception of two or three, the whole of the parties were fined. In one case a man named Carty was fined £60; but the majority were fined in sums varying from £1 to £23.

Bath.—Extraordinary Feat.—A man, named John Hancock, a quarryman on Combe Down, standing no more than four feet in height, and who is a rigid teetotaler, lately accomplished a wonderful task for a wager of half a sovereign. Bending beneath the weight of 3 cwt of freestone, he started from St. Mary's church, Bathwick, and proceeded up Bathwick-hill, and thence went over the Down, to the White Hart, at the foot of Wilcombe hill, a distance of nearly three miles, accomplishing the whole within half an hour! This extraordinary feat was witnessed by many gentlemen, who all expressed their astonishment at this exhibition of strength. Previous to starting Hancock contrived to dispatch for his breakfast 2 lbs. of beef, with bread in proportion, and two quarts of coffee.

It is confidently stated by the Dutch papers, that, although the Belgian journals deny the fact, the British Cabinet has addressed an energetic note to the Belgian Government, respecting the system of differential duties contemplated by the latter. The ex-Régent of Spain, and General Van Hien arrived at Rotterdam on the 27th ult., from Cologne.

A noble Tuscan, M. M. Lenchini, has just

been arrested at Rome, and confined in the Castle of St. Angelo. The news of the arrest has produced at Leghorn, and in all Tuscany, a lively sensation. According to directions from Rome, the authorities have had numerous investigations made at Leghorn, where M. M. Lenchini's family resides, but without result.

Accounts from Athens, state that, an extraordinary sensation has been created by the discovery, a few days ago, of a secret society with ramifications, not only over all Greece, but in Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus. It is called "The Grand Brotherhood," and its principal object is to subvert the Government and the existing order of things, under the mask of religion and liberation of the fatherland. Some of the Athenian journals have published the bye laws and oath to be taken by the members.

BELGIUM.

The proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 21st ult., were of some importance. After a long Debate, the Chamber adopted, by a majority of 41 to 17, the principle of differential duties; and on the following day it decided—1. That differential duties should be established in favour of the flag, and the place of origin.—2. That with some exceptions, they shall be for the first year only half on certain raw materials.—3. That the production of Asia, Africa, and America coming to Belgium, direct from the place where they are produced, and under the flag of the countries to which they belong or from which they come, shall be admitted on the same terms as under the Belgian flag, when that flag shall be treated in their cases on the same footing as the national flag; and that to establish this reciprocity, which shall not exist of right, nothing more shall be necessary than a decision of the Government.

TURKEY.

The accounts from Albania are of a very alarming nature. Notwithstanding the exertions of the Turkish Government, fresh atrocities are daily perpetrated upon the unfortunate Christians. The force under Reschid Pacha is deeply imbued with a feeling of hatred to the Ghaour, and numerous desertions have taken place.

We learn from Syria that the persons implicated in the fatal affair of Lattachia, are still unpunished. The Pacha, unwilling to award the punishment demanded by the French consul, referred the affair to the Divan. The French consul had demanded that the offenders should be carried back to Lattachia, to be bastinadoed on the same spot where they perpetrated the outrage.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor,—Having felt disappointed that no notice was taken of your remarks, in a former Paper concerning Mr. Ryder, I beg leave to call the attention of the Public to the all important subject, which that gentleman so eloquently and successfully discusses.

And it is possible: that in St. Andrews, not one advocate of Temperance is to be found. Not one who dares stand forward to stem the current—the whirlpool of intoxication. It was not always so—then what has become of them—Have they fallen asleep? Or have the effects produced by their exertions been so great that the necessity no longer exists for continued energy?

Say rather have not the inconsistencies of the very men who stood forth to advocate the sacred rights of Temperance, been so glaring, that the Tippler with a sneer has enquired, "why should I be forbidden the poor man's beverage, when those who condemn me indulge in the use of Wine and Brandy with impunity, simply because their incomes being so much larger than mine exclude them from the necessity of taking it at the expense of their children's Food?"

But I will not dwell on the exhausted subject of the imperfection of the pro-cessors of any system much less bring them forward as objections to this cause, so highly and so justly prized.

One would suppose that Men needed no arguments to convince them of the direful effects of Intoxication.

Nor do they—men generally are fully aware of the evil of Intemperance, they know to what it leads,—and profess to pity the ragged victim and his helpless family—while they themselves are tampering with destruction—are just taking a little. While every glass is blinding their eyes—and deepening their affections, and leading them onward to that state, which, once attained the miserable outcast, bereft of home, is almost beyond the reach of hope.

It is for this reason, that the subject should be frequently brought before the Public, and discussed in all its points and bearings. A rate, and still agitate, the Theme is never exhausted. The comfort and happiness of numberless Families hang upon the result.—To be neutral in such a cause is sinful. The assertion may appear startling; but view the Drunkard's abode, nor need you descend so low, contemplate the circumstances of the man, who fancies he does not merit the title, but still drinks deep enough to cloud his reason, and bewilder his intellect, see his neglect of business—of home and of family, the absence of many comforts,—and the overpowering solicitude of his unhappy wife—and say? while there are means (within our reach) in operation for his rescue, is it not sinful to fold our arms? and consent to his destruction?

It is not my intention to dwell upon the subject, my only motive for this notice is, that the slumbering Friends of Temperance here may be aroused, that the smouldering ashes of our once flourishing Society may be resuscitated—and our beautiful Village cleansed from the foul blot of Intemperance.

As the first step towards the accomplishment of this great end. Mr. Ryder who is second only to the great Apostle of Temperance himself, should be urgently invited to come among us, if but for one night, that the stronghold of the Drunkard may be again shaken, and the Total Abstinence Society again standing in its strength, a reproof to all, who either use or retain for the use of others, the intoxicating drink. And the blessings of the worse than Widows and Orphans will rest upon the head of all connected with the mighty work.

Mr. Editor,—Relying upon your friendly aid, I submit to you these few remarks knowing that you are ever willing to forward the cause of

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

St. Andrews, June 20, 1844.

The Mail to meet the sailing of R. M. Steamer from Halifax, will be closed at the Post Office, in this Town, on Thursday the 27th inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, June 26, 1844.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week—J. W. 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.

Aims and Work House.

Commissioner next week—John Parkin.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. KING Esq., President.

Director next week—N. Marks.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

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

LATEST DATES

London, May 19 Montreal, June 14

Liverpool, May 18 Quebec, June 14

Edinburgh, May 15 Halifax, June 14

Paris, May 14 New York, June 21

Toronto, June 14 Boston, June 22

For English News see first page.

GUANO.—We omitted to notice in our last that the ship Joseph Porter, which arrived last week brought a cargo of Guano from the coast of Africa to Liverpool and we have much pleasure in stating, that her enterprising owner, Wm. Porter, Esq. of St. Stephen, presented five bags of this valuable manure to the C. C. Agricultural Society, for which he will please accept the thanks of the Society. The present was a liberal one, and will afford an opportunity to our Agriculturists of testing its qualities as a manure.—It has been distributed in quantities of from one to twenty-eight pounds according to the abilities of the parties to apply it. We copy the following mode of application of Guano from the Guardian:

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European Intelligence.

From *Wilmot & Smith's European Times*

The pamphlet of the Prince de Joinville, relative to the marine of France, has excited much attention in this country. It has been very ungenerously "cut up." The Prince is a young man of England's supremacy at sea, and regarding steam power as the great agent which must decide future contests on the watery element, he urges upon his Government the necessity of building additional war steamers to meet any emergency which may arise. He shows how our coasts might be ravaged, our trade interrupted, if not destroyed, and our colonies invaded, and cut off from the parent trunk. The Prince is somewhat baccaneering in his views, and aspires to no higher character in his profession than that of a corsair. It is the opinion of able naval men in England, after making ample allowance for the new system of tactics which steam must introduce into future sea-fights, that the men-of-war, the terrific 120 guns, and other vessels of great calibre, will still, with their disciplined men and officers, decide the fate of empires. But were it otherwise—were the British Government as indifferent to the source of their country's strength as they are properly jealous of it, the publication of a pamphlet like the one in question would speedily awake them from their lethargy. This pamphlet has no excited less interest in France than it has on this side of the Channel, and it promises to prove a *rousé de guerre* to M. Guizot, who is to be bombarded on all sides to carry out the project, when the navy estimates come before the Chambers. This brochure, the production of a hot-headed young officer, will only tend to keep alive old animosities. The steam power of England must always be the most potent in the world, as the coal, the iron, and the mechanical skill in the construction of steamers, are indigenous to the soil. The immense fleet of steamships employed by the Government and by private capital in the conveyance of the mails and of passengers, not merely from this country to distant parts of the world, but to the different parts of the three kingdoms, could be converted into war steamers at a short notice—and against such a combination of steam in its highest pitch of perfection, no all the powers of the world united could successfully contend.—*Wilmot and Smith's European Times*.

General Attack on the West End Gaming Houses.—The attention of the government having been at length aroused by the powerful appeals made to them through the press, with respect to the gaming houses at the West End of London, orders have been issued to the Commissioners of Police to enter, by force if necessary, all which were suspected, and respecting which two housekeepers had in writing sent in the notices required by the act of parliament. Acting upon this order, the Commissioners of Police, after receiving the written affidavits of two respectable inhabitants of the parish of St. James, Westminster, matured a plan, and in obedience to their orders between 12 and 1 o'clock on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, detachments from eleven divisions, each headed by the superintendent of the respective divisions, armed with axes, crow-bars, ladders, and everything necessary to force an entrance, if it was denied, proceeded on this service. At one o'clock, each party succeeded in entering the particular gaming house they were ordered to attack, and in securing an immense quantity of gaming implements, 1000's, and cash to the amount of nearly £2000, and also in capturing 73 persons, several of whom, although assuming fictitious names, were said to move in the first circles. The whole of the delinquents were brought up on the following morning at Marlborough-street police office. The interest excited by such a novel proceeding was intense, and not only was the body of the court thronged, but also every avenue and passage, while hundreds of gamblers waited outside to learn the result. On the bench were Lord Mountford, Lord Dillon, and other noblemen and gentlemen, and the churchwardens of the parish of St. James. The hearing of the cases occupied seven hours.

The various cases were then gone into, and with the exception of two or three, the whole of the parties were fined. In one case a man named Carty was fined £63; but the majority were fined in sums varying from £1 to £3.

Bath.—Extraordinary Feat.—A man, named John Hancock, a quarryman on Combe Down, standing no more than four feet in height, and who is a rigid teetotaler, lately accomplished a wonderful task for a waver of half a sovereign. Ending beneath the weight of 3 cwt. of freestone, he started from St. Mary's church, Bathwick, and proceeded up Bathwick-hill, and thence went over the Down, to the White Hart, at the foot of Widcombe hill, a distance of nearly three miles, accomplishing the whole within half an hour! This extraordinary feat was witnessed by many gentlemen, who all expressed their astonishment at this exhibition of strength. Previous to starting Hancock contrived to dispatch for his breakfast 2 lbs. of beef, with bread in proportion, and two quarts of coffee.

It is confidently stated by the Dutch papers, that, although the Belgian journals deny the fact, the British Cabinet has addressed an energetic note to the Belgian Government, respecting the system of differential duties contemplated by the latter. The ex-Regent of Spain, and General Van Halen arrived at Rotterdam on the 27th ult., from Cologne.

A noble Tuscan, M. Malenchini, has just

been arrested at Rome, and confined in the Castle of St. Angelo. The news of the arrest has produced at Leghorn, and in all Tuscany, a lively sensation. According to directions from Rome, the authorities have had numerous investigations made at Leghorn, where M. Malenchini's family resides, but without result.

Accounts from Athens, state that an extraordinary sensation has been created by the discovery, a few days ago, of a secret society with ramifications, not only over all Greece, but in Macedonia, Thessaly, and Epirus. It is called "The Grand Brotherhood," and its principal object is to subvert the Government and the existing order of things, under the mask of religion and liberation of the fatherland. Some of the Athenian journals have published the bye laws and oath to be taken by the members.

BELGIUM.

The proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies, on the 21st ult., were of some importance. After a long Debate, the Chamber adopted, by a majority of 41 to 17, the principle of differential duties; and on the following day it decided—1. That differential duties should be established in favour of the flag, and the place of origin.—2. That with some exceptions, they shall be for the first year only half on certain raw materials.—3. That the production of Asia, Africa, and America coming to Belgium, direct from the place where they are produced, and under the flag of the countries to which they belong or from which they come, shall be admitted on the same terms as under the Belgian flag, when that flag shall be treated in their cases on the same footing as the national flag; and that to establish this reciprocity, which shall not exist of right, nothing more shall be necessary than a decision of the Government.

TURKEY.

The accounts from Albania are of a very alarming nature. Notwithstanding the exertions of the Turkish Government, fresh atrocities are daily perpetrated upon the unfortunate Christians. The force under Reschid Pacha is deeply imbued with a feeling of hatred to the Giaour, and numerous despatches have taken place.

We learn from Syria that the persons implicated in the fatal affair of Lattachia, are still unpunished. The Pacha, unwilling to award the punishment demanded by the French consul, referred the affair to the Divan. The French consul had demanded that the offenders should be carried back to Lattachia, to be bastinadoed on the same spot where they perpetrated the outrage.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

Mr. Editor.—Having felt disappointed that no notice was taken of your remarks, in a former Paper concerning Mr. Ryder, I beg leave to call the attention of the Public to the all important subject, which that gentleman so eloquently and successfully discusses.

And is it possible that in St. Andrews, not one advocate of Temperance is to be found. Not one who dares stand forward to stem the current, the whirlpool of intoxication. It was not always so—then what has become of them—Have they fallen asleep? Or have the effects produced by their exertions been so great that the necessity no longer exists, for continued energy? Say rather have not the inconsistencies of the very men who stood forth to advocate the sacred rights of Temperance, been so glaring, that the Tippler with a sneer has enquired "why should I be forbidden the poor man's beverage, when those who condemn me indulge in the use of Wine and Brandy, with impunity, simply because their incomes being so much larger than mine exclude them from the necessity of taking it at the expense of their children's Food?"

But I will not dwell on the exhausted subject of the imperfection of the pro-cessors of any system much less bring them forward as objections to this cause, so highly and so justly prized.

One would suppose that Men needed no arguments to convince them of the direful effects of Intoxication.

Nor do they—men generally are fully aware of the evil of Intemperance, they know to what it leads, and profess to pity the ragged victim and his helpless Family—while they themselves are tampering with destruction—they are just taking a little. While every glass is blinding their eyes—and deadening their affections, and leading them onward to that state, which, once attained the miserable outcast, bereft of shame, is almost beyond the reach of hope.

It is for this reason, that the subject should be frequently brought before the Public, and discussed in all its points and bearings. Agitate, and still agitate, the Theme is never exhausted. The comfort and happiness of numberless Families hang upon the result.—To be neutral in such a cause is sinful. The assertion may appear startling, but view the Drunkard's abode, nor need you descend so low, contemplate the circumstances of the man, who fancies he does not merit the title, but still drinks deep enough to cloud his reason, and bewilder his intellect, see his neglect of business—of Home and of Family, the absence of many comforts,—and the overpowering solicitude of his unhappy wife—and say? while there are means (within our reach) in operation for his rescue, is it not sinful to fold our arms? and consent to his destruction?

It is not my intention to dwell upon the subject, my only motive for thus noticing it, is, that the slumbering Friends of Temperance here may be aroused, that the smouldering ashes of our once flourishing Society may be resuscitated and our beautiful Village cleansed from the foul blot of Intemperance.

As the first step towards the accomplishment of this great end. Mr. Ryder who is second only to the great Apostle of Temperance himself, should be urgently invited to come among us, if but for one night, that the stronghold of the Drunkard may be again shaken, and the Total Abstinence Society again standing in its strength, a reproof to all, who either use or retain for the use of others, the intoxicating drink. And the blessings of the worse than Widows and Orphans will rest upon the head of all connected with the mighty work.

Mr. Editor.—Relying upon your friendly aid, I submit to you these few remarks knowing that you are ever willing to forward the cause of

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

St. Andrews, June 23, 1844.

The Mail to meet the sailing of R. M. Steamer from Halifax, will be closed at the Post Office, in this Town, on Thursday the 27th inst. at 6 o'clock, P.M.

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, June 26, 1844.

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Director next week—J. W. 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.

Shims and Work House.

Commissioner next week—John Parkins.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. KING Esq., President.

Director next week—N. Marks.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

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

LATEST DATES.

London.—May 19. Montreal.—June 14
Liverpool.—May 18. Quebec.—June 11
Edinburgh.—May 15. Halifax.—June 14
Paris.—May 14. New York.—June 21
Toronto.—June 11. Boston.—June 22

For English News see first page.

GUANO.—We omitted to notice in our last that the ship Joseph Porter, which arrived last week brought a cargo of Guano from the coast of Africa to Liverpool and we have much pleasure in stating, that her enterprising owner, Wm. Porter, Esq. of St. Stephen, presented free bags of this valuable manure to the C. C. Agricultural Society, for which he will please accept the thanks of the Society. The present was a liberal one, and will afford an opportunity to our Agriculturists of testing its qualities as a manure. It has been distributed in quantities of from one to twenty-eight pounds according to the abilities of the parties to apply it. We copy the following mode of application of Guano from the Guardian:

Having prepared the accompanying directions for using guano, for the information of Sir Charles Lemon's tenantry, it occurs to me that it might be made servicable to others by publication—

1. It should never be applied in contact with seeds, as it kills them immediately they begin to vegetate. 2. It should be mixed as equally as possible, with about four times its bulk of finely pulverized earth, burnt clay, turf, or pot-ashes, after they have become cold. If sand is used, about twice its bulk will be sufficient. 3. The quantity per acre may vary from two to four cwt. according to the nature and quality of the land. Recent experiments have shown that a quantity which proved highly beneficial on poor soil, became deleterious upon land previously rich and well manured. 4. The best time for applying it is shortly after vegetation has commenced, and immediately before rain, or during damp warm weather. 5. The best mode of application is, to divide the quantity per acre into two or three equal portions, and sow them broadcast at intervals of about ten days, or a fortnight. 6. For small allotments it may more conveniently be used in a liquid state, mix four lbs. of guano with 12 gallons of water, and let it stand for twenty-four hours before being used. The same guano will do for mixing again with the same quantity after the first is drawn off.—W. B. Booth, Carden.

[We are requested to publish the following extracts from different communications on the subject, for the information of such persons as may not have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the properties of this manure.]

It should never be applied in contact with seeds, as it kills them immediately they begin to vegetate. It should be mixed as equally as possible, with about four times its bulk of finely pulverized earth, burnt clay, heaved or pot-ashes. If sand is used, about twice its bulk will be sufficient. The quantity per acre may vary from two to four cwt. according to the nature and quality of the land. Recent experiments have shown that a quantity which proved highly beneficial on poor soil, became deleterious upon land previously rich and well manured.

It should never be applied to the surface, except as a top dressing, and then just before rain, or during damp warm weather. For Turnip crop, it should be spread in the drills

and covered up the same as other manure, about five inches deep and the seed sowed on the top of the drills. If applied to Potatoes or Turnips after they appear above the ground, it should be covered up with the soil so that the roots may have the full benefit of it. If applied to plants of various kinds three gallons of water to every pound is the usual proportion, steeped for 24 hours, and used sparingly the same quantity of water may be applied a second time with equally good effect. The astonishing effects of this manure in other parts of the world, warrant the conclusion, that if properly applied it will be equally efficacious in this Province, and the Public are much indebted to Mr. Porter for the handsome manner in which he has gratuitously placed the means of testing the effects, within their reach,—and it is to be hoped that every person who has the opportunity will be careful in making their experiments and noting the result.

An Examination of the C. C. Grammar School will take place on Thursday, 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. The friends of Education, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

New Goods.—Messrs. Dimock & Wilson, have received an extensive assortment of British Goods suitable for this market, an Advertisement of which is crowded out of this weeks paper.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A letter signed an "Idle Spectator," is received, but is unfit for publication—there is neither wit, nor common sense in the dialogue—and it is calculated to give offence to a large portion of our readers.

We are happy to learn that Mr. J. Crookill Editor of the *Halifax Post*, has been fully and honorably acquitted by the Coroner's jury, of an attempt to poison a young woman named Ellen Murphy—the decision we learn was not a hasty one—the jury having taken up several days in the examination.

H. M. S. *Scylla*, Commander Sharpe, arrived here last week, from a cruise, and left again on Monday morning.

TEMPERANCE.—We beg to call the attention of the friends to the Temperance cause to the excellent letter of "Total Abstinence," in this days paper.

A. Mons. Leweski has invented an atmosphere pressure machine for the navigation of boats, and the police, through ignorance, seized on the boats in the Seine, in which he was making his experiments, supposing it to be an infernal machine designed for the destruction of the royal family.

Liberal.—Several of the workmen in the Sydney Mines, members of the Catholic Church, have contributed towards the erection of the Presbyterian Church in their neighbourhood, whilst many of the Presbyterian persuasion, on the other hand, have displayed equal liberality towards the Catholic Church now erecting there. We are gratified to observe these evidences of the universal spread of a more enlightened and tolerant spirit, amongst Christian sects.—*Cape Breton Spirit of the Times*.

DIED.
On Sunday last, after a few hours illness John, youngest son of Mr. Wm. Hetherington of H. M. Customs, aged three years and four months.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED—
June 20, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Sundries to Sundry.
—22, " Wm. Walker, Dallimore, Boston, Flour, &c.
—24, " Resolution, Young, Eastport, Ballast.

—CLEARED—
June 19, brig Salisbury Harrison, Dale, Hull, Deals, J. Wilson.
—22, bque. Speculator, Pearson, Gloucester, Deals, H. Frye.

Capt. Wilson, of ship Joseph Porter—Spoke on the 13th inst., schr. Wales, of Boston, off bank European with 16,000 cod-fish—wished to be reported.

Horses, by Auction.

TO be sold on Saturday, the 6th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, in front of the Town Hall One pair handsome Dun Coloured Horses, warranted Sound, the property of a gentleman about leaving for England. A credit of 6 months, will be given.
J. W. STREET, Auctioneer.

St. Andrews, 25th June, 1844.

HARDWARE, &c.

Ex Ship *Caledonia* :—

By the ship *Caledonia*, from Liverpool, the Subscriber has received.
7 Casks, } Comprising a very general
1 Cask, } assortment of Hardware,
1 Cask Bright Trace Chains,
12 Casks best Ox and Horse Nails,
18 Bags West Nails, Assorted,
2 Sheets 2 1/2 and 4 lb. Lead,
21 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.

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, Rutlin and Straw BON-NETS, with Ribbons to match, Silks and Satins, Shawls, Satin Scarfs, Ladies and Gentlemen Lysle Scarf, 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, Kerseymeres, 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.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at the store of M. S. Hannish, St. Andrews until the tenth day of JULY at 2 P.M. For building a bridge of the following dimensions across the Waveig Stream near Wm. Little's Farm.

Length of Bridge, 550 feet.

Height of do 25 feet

In the centre of 4 feet above the highest spring tides the work to be done is a substantial and workmanlike manner each block to be ballasted the outside stringers on each block to be bolted with iron bolts and three splings on the upper side of each block to be well bolted the whole to be done according to the directions and orders of the Commissioners, also to be subject to his approval to be completed on or before the 15th OCTOBER next, when payment will be made. No tenders will be noticed unless the party tendering, enclose the names of two good persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the above work. Materials to be found by the Commissioner.

A Bond will be required to be given to the Queens most excellent Majesty warranting the Bridge to stand five years from its completion.

Plans and specifications of the Bridge may be seen at M. S. Hannish's Store, St. Andrews, and at Mrs. Hitchings, Waveig Road.

HUGH MORRISON, Commissioner.

St. Andrews, June 25, 1844.

GUNNISON'S

ST. ANDREWS, AND BOSTON EXPRESS,

Twice a Week.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM KERR, } Trustees for
THOS. TURNER, } all the Creditors
JOHN McKEAN, } on the Estate.
June 25, 1844.—nm.

Coach and Horses,

HOTEL.

By B. DOUGLAS, ST. GEORGE, N. B.

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

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

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

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

BERWICK DOUGLAS.

St. George, June 18, 1844

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

Real Estate of Nicholas Meating 22d June.
Do J. A. O'Leary 22d
Do Jeremiah Donoghue 29th
Do James Rait 23d July
Do Stephen Munson, 2d Nov.
Do John Scott, 23d
Do William Carson 14th Dec.

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

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

AND ALSO.

ALL the right, title, estate and interest of Jeremiah Arthur O'Leary, to that new house, lately erected by him, and now in his occupation, situated on the Portage of the Maguadavic, and in the Town of St. George. The two properties having been taken under a writ of the Supreme Court for £19 1s 2d &c. &c. at the suit of Peter McCallum, Junr.

The above sale is postponed until SATURDAY the 22d day of June next.
THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 22d day of JUNE next, between the hours of ten and five o'clock.

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

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

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

In the Parish of St. Andrews.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the Parish of St. Stephen.

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

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

In the Parish of St. Patrick.

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

In the Parish of St. George.

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

An equal undivided moiety or half of a lot of land, adjoining Main street of Martin Hart's

cove, containing 100 acres more or less. An equal undivided moiety or half part of 3 lots of land in the township of L'Etiang, which William Low purchased of Paul Brampton.

Two Garden Lots in the Town plat of L'Etiang, heretofore owned by William Low. That lot of land, on the portage at the lower falls of the Maguadavic river, with the buildings thereon, formerly occupied by Henry Seely, and situated between properties owned by S. G. Andrews Esq. Dr. Thomson and Mrs. Reed.

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

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

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

A tract of land containing 75 acres more or less, situated about 1/4 of a mile below the Upper Falls of the Maguadavic river and on the Eastern side of it, bounded by lands owned by Major Stannus, &c. with all the improvements and buildings thereon.

In the Parish of Penfield.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the Parish of Grand Manan.

A lot of land containing 1-1/4 acres, beginning at Adam Dixon's line, with all the buildings thereon, being the same which James Rait purchased from John Sprague.

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

The Southern part or half of Lot No. 59 granted to Levi Richardson, situated at the Northern end or head of the Island, containing 250 acres, more or less, together with a right of way to the Cove, Creek, or inlet called Eel Brook.

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

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

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

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

All the right, title and privilege to a water Brook or Stream running through Lot No. 17, owned by Joseph Drohan, and also to parts of the said Lot No. 17, sufficient for the purpose of flowing the water, erecting Mills, piling places, &c.

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

Lot No. 36 containing 200 acres more or less.

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

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

Lot No. 33, comprehended in the Grant to Edmund Cheney with Lots numbered 62 and 63 containing 50 acres more or less.

Lot No. 71 in the first division of Lots surveyed by Donald McDonald.

Lot No. 20 in the second division containing 200 acres more or less with the buildings thereon &c.

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

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

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

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

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres,

commencing at the Northerly angle of School Lot No. 10 granted to James Rait 22d August 1836.

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

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

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

A fifth Tract granted to him at the same time, containing 200 acres, commencing at the west side of a reserved road and the southern angle of lot No. 42, granted to the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry, of Grand Manan.

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

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

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 30th June, 1843.

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

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

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

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

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 26th April, 1844.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of John Scott, to that Lot and House, occupied by Johnston Hall, situate on the northern side of the Maguadavic river, in the town of Saint George—the same same having been taken, seized and attached on the 18th Sep. 1843 to satisfy an Execution in favor of Thos. Leavitt and Edwin Ketchum endorsed to levy £53 3 11 &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, 17th May 1844.

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

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of William Carson, to a lot of land, owned and occupied by him, containing 30 acres, more or less, being part of a tract granted to one John Black, situated in the Parish of St. Patrick and bounded on the South by part of said grant and on the North by lands owned by Samuel Dean. The front of said piece or lot of land was conveyed by John Black to George Spire, and the rear of it, to Andrew Grier, with all and singular the improvements &c. thereon.

The same having been taken and seized, to satisfy an execution in favour of Hamilton Mitchell, endorsed to levy £395 11s &c. &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, June 8, 1844.

REMOVAL.

JOHN N'KEAN, AUCTIONEER & NOTARY PUBLIC.

HAS 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.

May 8, 1844.

PIANO FORTES.

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

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

BEDLOW & LEFAVOR, Calais, May 29, 1844.



The First Productions in the World for THE HAIR: THE SKIN: THE TEETH:

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore Hair (including Whiskers, Moustaches, and Eyebrows,) prevent it from falling off, or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandruff, and render it as luxuriantly soft, silky curly and glossy.

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

To further ensure the genuine article, see that the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,025 letters—without this note are spurious.

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

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

This elegant and fragrant Preparation thoroughly eradicates all Pimples, Spots, blotches, Redness, Tans, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin, heals Sunburns, Stings of Insects, and reduces inflammation, it imparts a youthful rosiness due to the most workmanship) on which are engraved "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," in two lines.

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

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

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

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

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

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

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

Price 4s. 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. OBSERVE.—To protect the Public from Fraud. The Hon. Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps have authorized the Proprietor's Signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp thus—J. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, which is affixed to the Boxes, Bottles and Labels. None of these are Genuine without the Stamp.

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

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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

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

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

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

FIREST BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Eliphalet Terry, Samuel Williams, James H. Wells, F. J. Huntington, S. H. Huntington, Elisha Colt, 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 SIME, St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1844.



WONDERFUL RECOVERY OF HAIR

After 18, 25, and 26 years loss.

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

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

HUMPHRY HUTEL, COVENT GARDEN February 16, 1842

GENTLEMEN, In announcing to you the following contribution to the efficacy of your MACASSAR OIL, I beg to say that I have been of your service, I shall consider myself but returning in a very small degree the great obligation I feel I lie under in you, and shall be most happy during my stay in London to satisfy any Gentleman who may file interested in the truth of the following—In my year 1774 I went to India, and shortly after my arrival there my hair fell off in considerable quantities, so that I soon became entirely bald, or which state I remained until my arrival last year in America, and at Boston was induced by reading one of your Advertisements to make trial of your Macassar Oil, though I confess with but little hope of success. After the use of one bottle I found my lather to hold head covered with a sort of down, continuing the use of the Oil, much to my gratification, I have now the pleasure to inform you, without exaggeration or vanity, that I can boast of as fine a head of hair as any one need to have.

I am, Gentlemen, Your grateful Servant, A. MACKENZIE

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

I am, Gentlemen, Very obliged and obedient Servant, W. C. FRIDEAUX.

Lincolnshire, March 21, 1842. Extract of a Letter directed to Mr. Oldroyd, Merchant of London, from a friend at Naples, dated May 16, 1842.

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

GENTLEMEN—Having derived essential benefit from the use of your MACASSAR OIL, I am induced to send you the particulars, which you are at liberty to make known as you may think proper. Rather more than twelve months since I made trial of the Oil, though I could not very much doubt, as I had been bald eighteen years. It was near three months before any effect was perceptible when a slight down appeared; at the expiration of five months hair had grown on the bald part, full half an inch long. I then had the whole of my head regularly shaved once a week for a considerable period, constantly using the Oil, night and morning; the result, that I have this day discarded my wig, my hair being quite restored and as strong and great in quantity as when I was twenty years of age.

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

32, Broad Street, Brighton, April 19, 1842.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

Is universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore Hair, (including Whiskers, Moustaches, and Eyebrows,) prevent it from falling off, or turning grey, free it from scurf and dandruff, and render it as luxuriantly soft, silky curly and glossy.

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

To further ensure the genuine article, see that the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,025 letters—without this note are spurious.

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

Sold by every Perfumer and Chemist throughout the civilized world.

Fall & Winter Goods.

Arrived per bque. "Brothers" from Liverpool.

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

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

To Ropemakers

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

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