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Hotel, St. Andrews
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OMAS HARDY
1849.

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cellent Woodland, front
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Also—A good Horse
own, will be disposed of

N. SMART.

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a next, the HOUSE
now occupied by Mr
Jetty.

Mr. THOS. BERRY.

29, 1849.—nm

NTS, OIL, &c.

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Liverpool, via St. John
d & Raw Linseed Oil,
ite Paint, 14, 28 & 56lb.
Kege.

Yellow 14 & 28lb Kege
gu Tea,
est Cognac Brandy

old Port Wine,
CA from Boston.

ht Muscovado Sugar.

ALSO.

"SULTAN" from Liverpo
ie Starch.

JAMES W. STREET

The Standard.
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
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At his Office, Water-Street, Saint Andrews, N. B.
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HEALTH where 'tis SOUGHT!



Holloway's Pills.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND
STOMACH, WHEN IN A MOST
HOPELESS STATE.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Matthew Harvey, of
Chapel Hill, Airdrie, Scotland, dated the
15th of January, 1850.

Sir—Your valuable Pills have been the means,
with God's blessing, of restoring me to a state of
perfect health, and at a time when I thought I was
on the brink of the grave. I had consulted several
learned doctors, who after doing what they could
for me, stated that they considered my case as hop
eless. I ought to say that I had been suffering from
a Liver and Stomach complaint of long standing,
which during the last two years got so much worse
that every one considered my condition as hope
less. I was a last resort got a Box of your Pills,
which soon gave relief and by persevering in their
use for some weeks, together with taking night
and morning your Ointment over my chest and
stomach, and right side, I have by their means
shone got completely cured, and to the astonish
ment of myself and every body who knows me.
(Signed) MATTHEW HARVEY.

CURE OF A CASE OF WEAKNESS AND
DEBILITY, OF FOUR YEARS' STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Smith, of No. 5, Little
Thomas Street, Gibson Street, Lancashire,
dated Dec. 12th, 1849.

To Professor Holloway.
Sir—I beg to inform you that for nearly five
years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's
health suffering from extreme weakness and debility,
with constant nervous headaches, giddiness,
a distension of the stomach together with a great
depression of spirits, I cannot to think that nothing
could benefit me as I had been to many medical
men some of whom after doing all that was in their
power, pronounced me that they considered that I had
some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure,
together with a very disordered state of the stomach
and liver, making my case as complicated as any
doctor could be done for. One day being unusually
ill and in a dejected state, I saw your Pills
'advertised', and resolved to give them a trial, more
perhaps from curiosity than with a hope of being
cured, however I soon found myself better by tak
ing them, and as I went on persevering in their
use for six months, when I am happy to say they
effected a perfect cure.
(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH.

(Sincerely) (Sincerely) EDWARD.

CURE OF ASTHMA, OF TWENTY YEARS'
STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. K. Heydon, 78 King
Street, Sydney, dated 10th of November 1849.

To Professor Holloway.
SIR—I have the pleasure to inform you that
many extraordinary cures of Asthma have been
effected here by means of your Pills. One is that
of a Lady residing near the "Razedick," who
after having for twenty years been unable to
make the slightest exertion suffering very
terribly from shortness of breath, coughing,
and spitting, but in now, to use her own
expression, able to run up to the top of that
mountain. Another case is that of Mr. Eaton, Tai
tai, Hutchinson's Buildings, Clarence Street,
who was so dreadfully ill that he was confined
entirely to his bed-room for six months, prior
to his commencing with your Pills, and attended
regularly by his medical men, who pronounced
him to be in a dying state, yet, likewise, by my
knowledge, has been restored to perfect health by
the use of your Pills, and rubbing your Ointment
night and morning into his chest.
(Signed) J. K. HEYDON.

ANSTONISHING CURE OF THE EARL
OF ALDBOROUGH

By this Miraculous Medicine! after every other
means had failed!

A Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough
dated 11th March, 1849, is published in the
10th Number of the Standard.

Sir—Various circumstances prevented the pos
sibility of my thanking you before this time for
your kindness in sending me your Pills as you
did. I now take this opportunity of sending you
an order for the amount, and at the same time, to
add that your Pills have effected a cure of a
disorder in my Liver and Stomach, which all
the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and
all over the Continent had not been able to
effect; nay, I had even the waters of Carlsbad and
Marienbad, I wish to have another Box and a
Pot of Ointment in case any of my family should
ever require either.

I remain, with much respect,
Your most obliged and obedient servant,
(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

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

Ague Consumption Fits Rheumatism
Tumours Asthma Debility Gout
Retention of Urine Ulcers Bilious Com
plaints Dropsy Head-aches Sore Throats
Venereal Affections Blotches on the skin
Drainage Indigestion Scrofula, or King's Evil
Wounds of all kinds Erysipelas Inflammation
Bowel Complaints Female Irregularities
Jaundice Stone and Gravel Colic
Liver Complaints Secondary Symptoms
Weakness from whatever cause Lumbago
Constipation of Bowels Fevers of all kinds
Piles The Balastrous &c. &c.
These Medicines in England are sold at 1s. 12
2s. 3d. 4s. 6d. 10s. 12s. and 3s. each Box and Pot.
There is a considerable saving by taking the large
sizes.

Sold by all Vendors of Medicines through
out New Brunswick, and by A. H. Thompson,
St. Stephen, Belling & Dyer, Eastport,
and THOS. TURNER,
Of St. Andrews.

Wholesale Agents for the County Charlotte,
N. B.—Directors for the Guidance of Pa
tients in every District are affixed to each Box
or Pot.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

E variis summum est optimum—Cic.

No 48] SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1850. [Vol. 17

CASA'S DIRGE.

Vainly for us the auburns shine;
Dimm'd is our joyous heart;
Oh, Casa! dearest dust than thine
Ne'er mixed with mother earth;
Thou wert our corner-stone of love
The keystone of our fate;
Thou art not!—heaven scowls dark above,
And earth is desolate.

Ocean may rave with billows curl'd,
And moons may wax and wane,
And fresh flowers blossom, but this world
Shall claim not thee again!
Closed are the eyes, which bade rejoice
Our heart, till love ran o'er;
Thy smiles are vanished, and thy voice
Is hushed for evermore!

Yes, thou art gone! our heart's delight,
Our boy so fond and dear.
No more thy smiles to glad our sight,
No more thy songs to cheer;
No more thy presence like the sun
To fill our home with joy;
Like lightning hath thy face been run,
As swift, as bright, fair lay!

Now winter with its snow departs,
The green leaves clothe the tree,
But summer gladdens not the heart,
That bleed and break for thee.
The young May wears her flowery crown,
Her tresses in beauty wave
They only shake their blossoms down
Upon thy silent grave!

Dear to our souls is every spot
Where thy small feet have trod;
Where odours, breathed from Eden, float,
And sainted is the sod;
The wild bee with its bugle fine,
The blackbird singing free,
Melt both thy mother's heart and mine—
They speak to us of thee;

Only in dreams thou comest now
From heaven's immortal shore,
A glory on that infant brow,
Which death's pale signet bore;
'Twas thy fond looks, 'twas thy fond lips,
That lent our joys their tone;
And life is shad'd with eclipse,
Since thou from earth art gone!

A little while—a little while—
Ah! long it cannot be—
Where angels smile on thee,
Where angels smile on thee.
How selfish in the worldly train,
How selfish to deplore!
Oh! that we were where now thou art,
Not lost, but gone before!

Very early on Sunday morning last, in Carleton,
a labouring man, named Richard Beatty, a native
of Ireland, whilst labouring under temporary in
sanity, terminated his existence by drowning him
self in the Mill Pond. His body was discovered
the next morning, when it was ascertained that
in order to effect his design with the greater cer
tainty, he had enveloped his neck and shoulders
with a heavy chain, procured in the vicinity of the
place where the deadly act was committed. A
Coroner's inquest was held on the body, which
returned a verdict in accordance with the circum
stances. The deceased has left a wife, in very
critical state of health, and four young children to
render their loss, whose destitute circumstance
lament their objects of sympathetic regard.—St.
Observer.

The Worlds Exhibition.—We lately
noticed that certain shipowners in Philadelphia
were advertising "cheap passages" (\$100 to
go and return) for intending visitors to the
great International Industrial Exhibition, to
be held in London in July next, and we are
glad to see, by an advertisement in the last
Witness, that our shipowners are not behind
our "drab coated" friends in the south, either
in enterprise or liberality. Mr. James R.
Cair states he is ready to grant passages to and
from Liverpool or Glasgow, during the whole
of next season, on board of any of his "Line
of Traders"—Montreal to either place, for \$40
and for passage both ways \$75. Mr. Cair's
ships are too well known to require our say
ing anything in their favor; but one of them,
the "America," we may mention is a splen
did ship, now building by the well known
firm Messrs. Scott and Sons of Greenock.—
(Montreal Herald).

A curious exhibition is in course of prepa
ration for the World's Fair, by Mr. Wylie,
Mr. P., the eminent map engraver. He is con
structing a huge globe, of 50 feet in diameter,
which will be provided with a convenient
mode of ingress and egress; the different coun
tries of the world will be represented upon the
inner, and not upon the outer surface, and the
interior will be fitted up with galleries and
staircases, so as to enable the visitor to make
a tour of the world, and visit each of the coun

tries whose industry or productions will be
displayed in the Great Exhibition.

European Intelligence.

The excitement in the religious world
threatens eventually to become nearly as
great as that in the political, and the antipathy
which resides in antagonistic creeds has
been recently developed in England. The
Pope's bull parceling out the Country into
new ecclesiastical divisions is the cause of
this feeling. The Bishop of London, in a
reply to an address from some of his clergy,
on this subject, holds the following language:
"The recent assumption of authority by the
Bishop of Rome, in pretending to parcel out
this country into new dioceses, and to appoint
archbishops and bishops to preside over them,
without the consent of the Sovereign, is schis
matical act, without precedent, and one which
would not be tolerated by the government of
any Roman Catholic kingdom. I trust that
it will not be quietly submitted to by our own
people."

The appointment of bishops to pre
side over new dioceses in England, constitu
ted by a Papal brief, is virtually a denial
of the legitimate authority of the British So
vereign and of the English episcopate; a denial,
also, of the validity of our orders, and an as
sertion of spiritual jurisdiction over the whole
Christian people of the realm. * * *

That step will, I am convinced, tend to strength
en the Protestant feeling of the people at large,
and will call some prizes to hesitate and
draw back, who are disposed to make conces
sions to Rome, under a mistaken impression
that she has abandoned somewhat of her ancient
pretensions, and that a union of the two
Churches might possibly be effected without
the sacrifice of any fundamental principle."

Ireland, on this question, threatens retaliation.
At the recent meeting, on the 25th
ult., Mr. John O'Connell said:—"If a cry
be raised against the Catholic church, cannot
a counter cry be raised against the Protestant
church? In Ireland, at least, we shall do so.
Does the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster
send tax-gatherers and bring the force of law
to bear upon Protestants to compel them to
contribute to the support of his dignity? No;
he will be supported by the voluntary contribu
tions of the Catholics; he will receive no
money under false pretences,—he will take
no money for services that he does not render.
But the Protestant Archbishop of Dub
lin, and the Protestant archbishops and bishops
of other sees are not so; they receive money
for services they do not perform (hear, hear).
The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster,
or the other Catholic bishops in England or
Ireland, do not enforce the payment of tithes
at the point of the bayonet; the life of no wi
dow's son is taken on their account. The
soil of Ireland has been saturated with blood
in the forced collection of this odious impost,
and the Catholic people are still compelled to
pay it indirectly, for they cannot get their
receipts for their rent until they pay the tithes
to the landlord, who has to pay it to the pa
son in the first instance. We must put an
end to this (cheers). I hope the country will
rally and meet the cry against Popery by a
cry against the Protestant church establish
ment (hear, hear)."

It is proposed to erect a monument in Edin
burgh to WALLACE the Scottish hero.
The English excursion trains in all direc
tions continue to be crowded with passengers.
More than 2,000 members of the Metho
dist Society have been expelled at Bristol, be
cause they are Reformers.

A sailor's home on a large scale is about to
be established at Plymouth.
The depositors in the Bradford Savings
Bank have increased by no fewer than 1,500
last year.

Operations are about to commence to re
claim the Norfolk Estuary, forming an area
of 35,000 acres.

A great chess match, to be played by amate
urs of all nations during the Exhibition of
1851, is being arranged for.
Five new whalers are to be added to the
whaling fleet of Peterhead next season.

A manny brought from Thebes by Sir J.
E. Tennent was unrolled in the museum at
Belfast.

Four statues are to be erected in front of
the British Museum. They will represent
Newton, Shakespeare, Milton and Bacon.

In many of the Provincial towns a strong
feeling prevails in favour of making the Peel
monument assume the shape of useful insti
tutions, such as libraries.

A new monthly magazine, adapted to meet
the wants of the advanced section of the Non
conformists, has been announced.

The submarine telegraph between England
and France is not abandoned, as has been stat
ed. It is suspended for the manufacture of the
wire cables, and is to be completed by
May next.

A movement is in progress for the erection
of a monument at Newcastle to the late
George Stephenson, "the father of railways."

The trade of Paisley continues in a satis
factory state, and weavers are in great de
mand.

The tonnage of the port of Liverpool has
increased from 1,125,318 tons, in 1836,
to 3,338,748, in 1849.

The South Devon Railway Company has
£364,000 by the atmospheric bubble.

The money sent by the Irish emigrants in
America to their starving relatives at home
equals, it is said, the whole of the Irish "posi
tives."

The Koh-i-noor diamond, or Mountain of
Light will, it is said, be placed among the
collection of minerals at the Exhibition in
Hyde-park.
A court martial held in Bombay, Lieut.
Rose was found guilty of a want of spirit in
applying to the civil power for an escort of
police to protect him from Mr. Lang, editor
of the *Malabar*, with whom he had a
quarrel. He was sentenced to be reprimanded
by Sir Charles Napier, and to lose his
staff appointment.

During the last two years and a half, the
houses of 1951 families have been levelled at
Kilrush, Ireland, and 408 other families have
been unhoused.
Preparations it is said, are in active progress
for the reorganization of the Dublin Trades
Union—a body which, some years since, pos
sessed considerable influence in the conduct
of political affairs in the metropolis.

The deficit in the Spanish revenue this
year is enormous.
Cardinal Wiseman arrived in Florence on
Oct. 12.

Snow has already fallen at Forbes and at
Pau in large quantities.

The grape harvest in France is abundant,
but the wine will be of inferior quality.

The second detachment, consisting of
1,500 of the Spanish expeditionary force for
Cuba, sailed from Cadix on the 24th ult.

The School Mistress and her Canine
Friend.—One of the most touching instances
of canine attachment, of which we ever heard,
was related to us the other day, by a matron
of the neighborhood where the finale of the
melancholy event transpired.

A young lady of one of the northern towns
of this country, while engaged in teaching
school, the past summer, a few miles from her
home, was singled out, towards the close of
her engagement, without any apparent induc
ment, by the dog of one of her employers, as
the peculiar object of his regard, which soon
amounted to such a degree that he could
scarcely be beaten from her side, or
prevented from entering the school-house,
to which he daily repaired. At the termination
of her school, which she left in falling health,
when about to start for her parental residence,
the dog gave signs of his determination to fol
low her, which, perceiving, she turned to the
owner, and soon effected a purchase of the
animal, which now joyously attended her
home. Her first words on entering the house
were—"Mother I have come home to die, and
have brought a friend to watch over my grave."
After making this announcement, she imme
diately took to her bed, and sunk rapidly in
typhoid, which, in about a week, terminated
in her death. During her whole sickness,
the faithful and evidently sorrow-stricken dog,
never but for a moment at a time, left the
sick room, constantly lying dolefully near the
head of her bed, and seeming but too trist
when permitted to lick her fevered hand
which was occasionally extended for his ten
der caresses. As her final hour drew near,
he became indifferent about food, and soon re
fused it altogether. After her death, which
he seemed to comprehend, he continued to
watch by the corpse, only at due time leaving it,
and that was when the coffin-case, which
had arrived with the coffin, was carried and
placed by the side of the grave previously dug
in an enclosure near the house.—He then hav
ing seen how he was made aware of what was
going on, came out of the house, went to the
case, and with his paws on the side looked
in, and seemed to examine it attentively.
He next jumped down into the grave, and ap
peared to inspect that also with equal care
and attention. He then came out and hur
ried back to his post by the corpse, which he
continued to watch, till it was brought out for
interment, when he closely followed the cof
fin, and looked sorrowfully on, as it was low
ered to its final resting place, and the grave
filled up. When his human fellow-mourner
retired, however, he remained behind, and
lying down at the head of the grave, could not
be induced to leave the spot, refusing, for the
first few days, all food, then, for a week or
two springing receiving it when brought to
him, and at last going occasionally to the
house for it, but only to despatch it in haste what
was set before him, and return to his sad and
lonely vigil, which, night and day, he still
continues to keep up over the remains of his
beloved mistress.—Vermont Freeman.

MEN WITHOUT PRINCIPLE.

Men without principle are to be found ev
ery day, both in church and state. They are
seen in every profession—in the pulpit, at
the bar, behind the counter, in the shop, and
on the farm. The more prominent their pos
ition, the more glaring is the capital crime
in their character. They are punished by cir
cumstances—controlled by what they count
der their interests, honor, or advancement...
If these can be secured by neutrality—they
occupy neutral ground between conflicting

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

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notice to the contrary, are considered as
wishing to continue their subscriptions.

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of their papers, the publisher may continue to
send them till all arrearages are paid.

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their papers from the office to which they are
directed, they are held responsible till they
have settled their Bills, and ordered their
papers to be discontinued.

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without informing the publisher, and the
paper is sent to the former direction, they
are held responsible.

parties, though great principles should be in
volved. More frequently they take sides,
warmly perhaps, and then change their
ground, as interest or feeling dictates. In
terest and personal advancement are things
that create their principles, (so far as it can
be said they have anything like principles)—
which they hold as they do other commodi
ties, prepared to barter them away to any party
that will give them their price.

To speak living examples, to illustrate our
theme, might perhaps be thought personal.—
The reader will find illustrations on the page
of history, drawn in graphic pictures, ever
humiliating, sometimes despicable; yet they
offer an important lesson. They exhibit the
weakness and folly of fallen men in sacred
relations, and warn the living to shun the
ever shifting course of men without principle.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.—Although more ap
propriate to the season than the state of the
atmosphere, we are reminded of the account
given in an old history of Massachusetts, of
the reason for calling the short interval of
fine weather, in the fall, the Indian Summer.
In the early settlement of the colony, since
became the State of Massachusetts, one of
the greatest hardships of the settlers was the
attacks of the Indians. These continued dur
ing the summer months; but with the first
frosts and bad weather the difficulty of avail
ing caused them to cease. Then the colo
nists obtained a respite; but after a short in
terval the fine weather returned, and with it
the Indians. These few days therefore in
the fall, during which the early fairs were
again exposed to hostile incursions, obtained
the name, by which we now distinguish every
little interval of clear sky from the beginning
of October to the fall of the snow.—[Montre
al Herald.

Fatal Accident.—While the trains of the
Rouse's Point and Ogdenburgh Railroad,
were near Champlain, on Wednesday last, at
3 o'clock, the locomotive struck two women
who were standing on a bridge, over which
the cars passed killing them on the spot.—
One of the women had a child in her arms,
who escaped unhurt. Both women were
Canadians, and were going a short journey
to visit a neighbour. An inquest was held
on the bodies, and the Engineer of the loco
motive acquitted of all blame. The Jury re
turned a verdict of "accidental death."—16.

Extraordinary Human Curiosities.—Mr.
S. B. Knox arrived at the Tremont House
yesterday with two Kasai children, a boy and
a girl, of an almost extinct race of Central
America. They are the most outre looking
looking objects ever brought out to this
country; but they are "natural humans," not
withstanding that their appearance at the first
glance is rather against them. The boy is
23 inches in height, and weighs 10 pounds;
and in the opinion of Dr. Gilman Watts of
New York, is about 10 years of age. The
girl is 25 inches in height, weighs 14 pounds,
and is supposed to be about 8 years of age.—
Their heads are not larger than a new born
infant's, and they may be almost said to be
destitute of foreheads, while their noses are
finely developed, straight and long, and pro
ject at a well defined angle. Their eyes are
full, dark, and lustrous. Their heads are
covered with strong dark hair, which de
scends forward nearly to the eyebrows. The
face is sharp, the upper lip projecting, and
the chin receding in a corresponding degree.
Notwithstanding the almost entire absence of
forehead, there is not in the profile view the
least resemblance to the Simian tribe. They
are said to belong to the surviving remnant of
an ancient order of priesthood, called Kasai,
which by constant intermarriage within their
own caste, has dwindled down to a few in
dividuals, diminutive in stature, and imbecile
in intellect. Their heads and faces resemble
exactly the figures on the bas-reliefs on the
temple ruins described in Stephen's Central
America. They are orphans, and at the close
of a war between two of the Aztec tribes, fell
into the hands of a traveller named Hammond.
They are lively, playful, and affectionate, but
all attempts to teach them a word of English,
have thus far proved unsuccessful; but they
occasionally utter a few gibberish sounds.

The above description from the Post of
Wednesday, is a very correct one, of the cu
rious creatures now brought to our notice.—
There can be no doubt that they are "humans,"
in the common acceptation of that word; but
they are without language, and are asym
metrical in manners, and can give no other
claim to be received as such, but by the intel
lectual appearance of their faces, and the
physiological resemblance to the human race.
We can scarcely conceive of a more curious
study to the psychologist than is presented by
these children. We trust that they may be
put in good hands and taught something bet
ter than tricks. Such labor has made Laura
Bridgeman what she is, would very much
change, if it did not improve these new spec
imens of life.—[Boston Advertiser.

At Greenville, Tenn., there was a severe
snow storm on the 21. It extended around
that place for ten miles.