

ALBBOURGH  
BY  
PILLS

OROUGH CURED OF  
ACH COMPLAINT  
A Earl of Aldborough  
on 21st February 1845  
HOLLOWAY

nces prevented the pos-  
sibility of sending you  
this time for  
and, at the same time  
a stomach, which all the  
city at home, and all  
of been able to effect  
of Carlsbad and Ma-  
ther Box and a Pot of  
of my Family about

and obedient servant  
ALBBOURGH  
OF DROPSY OF  
STANDING  
Mr. Thomas Taylor (the  
on 17th April 1845)  
HOLLOWAY

To inform you that I  
ough, a respectable  
four miles of this place  
Drop for five years,  
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Pills and Ointment,  
on them up being re-  
tended to his household  
the never expected I do  
it on, to state that the  
y is entirely cured, and  
morning it was a su-  
in his face, but g in  
cured entirely by the

obedient servant,  
WYTHE BAXTER,  
A. AND SHORNESS  
IF Baxters, 42 &  
own, Montgomeryshire  
rick 3rd 1845.  
HOLLOWAY

ity no infor you that  
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Newtown, have cured  
in and constipation of  
tion to literary pursuits  
I should strongly re-  
indisposed to per-  
valuable Pills. You  
publish this notice, if you

obedient servant,  
WYTHE BAXTER,  
A. AND SHORNESS  
IF Baxters, 42 &  
own, Montgomeryshire  
rick 3rd 1845.  
HOLLOWAY

I requested you to send  
of the name of Hogen  
and them, was almost  
sat of breath and had  
days when he appeared  
breath, a now easy and  
only in strength.  
ID WILLIAMS,  
my Pills will cure any  
case of Breach, however  
the case may be, even  
be down bed through  
ough and purgative  
can be recommended  
ce for any of the follow-

Reumatism  
gouty Retention  
of all kinds the urine  
Scalds  
Kings evil  
Stone & Gravel  
Tic-Holocaust  
Venereal Affections  
Tumors  
complaints Ulcers  
Worms of all  
kinds  
and from whatever cause  
Medicine can be obtained  
S. SIME, St. Andrews  
& Charlotte, John M.  
St. Andrews, and James  
In Perth and Dundee  
There is a considerable  
size.  
in guidance of Patients  
and to each Box

Original issues in Poor Condition  
Best copy available

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

To the army, from the people of which it is composed, is a very natural transition, and we should naturally be led to expect but little from such materials. The first difficulty is to obtain recruits, as no men are here found to volunteer. Santa Anna, however, soon obtained this, and rendered recruiting a very simple and easy matter. Whenever a number of men are required to complete a company, a sergeant, with his guard, is despatched to the fields, where he selects at once from among the labourers such as he requires. Should they resist, they are lashed like wild cattle on the Pampas, and at night the whole party, carefully secured, are marched to the guard-house, followed generally by a train of screaming women and children, as is so often the case in Egypt, where a similar system of conscription is common. From the guard-house they are handed over to the drill-sergeant, and subjected to a most arduous round of duty. In a few weeks they become perfect, and really turn out very respectable soldiers, the more readily in that in consequence of the rigour of robbery, every man uses himself to the practice of arms. You cannot see at any time a miserable huckster driving a donkey, without his having his gun and rusty old spear swinging to the side of his half-starved animal. Though, therefore, the recruits be thus kidnapped, they generally form good soldiers, and when clothed in a showy uniform and well fed—which to them is a novelty—soon become delighted with their position. Finer recruits to the eye have seldom been seen than the 11th Infantry, commanded by Lombardini, one of Santa Anna's favourite officers. Their uniform is white, their arms clean, and altogether they have a very martial bearing. Their cavalry, however, as has already been found, will prove in the campaign with the North their most effective force, as they are justly celebrated for skillful horsemanship, and so devoted to equestrian exercises, that they have been styled a race of Centaurs. They possess many qualities, too, which eminently qualify them for guerrilla warfare, being more disposed to attack scattered parties, or to surprise a foe, than to meet him on the battle-field.

With regard to numbers, the army amounts at present to something more than forty thousand men, of which fifteen are cavalry—though to repel an invasion, the border states would themselves, doubtless, furnish a contingent as large. The expenses of this branch of the public service are reckoned at about twelve millions of dollars, and whether it can be increased must mainly depend on the government's ability to raise a larger revenue than it now possesses. Premising that it is confidently believed that six years of revenue honestly collected and accounted for, would pay off the foreign debt, we find the gross receipts stated at fourteen millions of dollars, arising from imports on foreign commerce, interior trade, property tax, income tax, &c. Under the Spanish regime twenty million was the usual amount received. The first impediment in the way of a flourishing revenue is to be sought for in the system of prohibitions which prevails, with the avowed purpose of cherishing home manufactures. To a certain extent the protective system has succeeded in causing the erection of factories, but the scarcity of fuel—the Spaniards having burnt nearly all the forests in the olden time—the infant state of these protected establishments, in their total inadequacy to supply the wants of the community, have not only tended, with the high tariff, to make the people wear shags, sheep-skins, and sometimes almost nothing, but has caused smuggling to be at a most extraordinary premium. In the article of iron, because there is abundance of ore in Mexico, though it can scarcely be manufactured anywhere, prohibitory duties were levied with a view to encourage home trade! The consequence has been a falling off in the Custom's revenue of from 12 to 7 millions, one of the great reasons why the interest of our debt has not been regularly paid. The declining state of commerce is no where more clearly visible than at Vera Cruz, which from a town with 25,000 inhabitants, has dwindled to 4000, while its general appearance is that of dilapidation and decay, everywhere "walls bowed and crushed seats." Again, the Church has a few simple titled right to one-third of all the real estate in Mexico, and by money lent on mortgage a lien on another third, its revenue being enormous, while so much the more difficulty is experienced in collecting the public duties. In the event, however, of a foreign war lasting any considerable time, these lands will doubtless be confiscated, as in Spain, and appropriated to national defence. There would be thus so much the more valuable property. The consequences of this step would be most felicitous, and instead of vast unwieldy estates, the property of the country would for sale be more equally divided, and the many instead of the few would become landed proprietors. The government would then probably relax some of its monopolies. Maize and black beans are now the only articles freely granted to be cultivated anywhere, while to-

acco and all other crops require a permit from the government. The former article is also wholly purchased by the executive at a fixed price, and no one is allowed to retail it but the *stanco* or officer appointed for that purpose. That a much larger revenue is collected than is ever accounted for, will be understood when we state that to be a cabinet minister is to make a fortune. Canlaza, after being provisional dictator, closed an estate with 200,000 dollars. The officers of government are paid highly, without considering the opportunities for speculation, in which they freely indulge. The *poder* conservador, or supreme power for the time being, receives 30,000 dollars nominally—but as it has the final handling of all funds, its real receipts are never known. General Santa Anna possesses estates, purchased while in power, of the most enormous extent. There is therefore no doubt that by rigid economy, by a wise distribution of taxation, by relaxing their commercial code, a very large revenue might be raised, and armies take the field able to cope with a very powerful enemy. An income tax levied without regard to rank, and without respecting the Church, would be most productive, as many possess colossal fortunes. We may name the condesa de la Cordina, a rich widow, who is in the constant habit of making a monthly donation to her son of 5000 dollars; while out of her four sons one pays her eighty thousand dollars a year.

As to a navy, Mexico possesses none. The few ships which are dignified by that name are utterly worthless, and have been hurried up a river to prevent their capture by the Americans; while their war steamers have been sold to private individuals. Their only hope, therefore, must be in the valour and efficiency of their army, and the good conduct of their generals. We mistake very much Mexican reliance on Santa Anna's valour, if he be not called to take the lead in the war. He is undoubtedly her ablest general, and having already more than once fought the Americans, he is in part understands their tactics and *modus operandi*.

This man has played so distinguished a part in the history of Mexico, that some slight sketch of him is absolutely necessary. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, as he styles himself in an autograph which lies before us, like most great men, sprang from an obscure and indigent family. His rise is attributable solely to his own native talents, energy, and restless ambition. His early career was characterised by an intense application to the study of military science, while suavity of manners, and a calm gentlemanly deportment gained him the respect of his superiors. While but a lieutenant, he encountered at the head of thirty men, a party of Indians 320 strong, well armed, and posted in a deep gorge in the mountains, and boldly charged and defeated them. In addition to his courage, he possessed that subtle spirit of stratagem which, more even than his valour, recommended him to the government. His rise began under Iturbide, and from that date was rapid and steady, until he became the military dictator of the republic. The Corsican hero was avowedly his model and he boastfully styled himself the Napoleon of the West. Courage has never been denied him, but with it is combined duplicity and the most intense cruelty. The number of prisoners slaughtered by him in cold blood, after solemn promises to respect their lives, present a fearful and bloody catalogue, that whatever may be his fate, or however great his genius, will stand a damning memento of his sanguinary military career.

General Santa Anna in person is striking. He is about six feet high, with a well built frame, and a graceful bearing, slightly marred by the wooden leg upon which he stumps—his own being lost during the siege of Vera Cruz by the French—while a splendid uniform adds not a little to his martial bearing. An American, who knew him well, has thus drawn his portrait:—His brow, shaded with black hair, somewhat sprinkled with grey is by no means lofty, but narrow and smooth. Although his whole head is rather small, and perhaps rather too long for its breadth, it has, however, a mark a boldly defined outline, indicating talent and resolution. His nose is straight and well shaped and his brows knit in a line over clear and brilliant eyes, which are said to flash with fire when roused to passion. His complexion is dark and sallow, and his countenance is lighted up by conversation, and when he puts on that sweetly wooing smile, which seems to tranquil ever to ripen into a laugh,—you feel that you have before you a man who would be singled from a thousand for his quiet refinement and serious temper, who at once commanded your sympathy and respect, a well-bred gentleman and a resolute soldier.

POETRY.  
THE UNKNOWN WAY.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The burning sky is a'or me,  
The sands beneath me glow,  
As onward, onward, wearily,  
In the sultry moon I go.

From the dusty path these opens,  
Eastward, an unknown way,  
Above its windings, pleasantly,  
The woodland branches play.

A silvery brook comes stealing  
From the shadow of its trees,  
Where the slender herbs of the forest stoop  
Before the entering breeze.

Along these pleasant windings  
I would my journey lay,  
Where the shade is cool and the dew of night  
Is not yet dried away.

Path of the flowery woodland!  
Oh, whither dost thou lead?  
Whither by grassy orchard grounds  
Or by the open mead?

Goest thou by nesting cottage?  
Goest thou by stately hall,  
Where the broad elm droops, a leafy dome,  
And woodbine flouts on the wall?

By steep where children gather  
Flowers of the yet fresh year!  
By lonely walks where lovers stray  
Till the tender stars appear!

Or haply dost thou linger  
On barren plains and bare,  
Or climb the bold mountain side,  
Into the thither air?

Where they who journey upward  
Walk in a weary track,  
And oft upon the shady vale  
With longing eyes look back!

I hear a solemn murmur,  
And listening to the sound,  
I know the voice of the mighty sea,  
Beating his pebbly bound.

Dost thou, oh path of the woodland!  
End where these waters roar,  
Like human life, on a trackless beach,  
With a boundless sea before.

—\*—\*—\*—  
LINES WRITTEN AT SEA.

If sometimes in the dark blue eye,  
Or in the deep red wine,  
Or soothed by gentlest melody,  
Still warns this heart of mine;  
Yet something colder in the blood,  
And calmer in the brain,  
Have whispered that my youth's bright  
Ebb, not to flow again.

If by Helvetia's azure lake,  
Or Arno's yellow stream,  
Each star of memory could awake,  
As in my first young dream,  
I know that when mine eye shall greet  
The hill-sides bleak and bare  
That Gird my home, it will not meet  
My childhood's sunsets there.

O, when love's first sweet, stolen kiss  
Burned on my boyish brow  
Was that young forehead worn as this!  
Was that flushed cheek as now!  
Was that wild pulse and throbbing heart  
Like these which vainly strive,  
In thankless strains of soulless art,  
To dream themselves alive!

Alas! the morning dew is gone,  
Gone o'er the fall of day,  
Life's iron fetter still is on,  
His wreaths all torn away,  
Happy if still some casual hour  
Can warm the fading shrine,  
Too soon to chill before the power  
Of Love or Song or Wine.

THE DAUGHTER.—There is nothing more desirable in a daughter than intelligence joined to a gentle spirit. The mind is fashioned and furnished in the main at school. But the character is developed chiefly from home. How inestimable is the confidence of that mother in producing kind feelings in the bosoms of her children, who never permits herself to speak to them with a loud voice and in harsh, unkind tones.

The expense of keeping one soldier in the field of battle would keep fifty children in the school of learning.

The Welsh have a saying, that if a woman were as quick with her feet as her tongue, she catch lightning enough to kindle the fire in the morning.

BAITING WITH TRACTS.

We have recently been amused by a novel method of "tract distribution," invented by a sea-going man at New York. This jolly son of Neptune is not at all of a religious cast, but is a practical joker of the most merciless kind. He occasionally dresses himself in full sea-rig; his trowsers are graced with streaming ribbons, and his whole appearance indicating the sailor, just landed and flush of money. In one of his jacket pockets lies most enticingly a pocket-book, well stuffed, not with bank notes, but with the most stinging and biting tracts to be found on stealing, penitence and other topics, suited to the case of the cheaters' industry. Thus armed, our hero lounges through the Park and other crowded thoroughfares, where the light fingered "most do congregate." It is not usually very long before his trap takes effect, and our merry friend finds that the mortifying bait is stolen. He then goes home contented, and "hugely tickled," as he conceives the vexation of the "Artful Dodger," when he finds for what a prize he has risked the Penitentiary. The discoverer of this ingenious mode of getting appropriate instruction into the hands of those who so much need it, and whom it is so difficult to reach, deserves a premium.

Might it not be a good plan for gentlemen who are obliged to be often in the haunts of the pick-pockets, to place their money in some secure place; and to leave their pocket-book stocked with edifying tracts where it would not be too hard to get? They would thus save their cash, and perhaps the puffer too. At any rate, if this plan were generally adopted, the knaves would be apt to find themselves discouraged by their disappointments, and to quit a calling always fraught with danger of detection, and often smothering their disquiet hopes.—[Philad. Recorder.]

FORTUNES MADE BY ADVERTISING.—From a small pamphlet, entitled "The Art of making Money," an extract has been taken, and is going the round of the provincial press, pointing out the facility of making immense sums by the simple process of continuous advertising. Doubtless large sums have been, are, and will be made by such a system by certain persons of ability, who no doubt would make their way in the world if called upon to play different parts on the great stage of life; but to suppose that men in general must as a matter of course acquire wealth by such means is as absurd as to imagine that all the penniless and shoeless of London are capable of rising to the dignity and wealth of an alderman or the lord Mayor of London simply by reading the "Young Man's Best Companion." Money is not so easily made as the writer of the article referred to would lead people to suppose; if it be so, few need be poor. But to our text: fortunes made by advertising. Undoubtedly the greatest man of the day as an advertiser is Holloway, who expends the enormous sum of twenty thousand pounds annually in advertisements alone; his name is not only to be seen in nearly every paper and periodical published in the British Isles, but as if this country was too small for this individual's exploits, he stretches over the whole of India, having agents in all the different parts of the immense country, publishing his medicaments in the Hindoo, Oorloo, Goozratee, Persian, and other native languages, so that the Indian public can take Pills and use his Ointment, according to general directions, as a Cockney would do with the sound of Bow bells. We find him again at Hong Kong and Canton, making his medicines known to the Celestials by means of Chinese translation. We trace him from thence to the Philippine Islands, where he is circulating his preparations in the native languages. At Singapore he has a large depot; his agents there supply all the Islands in the Indian Seas. His advertisements are published in most of the papers at Sydney, Hobart Town, Launceston, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and indeed in almost every town of that vast portion of the British empire. Returning homewards, we find his Pills and Ointment selling at Valparaiso, Lima, Callao, and other ports in the Pacific. Doubling the Horn, we track him in the Atlantic—at Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco: he is advertising in those parts in Spanish and Portuguese. In all the British West India Islands, as also in the Upper and Lower Canada, and the neighbouring provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, his medicines are as familiarly known, and sold by every druggist, as they are at home. In the Mediterranean we find him selling at Malta, Corfu, Athens, and Alexandria, besides at Tunis and other portions of the Barbary states. Any one taking the trouble to look at the "Journal" and "Courier" of Constantinople, may find in these, as well as other papers, that Holloway's medicines are regularly advertised and selling through the Turkish empire; and even in Russia, where an almost insurmountable barrier exists, the laws there prohibiting the entire of patent medicines, Holloway's ingenuity has been at work, and obviates this difficulty by forwarding supplies to

his Agent at Odessa, a port situated on the Black Sea, where they filter themselves surreptitiously by various channels, into the very heart of the empire. Africa has not been forgotten by this indefatigable man, who has an agent on the River Gambia; also at Sierra Leone, the plague spot of the world; the inhabitants readily avail themselves of the Ointment and Pills; thus we can show our readers that Holloway has made the complete circuit of the globe, commencing with India and ending, as we now do, with the Cape of Good Hope, where his medicines are published in the Dutch and English languages; and while speaking of Dutch, we have heard that he has made large shipments to Holland, and is about advertising in every paper or periodical published in that kingdom: we might add that he has also started his medicines in some parts of France; in some portions of Germany; as also in some of the Italian states. We have been at some little trouble to collect all these facts, because we fear that the article before alluded to, "The Art of making money," is circulated to lead people to spend their means in the hopes (as the author states) of making a hundred thousand pounds in six years for his pains, by holding up as an easy example to follow such a man as Holloway, who is really a Napoleon in his way. Many may have the means but have they the knowledge, ability, energy, judgement and prudence necessary? Failing, in any one of these requisites, a total loss is certain. Holloway is a man calculated to undertake any enterprise requiring immense energies of body and mind. No doubt he has been well repaid for all his labours; and as we should suppose, in a fair way of making a large fortune. Of course it is not to our interest to deter the public from advertising—but, as guardians of their interest, we think it our incumbent duty to place a lighthouse upon what we consider a dangerous shoal, which may perhaps sooner or later prevent shipwreck and ruin to the sanguine and inexperienced about to navigate in such waters.

The Editor of the "Edinburgh Review," in a number published about three years ago, stated, that he considered he was making a desirable bequest to posterity, by handing down to them the amount of talent and ability required by the present class of large advertisers. At that period Holloway's mode of advertising was most prominently set forth; and if these remarks, conjointly with his, should descend to a generation to come, it will be known to what extent the subject of this article was able to carry on his views, together with the consequent expenditure in making known the merits of his preparations to nearly the whole world.—[Pictorial Times.]

LITERARY CULTURE NECESSARY TO THE WORKING MAN.—Let the working man have what aids him in his vocation by all means, but let him also have what diverts his mind from his toils, and raises it above them. Let his understanding be cultivated, but also his taste, his sentiments, and his language. But is there not culture for the understanding too, in following with interest a critical delineation of an author's characteristics, a sharp denunciation of that in which two great pleaders are unlike; in judging on the specimens offered how far the lecturer is justified in his conclusions? It will by and by be more generally known that man's utterances may be so profitable as his machinery. Again, not a few of the evils of our social condition arise from classes not understanding one another. Between the race that is educated by ease, by abundance, by books, and pictures, by mental labour, by anxieties about having "leave to work," by practical familiarity with the utilitarian properties of things—a great gulf is fixed. Each is a barbarian unto the other. Their thoughts and feelings, their very words are unlike. We must understand one another, we must confer on the common ground of common interest, we must learn to see through one medium, or we perish as a nation. One of the great mediators between us is literature. Let Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Wordsworth, intercede between the hosts; give us truly one mind and one speech, and what remains will be settled at least with a mutual intelligence; and this worst alien act, the want of a universal participation in the grandest of all national literatures, will be done away.—Rev. J. A. Scott at the annual meeting of the Woolwich Mechanics' Institution.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.

A story is told, in an English paper, of a couple who were engaged to be married, attending a soiree one evening, when the attentions of the jealousy to a very beautiful girl excited the jealousy of his intended, and after a quarrel, they parted in anger. On the following morning, however, the gentleman repented of his conduct, and determining to reconcile his fair one, purchased a magnificent satin dress, and writing a *copioso* note, gave it to the servant to carry to her dwelling. The servant, just then remembering that a pair of his master's pantaloons wanted repairing, and that he should miss the tailor's store, wrapped them [Remainder on last page.]



## MEXICAN AFFAIRS

(From the Vera Cruz Eagle of the 28th ult.)

We understood yesterday that information had been received by Gen. Worth, that Gen. Worth had thrown his outposts towards Puebla, and would march immediately in that direction himself. We are somewhat doubtful as to its truth, however, not being able to trace it to any positive source. The latest information received from Perote, which might be relied on, (we think) is that issued by us in an extra on Monday last, and republished in this day's paper. Generals Scott, Paderstun, Twigg, Pillow and Quitman, were Jalapa. Gen. Shields still lying in a very doubtful state in a hospital on the battle field of Cerro Gordo. Rumor says that Puebla will yield without discharging a gun, if so, they will show more wisdom than has been evinced by several other Mexican cities, with hardly a hope for success against us.

It is said that those who cling to his drooping standard now are brought from Oaxaca principally, and that not more than two or three hundred of them have any arms; those they have, too, being in a very bad condition. We learn that he pretends he can yet repulse the "invaders of the soil." If he can repulse the rancheros, and form them into guerrilla parties, to annoy small bodies of our citizens and soldiers whom they may have the temerity to attack. Forlorn and dastardly hope! Castilian blood courses through the heart of a man who could stoop to such cowardly devices?

We have been credibly informed that a son of General Santa Anna is at the head, or very closely leagued with the murderers who infest the road between this city and Jalapa, and that he makes Santa Fe, a short distance from here, his rendezvous. We hope that an eye will be placed upon his actions, and that if found guilty, he will be dealt with as promptly as the nature of his participation in such crimes would justify merit.

New York, Friday, May 14, 84 P. M.

## LATER NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Dates of the late news have come to hand by the Southern mail. At the Extraordinary meeting of the Mexican Congress, the Executive was prohibited from making a treaty of peace. There were eighty members present who acted with great unanimity.

A permanent Committee were to be installed to carry on the Government should Congress not be able to continue in session. There was a report that Congress was acting on Bankhead's mediation proposition. A strong-gence party said to exist in Mexico. Santa Anna wrote to the government that he wanted men and money, but no attention was paid to his request. No confidence was placed in him.

Lieut. Dixon, with 102 convalescent soldiers, were attacked near Jalapa by 300 Mexicans. A wagon train had been captured. A revolution was reported against Santa Anna.

Santa Anna is reported to have said the action at Cerro Gordo commenced before he was ready. The N. O. Picayune says our loss at Cerro Gordo was 43 killed and 265 wounded. Letter express confidence that Gen. Shields will recover.

**PATENT EXAMINATION.**—The Boston Evening Journal publishes a list of thirty-two vessels which have arrived at that port from Great Britain since the first of November last, bringing in all 4,306 passengers. Of this number 333 have been admitted into the House of Industry in Boston, and have thus become chargeable upon the public for their support.

**Destitution.**—Ship Stephen Baldwin, recently arrived at New-Orleans, in twenty-four days from Liverpool, lost by sickness 24 out of 261 passengers, and the Delta states that two-thirds of those which arrived were mere living skeletons, a portion being unable to walk. Sixty of them were taken to the Charity Hospital, almost entirely destitute of clothing. One of the passengers stated that had the vessel been out three days longer, at least one-third of those on board must have died. The vessel was short of bread, and when she touched at New-Orleans, had only three casks of water over.

**The Season.**—A farmer of this town remarked to us on Monday, while conversing with relative to the backwardness of the season, that some dozen years since, on the 14th of May, he planted potatoes; on the day following, snow fell to the depth of eight inches on a level; and on the 16th, he drew wood upon a sled! The crops, however, that year were good. The statement of these facts will have a tendency to satisfy all who manifest impatience at the tardiness of spring, that better times are coming—probably. Pittsfield Sun.

**A SPUNKY FEMININE.**—In one of the late Boston papers, appears the following advertisement:

**NEW YORK, APRIL 30, 1847.**—This is to give notice that John Henry Correll has left his bed and board somewhere in the middle of December, 1846, and if he gives no information where he can be heard from within three months, I shall get married again and leave the city.

ELIZABETH COTTELL.

**THE WHEAT CROP.**—If we can credit the accounts of newspapers, and what we hear from individuals, the coming crop of wheat promises to be a very indifferent one. A great deal of the wheat in the upper part of the State of Illinois and Iowa has been winter-killed. It may be the case, that an un-

usual quantity has been sown, and this may make up for any deficiency, when compared with last year's crop; but the prospect of the former is not at the present time a very flattering one. The season is also very backward, and much remains to be done to secure a full crop of productions. St. Louis Rep 27th ult.

## FROM SANTA FE.

The St. Louis Republican of the 28th ult. has advices from Santa Fe to the 21st March, brought by Mr. Sullivan. We extract the following:

Col. Dolphin has issued a proclamation to restore quiet to the Mexicans, offering them every assurance of protection. Magoffin has been sent to Mexico.

But few of the volunteers at Santa Fe could be induced to remain. It is very sickly there, and three hundred have died. The survey was making fearful ravages. There was little or no discipline—no attention paid to drills, but they were plentifully supplied with food.

Gen. Kerney was expected soon back to Santa Fe. A deputation of the Natives Islands came in to Col. Price, and wanted to make a treaty. The Col. made it one of the stipulations that they should deliver up stolen property, this they were unwilling to do, and for this cause probably, the treaty may fail.

Five millions of dollars for government supplies are to be sent over the road from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, with experienced teamsters, well armed. On this route are scattered innumerable wrecks of wagons, and skeletons both of men and beasts—the bones of drivers and their cattle being left to whiten together.

**CANADA.**—Quebec papers to the 6th inst. do not announce any arrivals from sea up to that date. The Gazette of the 5th says:

"There was a slight frost yesterday morning, and this morning, but the weather has been clear and the sun powerful. To-day thermometer 50 deg. in the shade. Since noon large quantities of ice have been passing down opposite the city."

The accounts from above are that the ice on Lake St. Peter still held on Monday, and that the ice from Three Rivers had stopped at Cap. La Magdeleine and Champlain, but that it had given way at Grandisles.

In this neighbourhood, great part of the ice on the St. Charles is gone, but people still crossed yesterday, below the Bridge. There is yet much ice on the beaches."

**From the Quebec Gazette, May 2.**

The merry month of May commenced on Saturday with ice an inch thick formed during the preceding night, and hail and snow in the forenoon which whitened the dirt on the snow and ice in the streets. Yesterday morning the new ice was nearly half an inch in thickness, but the thermometer in the shade rose to 55 deg. in the course of the day. Last night and this morning it rained. The snow on a level is still nearly three feet in depth, and in some places it is heaped to the top of the roofs. The ground underneath the snow is frozen from frost, and as much ploughing was done last fall, crops, particularly oats, may be put in immediately on the melting of the snow, which will ensure a good crop of grain, now the safest dependence of the farmer. The season has not been favourable for the running of the juice of the maple trees, and it is now probable that the sap will soon rise, and prevent much more sugar being made.

The scarcity of fodder will be in some measure remedied the moment the snow is off the ground, from the rapidity of vegetation and the length of the grass last autumn.

Early potatoes and others, sown early, may still be tried; and as it is probable that there will be little frost after the ground is clear, no time ought to be lost in sowing peas, beans, Indian corn, carrots, beet root, cabbage, Swedish turnips or choux de Siam, all in drills, that the ground may be kept clean and prepared for another crop. Three months' wheat, sown late, is most likely to escape the fly, and barley, buckwheat and rye may also be sown late; field turnips generally will give a good crop, if sown in drills early in July, and the ground worked between the drills.

There never was a time when the intelligence and industry of the farmer, was more necessary than at present.

**Riot at Halifax.**—Last week, an outrage was committed at Halifax by a party of soldiers belonging to the 23d Regiment, in which some of the inhabitants participated. It appears that a soldier belonging to the regiment was found, drowned in a well, in the rear of a house of bad repute, and his comrades thinking that he had come to his end by foul means, resolved on revenge. Accordingly on the evening of the day on which his body was found, they congregated in the vicinity in great numbers, and commenced battering down the house destroying the furniture and throwing it into the street, in which they were encouraged by the mob. They afterwards set fire to the house, which was burned to the ground. While the work of destruction was going on, the Sheriff arrived at the spot but received some severe blows; and the riot was only quelled by the appearance of a platoon of soldiers with fixed bayonets.

An inquest was held on the body of the soldier, and from the evidence adduced, it appeared that the man had gone into the house while intoxicated the deceased was seen going out of the back door, and it was supposed must have gone into the wooden casing which surrounded the well, and thus he fell in and perished, as no marks of violence were visible. —*New Brunswick.*

**Halifax May 12.**—The 60th Royal Rifle Corps embarked on board the *Vengeance*, St. Captain Lushington, yesterday morning, for conveyance to England. This gallant corps

has been absent from home since December, 1835, and since then has served successively in the Mediterranean, at Jamaica, in Canada, and Nova-Scotia.

The *Resistance*, 42, arrived yesterday evening with the second battalion of the 29th Regiment. We are informed that this battalion will not disembark, but that the *Resistance* will after embarking a company of the Royal Artillery, now serving in this Garrison, proceed to St. John with these as reliefs for the Artillery and the 33d Regiment, at present stationed in New Brunswick. The 33d will then relieve the 11th Regiment, which corps, as soon as the several detachments from the outposts can be relieved, will proceed in the *Resistance* to England. The First Battalion of the 30th, which arrived at Halifax a week or two since, in the *Vengeance*, from Bermuda, furnishes the detachments for outpost duty for the present year.

**Obstructions on the Roads &c.**—Copies of the following Circular have been sent by the Secretary of the Province, by instructions from the Lieut. Governor of the Province, to the various Supervisors of roads. We sincerely trust the proper officers will see that the highly judicious, and long called-for instructions of His Excellency, be duly attended to.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, FREDERICTON, 29th April, 1847.

Sir.—Representations having been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor that H. M. Mails have frequently been detained during the past Winter, owing to snow drifts, caused by fences having been placed on the Roads, their proper width being thereby lessened; and it has also been observed that in some places, Cordwood, Logs, Ship Timber, and other descriptions of Lumber have been put on the Roads and allowed to remain there, obstructing the Highway; your attention is called to the subject, and I am to instruct you to cause the fences to be removed in all instances to the regulated distances established by Law; and the Drifts are to be cleared out with a sufficient slope; and the grades to be so constructed as to allow the water to run off, and not lodge, as at present, in the Ditches, to the great injury of the Roads. All stones and other materials are to be removed to a sufficient distance, to prevent them from again falling; and the Road and Ditches are to be cleared from Windfalls and Rubbish; and Cord Wood and Lumber of all kinds to be removed.

I am also directed to state to you, that as the Roads have been constructed at great expense, for the public accommodation, you will be held responsible for any neglect of these instructions.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most Obedient Servant,

JOHN S. SAUNDERS.

The resignation, by James White, Esquire, of the office of Sheriff of this city and County, which he has held for many years past, and the appointment of Charles Johnston, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to the Sheriffship, took most of our citizens by surprise yesterday morning. In retiring from an office which he has filled with great credit to himself and much satisfaction to the public, it must be a matter of gratulation to our late worthy Sheriff, he is succeeded by a gentleman who is every way qualified to discharge the arduous duties of a situation, the requirements of which had become irksome to Mr. White, under his advanced age and declining health.

In his retirement to private life, we feel satisfied he carries with him the esteem of the community, and their best wishes for his happiness during the remainder of his days. We understand that a public address is in course of preparation expressive of the general feeling on the occasion. —*Courier.*

**Flour.**—Good American Flour is now held at Eleven Dollars per barrel in St. John, owing to a scarcity in the market, the prevalence of Eastward winds having delayed the arrival of vessels from the United States, and the orders from the upper part of the Province on the opening of the River navigation, creating a large demand upon the small stocks of Bread Stuffs held by our dealers.

**CANADA.**—Considerable damage has been done to buildings on the border of Grand River, near Galt, in Canada, by the freshet. A great number of houses have been inundated to the depth of 5 and 6 feet, and property swept away.

At Quebec on the 1st inst., the fields were covered with snow, and the cattle in some of the parishes were dying for the want of food.

The Printing office of the Halifax Guardian was destroyed by fire on the night of Tuesday the 4th inst. Messrs. Doyle & Twining who did business in the same building, are said to have lost nearly their whole property. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

A quantity of saw-logs belonging to Wm. Shannon and Patrick Campbell, of Woodstock, were wilfully set on fire and destroyed last week. They were lying on the bank of the river opposite that village, having been got out during the winter. A few inhabitants of Woodstock, viewing the outrage in its true light, instantly subscribed and offered a reward of £50 for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.

The United Wesleyan District Meetings for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are this year, to be held in Sackville, where Dr. Alder will probably preside. We understand that several important measures, affecting the internal arrangements of the Wesleyans will be brought up for consideration. —*Reporter.*

To Correspondents.—E. S. is received but we decline publishing his letter.

## THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday, May 19, 1847.

**CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.**

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—Robert Walton.

T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

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

**Sains and Black House.**

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Ker, Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey.

**St. Andrews.**

Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.

Director this week—S. T. Goss.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

**Saint Stephens Bank.**

G. D. King, Esq., President.

Director next week—Wm. Porteo.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

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

**LATEST DATES.**

Liverpool.—May 4 | Montreal.—May 9

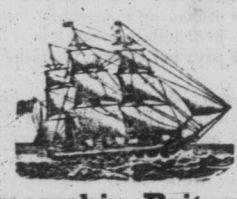
London.—May 3 | Quebec.—May 01

Edinburgh.—May 1 | Halifax.—May 11

Paris.—May 1 | New York.—May 10

Toronto.—Apr 30 | Boston.—May 14

## Arrival of the



## Steamship Britannia.

The R. M. Steamship Britannia has arrived bringing the first May mail. By this arrival London papers to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th May have been received. In our paper this day we have given a synopsis of the news.

In London on the 3d inst. Consols had declined one per cent. The corn markets experienced an opposite movement which should however be received with caution, taking place as it did from adverse advices from Germany.

In consequence of the immense drain of bullion from the Bank of England, for the purpose of purchasing large quantities of food for the people of Ireland, that great establishment has refused to discount even paper from the most substantial firms in England, the consequence is that a panic is anticipated.

The education scheme of the Government has passed a second reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 325.

The gloomy and unsatisfactory position in which commercial affairs stood on the 20th ult., has not improved; on the contrary the money market having become more stringent and the prospects of trade in the manufacturing districts more alarming; business of all descriptions—the corn trade only excepted—is at a stand, and the value of most articles continue to decline.

**IRELAND.**—The harvest in Ireland is most promising. The weather had undergone a favourable change. The accounts of the wheat and Oat crops are highly encouraging, and in regard to Potatoes, very favourable accounts have been received.

Lord Cowley brother to the Duke of Wellington is dead.

**ITALY.**—A most diabolical plot to murder the Pope, has been discovered.

**TIMBER & DEALS.**—The price of Timber and Deals continues the same as reported by the last mail.

## ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD

We learn that our active Agents in London are doing all that can possibly be done, in the present state of the money market. The Royal assent to the Railway Bill having been procured within sixteen days after its official receipt at the Colonial Office, is, we believe, unprecedented; and shows the attention and activity of our deputation. We have little doubt, but the next mail will give us the final and favourable result of their mission.

A brig from Londonderry for America with 165 passengers, was wrecked on the 28th April on the coast of Islay, and only 3 of the crew saved.

The accounts in the French papers state that Mr. O'Connell is sinking daily. He was obliged to stop at Lyons for some time—and it is said that he will be able to reach the city of Rome.

The city of Boston derives quite a pretty revenue under the law requiring licenses to marry. During the quarter ending 15th inst., the sum of \$232 was added to the Treasury of the city, from fees exacted for matrimonial licences. A revenue of some \$3000 a year is also derived from the dog tax.

**MEXICO.**—In our paper to-day we have given the latest intelligence from the American Army in Mexico. Jalapa and Perote are occupied by Gens. Scott and Worth. It appears that Gen. Scott is making a rapid advance for the city of Mexico. It is reported that orders have been sent from Washington to him to halt at Jalapa. Captain Heald the command of Perote, and had evacuated—carrying all the could with him, and spiking the guns. The latest accounts state that Gen. Worth was to advance upon Puebla and that Santa Anna was at Orizaba with a few troops. The Vera Cruz Chronicle says—It is generally reported that the Mexican Government have removed Santa Anna from the chief command of the Army and appointed Gen. Valente Canalezo as his successor.

**LAUNCHED.**—On Thursday last from the ship yard at Charnock, a beautifully modelled and substantial built ship called the "Alice Wilson" measuring 1020 tons new measurement. She is owned by our enterprising townsman JOHN WILSON Esquire, and is constructed of the best materials her stem, stern post, main transom, binding streaks, apron and windlass bits are white oak, walls, top timbers, breast hooks and knees, hackmatack. Her keelson from the kilson to the floor timber heads—pitch pine—long spruce timbers 14 inches square, bolted through the floor timbers, and clinched before planked.

She has been pronounced by competent judges to be one of the best constructed and faithfully built vessels ever launched in Charlotte and from her model, will no doubt be a fast sailer. She is commanded by Capt John McBean.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir,—You will oblige me by publishing the following extract from "Horace Mann's Lectures on Education." The difference between real and pretended wisdom in the instruction of youth is strikingly illustrated by Mr. Mann; and should constantly be kept in view by every one who desires the welfare of his children.

Your's &c.

DISCIPULUS.

"You all recollect my friends, that memorable fire which befell the city of New York, in the year 1835. It took place in the heart of that great emporium,—a spot where merchants, whose wealth was like princes' had gathered. In but few places on the surface of the globe, were there accumulated such a mass of riches. From each continent and from all the islands of the sea, ships had brought hither their tributary offerings, until it seemed like a magazine of the nations,—the coffers of the world's wealth in the midst of these hoards, the fire broke out. Above, the dome of the sky was filled with appalling blackness; below, the flames were of an unapproachable intensity of light and heat; such were the inclemencies of the season and the raging of the elements, that all human power and human art seemed as vanity and nothing. Yet, situated in the very midst of that conflagration, there was one building, upon which the storm of fire bent in vain. All around, from elevated points in the distance, from steeples and the roofs of houses, thousands of the trembling inhabitants gazed upon the awful scene; and thought,—as well they might,—that it was one of universal and unapproachable horror. But, as some swift cross-wind furrowed atwart that sea of flame, or a broad blast beat down its aspiring crests, there, safe amidst ruin, erect amongst the falling, was seen that single edifice. And when, at last, the ravage ceased, and men again walked those streets in sorrow, which so lately they had walked in pride, there stood that solitary edifice, unharmed amid surrounding desolation,—from the foundation to the coping stone, unscathed,—and over the treasures which had been confided to its keeping, the smell of fire had not passed. There it stood, like an honest man in the streets of Sodom. Now, why was this? It was constructed from the same materials of brick and mortar, of iron and slate, with the thousands around it, whose substance was now rubbish, and their contents ashes. Now, why was this? It was built by a workman. He was built by a workman: The man who erected that surviving, victorious structure knew the nature of the materials he used; he knew the element of fire; he knew the power of combustion. Fidelity seconded his knowledge. He did not put in stucco for granite, nor touch-wood for iron. He was not satisfied with outside ornaments, with finical, cornices and gingerbread work; but deep in all its hidden foundations,—in the interior of its walls, and in all its secret joints,—here no human eye should ever see the compact mass,—he consolidated, and cemented, and closed it in, until it became impregnable to fire,—insoluble in that volcano. And thus, my hearers, must parents and teachers become workmen in the education of children. They must know that from the very nature and constitution of things, a lofty and enduring character cannot be formed by ignorance and chance. They must know that no skill or power of man can ever lay the imperishable foundations of virtue, by using the low motives of fear, and the pride of superiority, and the love of worldly applause or of worldly wealth, any more than they can rear a material edifice, storm-proof and fire-proof, from bamboo and cane-brake!

Until, then, this subject of education is far more studied and far better understood than it has ever yet been, there can be no security for the formation of pure and noble minds: and though the child that is born to-day may turn out an Able, yet we have no assurance that he will not be a Cain.

Flour has been selling here, for \$12 per bbl., and not one barrel in Town this morning for sale. No Indian meal.

## European

In the House of Commons, reading of the moved by Earl Grey, great length the past year made for the improvement Duke of Wellington's He said that if it were array of its old soldiers, oppose it; but having it his opinion was that it The second reading was 14, the numbers being

**RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.**—Commons on the 26th the Exchequer brought advances for the ways in Ireland, and not exceeding £2020, to three Railway companies, for it is at the discussion devoted among other topics, of dit and of the trans Bank of England, Peels's act, which, George Bentinck at the present difficult men. Sir G. Wood not be, because, will large a store of bullion imperative. This does not touch the Lord George Benin of that act. As mat drain on the Bank; will soon be brought; increase of the specie, critical question, for transactions of the Bank Now, this is the impo the statements of the clerk were perfect so far as they were this grave question, we can judge from of credit and commet on his serious attent

**The Relief of Ire** the Warrior hulk at Iq pence and halpen the relief of the poor.

The letters reciev from the manufactory in the extreme. The discounts in the Lon ing the local banks to dation rapidly, and the stoppage of the masters, who had e carrying them on w Standard.

**Distress of Mancl** of trade is producing town. For several 7000 factory hands work, whilst upward on an average little week.

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**DEATH OF THE DU** gret to have to ann Grace the Duke of, and excellent noblem tie on the 26th of A his age, having been ber 1777. In early and served under th Ralph Abercromby life his Grace was dis est, and most genero highest sense of hone his estates and hor George, Marquis of rior.

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**Death of Lady** have to announce lady, which took plac at her residence in H Her Ladyship was b only daughter of th present, Earl of Al lady was for many y chamber to her, lat Princess Sophia Ma

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of the Standard. the by publishing the follow- race, Mann's Lectures on Edu- cation between real and pretended of youth, is strikingly il- luc, and should constantly be our who desires the welfare

Your's &c.

DISCIPULUS.

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selling here, for \$12 per el in Town this morn- dian meal.

## European Intelligence.

In the House of Lords, on the 26th ult. the second reading of the Army Service Bill was moved by Earl Grey, in which he explained at great length the past and present condition of the soldier, and the various regulations that had been made for the improvement of his condition. The Duke of Wellington approved of the measure. He said that if it were calculated to deprive the army of its old soldiers, he should be the first to oppose it; but having fully considered the subject, his opinion was that it would not have that effect. The second reading was carried by a majority of 14, the numbers being 108 to 94.

**RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.**—In the House of Commons on the 26th ult., the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a motion to grant advances for the encouragement of Railways in Ireland, and proposed to give a sum not exceeding £620,000 which was to be lent to three Railway companies on their paying interest for it at the rate of 6 per cent. The discussion deviated into a consideration, among other topics, of the present state of credit and of the transactions and policy of the Bank of England, and the effects of Sir R. Peel's act, which was questioned by Lord George Beninck and to which he ascribed the present difficulties among commercial men. Sir G. Wood replied, that this could not be, because, while the Bank possessed so large a store of bullion, Sir R. Peel's act was inoperative. This is no doubt true. But it does not touch the question suggested by Lord George Beninck relative to the policy of that act. As matters are proceeding, the drain on the Bank still increases. The act will soon be brought into operation by the decrease of the specie, and then will come the critical question, how this restriction on the transactions of the Bank will operate on trade. Now, this is the important point; and though the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were perfectly correct and conclusive so far as they went, yet they did not touch this grave question, which, however, so far we can judge from the present critical state of credit and commerce, will soon force itself on his serious attention.

**The Relief of Ireland.**—The convicts of the Warrior hulk at Woolwich have collected in peace and halfpence the sum of 17s. for the relief of the poor in Ireland.

The letters received yesterday morning from the manufacturing districts are gloomy in the extreme. The difficulty of obtaining discounts in the London market is compelling the local banks to contract their accommodation rapidly, and the immediate result is, the stoppage of the works of the smaller of masters, who had erected works, and were carrying them on with borrowed capital.—**Standard.**

**District of Manchester.**—The stagnation of trade is producing great distress in this town. For several months past more than 7000 factory hands have been wholly out of work, whilst upwards of 11,000 are working on an average little more than three days a week.

According to accounts received from Lisbon by the steamer Iberia, we are informed that the British Envoy and Admiral, anxious to terminate the present civil dissensions in Portugal, interposed their mediation between the parties, by tendering their friendly advice to the Court. The Queen, however, it appears, hesitates to accept the conditions they suggest; and the danger is of allowing the opportunity for terminating these dissensions to pass.

The Paris journals contain no political news of importance. Their interest in the affairs of Spain seems to decline as their views are opposed.

**DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.**—We regret to have to announce the death of his Grace the Duke of Argyll. This venerable and excellent nobleman died at Inverary Castle on the 26th of April, in the 70th year of his age, having been born on the 21st December 1777. In early life he entered the army, and served under the Duke of York and Sir Ralph Abercromby in Holland. In private life his Grace was distinguished by the warmest and most generous feelings, united to the highest sense of honour. He succeeded in his estates and honours by his only son, George, Marquis of Lorne.—*Glasgow Courier.*

The Paris journals give more cheering accounts of the state subsistence, of which the prices still continue to fall. From Spain, they announce the renewed intimacy of Queen Isabella and her royal consort, from which they drew a favourable augury as to the future state of Spain.

Madrid letters of the 16th instant mention a report that orders had been given to the Spanish troops to enter Portugal. The intervention of Spain in the affairs of Portugal cannot possibly answer any good end. Besides that Spain appears at present to have enough to do with her own affairs.

**Death of Lady Alicia Gordon.**—We have to announce the demise of the above lady, which took place on Saturday morning, at her residence in Hertford Street, Mayfair. Her Ladyship was born in 1788, and was only daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Aberdeen. The deceased lady was for many years Lady of the Bedchamber to her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda.

We regret to learn that the health of the Earl of Besborough, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, gives cause for serious uneasiness to the family and numerous friends of that most estimable nobleman, whose illness at the present moment cannot be regarded as otherwise than a national calamity.—*Observer.*

Samuel Boutlier, lately tried at Lunenburg N. S. for the murder of Thomas Ewalt, has been found guilty, and is now under sentence of Death.

## SHIPPING JOURNAL.

**PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.**  
—ARRIVED—  
May 17, Schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Sundries.  
19, Schr. Mary Eliza, Amberman, Annapolis, Apples.  
—CLEARED—  
May 15, Brig. Elgin, McCulloch, Derry, Deals, by Steam Mills Co.

Galway April 20th—cleared, Linden, for St. Andrews.  
Corunna, April 13th—The Brothers of St. Andrews, N. B. waterlogged and a derelict, has been picked up at Sea and carried into Muros.

British barque Mary Seaton, Meldrum, master, eight days from Norfolk, bound to Waterford, with a cargo of corn, put into George's, Bermuda, on the 2d of May leaking in her upper works—would have to discharge part of her cargo.

WRECK.—Two wrecks have recently been discovered at Fayal. One of them was bottom up, part of her bow gone—appeared to be North American built, of about 120 tons. The other has been a vessel apparently of 150 tons—her bottom only remained to be seen—some boards still remained in the cavity. No marks were discovered on the wrecks that could afford a clue to their identity.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office St. Andrews, 15th May, 1847.

A	M
Andrews William	Magee John
Austin Richard	Magee Sarah
B	Miller W
Browning John	Miller Robert
Brown Mrs Elizabeth	Miller John
Brown Gregory	Miller Robert A
Buhot Samuel	Macle Thomas
Burns Martha	McClelland Mrs Robt
C	McCubrey John
Chase Samuel	Nixon Samuel
Cannon Mary	O
Cumberland Mrs	Offen Benjamin
D	P
Diffin James	Pettygrove Benjamin
F	Platt Mary Jane
Fellon James	Q
Ferrie John	Quayle Robert
G	R
Grimmer G R	Ross Robert
Gord Elizabeth	Ray Dickson
H	S
Huchings Elizabeth	Robinson George
Hickey Michael	S
Hanson John	Sullivan Daniel
Handy Mrs Mary	Smith Henry 2
J	Sinclair James
Johnson Thomas	T
L	Thompson Cornelius
Lynn Bridget	Y
	Young Jeremiah

### FOR ST. PATRICK'S.

B	Murphy Thomas
Black Henry	McCullum David 2
C	McClement James
Cresey W T	McLaughlin Patrick
Gupill W B 2	McWilliams Sarah
H	S
Hanson Hiram	Stoves Woodward W
M	Smart W H
Maguire Thomas	T
	Turner Mrs David 5

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

GEO. F. CAMPBELL, P. M.

### 18th MAY—1847.

### WM. WHITLOCK,

HAS removed his place of business to the Store opposite "Bradford's Hotel," in Water-Street, where he solicits a continuance of the Town and country custom.

—KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

S. F. Flour, Corn Meal, Navy & Pilot Bread, Crackers, TEA, COFFEE, Brown, Loaf, and Crushed Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Barley, Split Peas, Beans, Cheese SOAP, Candles, Seal, refined Whale, & Porpoise Oil, Hare, Vinegar, Starch, Mustard, Pepper, Spices, PLOUGHS, Hoes, Hay & Manure Forks, AXES, Hatchets, Nails, TOBACCO, Cigars, Water Pipes, and other Wooden Ware, a general assortment of BOOTS, and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fresh Cloves, Herbs Grass, Garden & flower seeds, with a variety of other Articles. Auction & Commission Business attended to as usual.

### NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the ST. ANDREWS STEAM MILLS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Will be held at the Office of said company, on Monday the 7th of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing five Directors and an Agent for the ensuing year, a gregeable to the Act of Incorporation.

By Order, JUSTUS WETMORE, AGENT.

St. Andrews, 16th May, 1847.

### SHIPS' ARTICLES FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

The new Ship "Lady of the Lake" of St. Andrews, Thomas Smith, Master, will leave DUBLIN on or about the 10th July next, for St. Andrews, persons desirous of getting out their friends, will do well to write them to embrace this good opportunity. Any further information will be given on application to

W. WHITLOCK.

### ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Luke Morang, deceased (late of the Parish of Campobello,) are requested to present the same duly attested, within three months from this date; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY MORANG, Administratrix.

Campobello, May 15, 1847.

### PARISH ST. STEPHEN.

### Assessors Notice.

The Assessors of the Parish St. Stephen having received from the Clerk of the County warrants to raise in the said Parish by assessments the sum of £245 7 6 fourths, all persons who are liable to be taxed and are desirous to furnish statements of their Real and Personal Estates and Income, pursuant to the Act of the General Assembly, are Requested to send them in without delay to the assessors.

D. SULLIVAN, Assessors.

JAMES MORCHY, Assessors.

S. H. HITCHINGS, Assessors.

St. Stephens, May 15th, 1847.

### GOLDEN FLEECE.



### NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have received ex California, and other, from Liverpool, and Great Britain and Queen Pome from the Clyde, part of their Spring supply, comprising

6530 SHAWLS, in every variety of the latest styles.

50 pieces TURK Sains and Gro de Naps.

1380 Dress Patterns in every new style and material.

805 pieces Book Mull, Jackonet Cambric, Corded Swiss Mull Victoria Lawn and Tartan MUSLINS.

200 pieces Bonnet Ribbons, newest styles.

7 cases STRAW, LUCER and FANCY BONNETS latest styles.

210 pieces Scotch and Elyston GINGHAMS.

A large and varied assortment of worked Muslin Collars and Handkerchiefs, worked Muslin Edgings and Insertions, French Cambric Caps, Infant's Robes, Lace Veils and Denai Veils.

720 pieces Orleans, Coburgs, and every new style of dress stuffs.

125 pieces CARPETING in fine, superior, 3 ply and Brussels.

Wilton Brussels and Velvet Rugs.

Star carpeting and Domestic rug covering.

Rich embossed and engraved table covers.

25 pieces striped & brocaded Furniture Dimities.

380 pieces Window Muslin, colored Worsted and cotton Table covers.

75 pieces Furniture Prints.

75 pieces cotton and linen Bed tickings.

380 Damask Table Cloth and assorted sizes and

Diapers, Huckabacks Linen sheetings linen Damasks, Furniture Finges, Oria any Floor Cloths, carpet Bindings, Drapery

Rope, Pulpit tassels, &c &c.

1620 pieces Colours and printed Cambrics, 142 pieces Linen and Lawn.

672 doz. cotton hose, white black and colored, 170 pieces Brown Linens, glazed and rough.

200 pieces plain and twisted Regattas, 70 pieces, Durable black lined Thread.

Towels, Damask Napkins, Linen Doilies, Marcellas and corded Robes white Moreens, 350 pieces silk pocket Handkerchiefs, 475 dozen Clark's Good Reels 300 yards, 475 dozen cotton h/4 silk, ruled 1/2 doz. net, Damask and Watered Moreens.

940 pieces Gray and White Cottons, Russell cords Gambroons and stockinets, 56 pieces LION BIBLES.

75 pieces superfine CLOTHS, 186 pieces black and Colored Casimeres, Doekings, Buckskins and fancy Tweeds, 15 cases silk and beaver Hare, 6 cases Gent's and Boy's cloth Caps, children's and fancy ditto.

170 pieces Moleskins and cotton Drills, rich satin Velvet and fancy Vestings red white yellow and blue Fannetts, &c.

17 The subscribers beg to call attention to their stock of Clothing of superior workmanship which they offer at unusually low prices.

—THE STOCK COMPREHENS—

superfine Dress, Frock and sack Coats. Doeking and fancy Tweed shooting ditto. Fishing and summer ditto.

Cloth Jackets, and Racing Jackets. A large and varied assortment of vests. Cloth casimeres Doeking Buckskin and Tweed Trowsers Moleskin and Drill ditto.

Travelling Bags.

Daily expected—A large assortment of Fancy Goods by the Maranham and Britannia from London and the remainder of Manchester and Leeds Goods by the Thomas from Liverpool.

DOHERTY & McTAVISH

Prince William street, SAINT JOHN, Queen street, Fredericton, Happy Corner, SAINT ANDREWS, And near the Bridge, SAINT STEPHEN.

May 19 1847.

### PORK & FLOUR.

On Consignment.

5 BLS. Prime PORK, New York Inspection

9 Do Mess do.

25 Do Sup fine Flour, Fancy Brands.

5 Do Rye Flour, J. W. STREET.

March 17, 1847.

## FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY half way between St. Andrews and SAINT STEPHEN, on the Post Road between those places, called the

### Waweig Tannery,

with the several Buildings, Water Privileges &c. thereon, and containing Four or Five ACRES of Land.

The Tannery and Works are extensive, and contain a Felling and Rolling Machine worked by water power, a Furnace and Boiler for leaching the Bark, and Bark Mill Also a WHARE close to the Mill, at which a small vessel will float at high water.

There is also a comfortable and commodious COTTAGE, with two additional Acres of ground attached, intended as a residence for the owner or conductor of the business. The head water which supplies the stream is a large and deep lake called "Long Lake," which furnishes an unfailing supply of water.

The line of the contemplated Railroad from St. Andrews to Woodstock passes quite near the Property.

Apply to F. A. KINNEAR, Esq. at his office "Sands' Arcade," St. John, or to R. M. Andrews, Esq. St. Andrews.

May 12, 1847.

### Assessors Notice.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the Subscribers have received from the Clerk of the Peace for this County, Warrants of assessment, requiring them forthwith to raise the sum of £250 8s 6d, within the Parish of St. Andrews. All persons liable to assessment, are therefore requested to furnish the Assessors with statements of their property and income, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

S. FRY, Assessors.

G. D. STREET, Assessors.

J. ROGER, Assessors.

St. Andrews, May 12, 1847.

### REMOVAL.

G. F. STICKNEY, has removed to the Shop recently occupied by Mr. D. Bradley, where he is opening a stock of Jewellery &c. Particulars next week. [May 5]

### AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

The Charlotte County Agricultural Society has received their Spring supply of seeds, for the present year, consisting of—Herds grass, Clover and Red Top Seeds, which are of the best quality, northern growth, and are left for sale at Mr. Turner's Store. A supply of Hemp seed is daily expected.

A. T. PAUL, Secretary.

### CARD.

Mrs. COLDWELL, respectfully intimates to her friends and the public generally, that she has removed to that commodious and pleasantly situated Dwelling in King Street—owned by Mrs. Willard, which she has fitted up for the reception of Ladies and GENTLEMEN—and hopes by attention to merit a share of patronage.

### Tea, Candles, &c.

Just Received and for Sale by the Subscriber

14 CHESTS & Boxes Souchong tea,

8 Boxes Candles 10 Keros Nails

4 doz painted Pails 5 Boxes window Glass,

1 Bale grass door Mats 15 Dozen Eggs,

4 Boxes Cigars, Soap, Tobacco, sperm Candles,

Coffee, spices, Sage, Macaroni, arrow root,

Cocoa paste, Cheese, Currants, Vinegar, Indigo,

Spades, Shovels & Manure Forks, Hoes,

Wrapping & writing Paper, Refined whale Oil,

Spirits of Turpentine, Clover & Grass seed,

American Sattinets, Cotton batting,

Brown, loaf, & Crushed Sugar &c. &c.

Also—Ladies kid walking shoes and slippers,

Men's Goat skin boots, Calfskin boots, Booties & pumps, Boys Calfskin boots & Booties, & children's shoes.

May 4.

### Contract for Oil.

THE undersigned Commissioners, will receive TENDERS until Saturday the 12th June next at noon, to be left at the Office of THOMAS WYER Esquire, for the Supplying of

1150 Gallons of pure SEAL OIL, and

300 Gallons PORPOISE OIL.

To be delivered at St. Andrews, on or before the 20th July, next, in Casks not exceeding Fifty Gallons each; the Oil to be free from dregs or sediment and of this year's catch. To be approved of by the Commission. Payment will be made on the completion of the Contract.

THOMAS WYER, Commissioners.

JOHN WILSON, Light House

St. Andrews, 30th April, 1847.

### James Corbett M. D.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons LONDON, AND LICENTIATE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, GLASGOW.

Offers his services in every branch of his profession. Particular attention paid to diseases of the Eye. Office over Mr. R. McGee's Store. Maguadavic, May 4, 1847.

### Coals. Coals. Coals.

Daily expected per Ship Sir Edward Hamilton, from Hull.

150 CHALDRONS BEST HOUSE COALS,

which will be sold low on application to April 26 1846. W. WHITLOCK.

### TO LET.

ENTRY ON FIRST MAY.

THE STORE recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Whitlock, fronting on the Market Square. Rent moderate. Apply to

THOMAS WYER.

### OAT MILL.

The Subscriber intimates to Farmers and others that the Machinery for manufacturing OATMEAL is now in operation at his Grist Mill.

March 24, 1847. C. A. BABCOCK.

### NEW PACKET,

BETWEEN ST. JOHN, ST. ANDREWS, AND ST. STEPHEN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has purchased the well known, fast sailing

SCHOONER SPRAY,

of 54 tons—and will commence running regularly between the above named ports on the 1st of April next, and solicits a share of patronage. Every attention will be paid to freight &c., entrusted to his care. Good accommodation for passengers.

Apply to the master on board or to W. McCulloch Esq.

JOHN BALSON, Master.

March, 24, 1847.

### To Let

That Cottage at present occupied by Mr. Robert Ker—possession on the 1st May. Apply to the subscriber.

TEROME ALLEY.

### Flour. Flour. Flour.

125 BLS. Superfine FLOUR,

a prime article for family use.

Just received and for sale by

Nov. 4, 1846. WM WHITLOCK.

### Packet to St. John.

The Schooner "FAVOURITE" Helm, Master, will commence her regular trips on the 15th instant,



up in another parcel, and started off. Un-  
lucky, however, the fellow made a mistake,  
and delivered the magnificent dress at Mr.  
Thompson's, the tailor's, and the letter and  
pantaloons at the house of the offended lady.  
Her indignation at this new affront may be  
imagined, and when at a later period of the  
day the lover appeared, the door was indig-  
nantly slammed in his face. All explana-  
tions and apologies were of no avail; the  
marriage was broken off, and the lady over-  
threw, to this day, an implacable hatred of the  
sex who wear pantaloons.

#### THE NOBLEMAN AND HIS VALET.

OR, TETOTALISM APPRECIATED.  
The following pleasing incident was re-  
lated by Mr. Bignall, Head Fisherman to  
FISHERY ALBERT, in the course of an address  
which he recently delivered at a Festival  
Meeting at Bingham Notes. A certain No-  
bleman, whose footman had performed his  
duties to the satisfaction of his master, raised  
him from that situation to be his private va-  
let; took him out of livery and advanced his  
salary from thirty to fifty guineas per annum,  
with four suits of plain clothes per year.—  
The first time the noble Lord and his valet  
dined out, he unfortunately partook too much  
of the infuriating draught, so much so that  
he was obliged to be lifted upon the coach  
body by two policemen. My lord was very  
sorry to see it, but resolved next morning to  
give him his discharge forthwith. My lady,  
hearing of the circumstance, entreated his  
lordship for a month's warning, which was  
granted on condition the valet never came  
into his lordship's presence. My lady find-  
ing she had succeeded so far, and the young  
man being a very good servant, asked his  
lordship if he might stay in his service, pro-  
vided he would sign the temperance pledge.  
His lordship consented. The house porter  
was called to accompany the poor valet to the  
secretary of the temperance society, and sub-  
scribed his name and bring a certificate to that  
effect. Accordingly, away they went, and  
after the valet had signed, the secretary gave  
the certificate to the porter, who brought it  
to his lordship. He looked at it and said, "It  
is all right, and after giving him a faithful  
admonition, stated, 'So long as you remain a  
teetotaler, and conduct yourself properly, you  
may continue in my service.'—Wm.  
Lyon.

#### THE FIRST STRIKING CLOCK.

In the time of Alfred the great, the Pers-  
ians imported into Europe a machine, which  
presented the first rudiments of a striking  
clock. It was bought as a present to Char-  
lemagne from Abdallah, king of Persia, by  
two monks of Jerusalem in the year 800.—  
Among other presents, says Eginhart, was a  
horologe of brass wonderfully constructed by  
some mechanical artifice, in which the  
course of the twelve hours an *elephant* was  
represented, with as many little brzen balls  
which at the close of each hour, dropped  
down on a sort of bell underneath and sound-  
ed the end of the hour. There were also  
twelve figures of householders, who in the  
two hours were completed, issued out at  
twelve windows, which till then stood open,  
and returned again, when the windows closed  
again. It is to be remembered that Eginhart  
was an eye witness of what is here described,  
at that he was an abbot, a skilful architect,  
and very learned in the sciences.—Warton's  
dissertation on the introduction of learning  
in England.

#### C. W. WILEY, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

CALIS, MAINE.

MR. WILEY, would respectfully  
inform the inhabitants of Calis,  
St. Stephen, St. Andrews, and  
St. John, in general, that he has taken  
possession of the store occupied by Mr. T. J. Gope,  
and where he has opened an entire new and  
FRESH STOCK OF DRUGS AND  
MEDICINES.

and where he will carry on the business in  
all its branches; having had ten years ex-  
perience in Boston, he feels himself perfectly  
competent so to do.

Grateful for former patronage he would so-  
licit a continuance of the same, which he  
desires by strict personal attention to merit—  
He pledges himself that nothing shall be want-  
ing on his part to render the establishment as  
every way worthy the public confidence.

Physicians' prescriptions punctually and  
carefully attended to, and every article pre-  
pared and put up by him will be warranted genu-  
ine, and of the best quality.

Thomsonian medicines of every kind direct  
from the New-England Depot, Boston,  
kept constantly on hand,—and for sale  
wholesale and retail.

COUNTRY TRADERS.—Having made such  
arrangements that I can supply at very low  
prices, are respectfully invited to call.  
He is at liberty to deliver to—Drs. Holmes,  
Blair, Porter Smith Barke.

#### DAILY STAGE,

DAILY STAGE.

BETWEEN

ST. ANDREWS AND ST. STEPHEN.

The Subscriber respectfully tenders his  
best thanks for the liberal share of public  
patronage he has received on this route, and  
thinks to inform the public that he has com-  
menced running a DAILY STAGE between  
Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen, leaving  
Saint Andrews every morning at 6 o'clock,  
and returning from Saint Stephen at 2 p. m.  
Books kept at Ross's Hotel, St. Andrews,  
and at Thos. Quin's Hotel, St. Stephen.  
No exertion will be spared to make the  
passengers comfortable.

THOS. HARDY,  
Mail Contractor.



#### SHERIFF'S SALES.

The following Sales will take place at the  
COURT HOUSE IN ST. ANDREWS.

Real Estate of Geo. P. McMaster 12th June  
Do. James Grimmer 26th June  
Do. George P. McMaster, 2nd October.

To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday  
the 12th day of JUNE next, between  
the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon,  
and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the  
COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, demand,  
or claim whatsoever of GEORGE P.  
McMASTER, to that certain tract of land  
situate at the bank of the St. Croix river,  
Stephen, on the bank of the St. Croix river,  
known as Lot numbered 121 in the Penob-  
scot Grant, the same having been seized and  
levied on, to satisfy an execution issued out  
of the Supreme Court, at the suit of David  
Polleys, and endorsed to levy £64 8 4, be-  
sides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,  
St. Andrews, 31 Decr. 1846.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Satur-  
day, the 26th day of JUNE next,  
between the hours of 10 o'clock in the  
forenoon and 5 o'clock in the after-  
noon, at the COURT HOUSE, in St.  
Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and  
demand of JAMES GRIMMER, of, in and  
to that certain Tract or Lot of Land, sit-  
uated in the Parish of St. Stephen, contain-  
ing 60 acres, more or less, formerly owned by  
Duncan Campbell, bounded by land owned  
by one John McDiarmid, and by the road  
leading to the Pomeroy Ridge.

And also, That other Lot of Land, sit-  
uated in the Parish of St. David, being lot No.  
4, in block L, in Fanning's division of the  
Cape Ann Grant, containing 100 acres, more  
or less.

The same having been seized and taken  
to satisfy an execution issued out of the Su-  
preme Court, at the suit of Thomas B. Al-  
mont, endorsed to levy £35 0 2, besides Sher-  
iff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office,  
December 16, 1846.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATUR-  
DAY the 2nd day of October next, be-  
tween the hours of 10 o'clock in the  
forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon,  
at the Court House in Saint Andrews.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, demand,  
or claim whatsoever of GEORGE P.  
McMASTER, to that certain tract of land  
situate at the bank of the St. Croix river,  
Stephen, on the bank of the St. Croix river,  
known as Lot numbered 121 in the Penob-  
scot Grant, the same having been seized and  
levied on, to satisfy two executions, issued  
out of the Supreme Court, the first at the  
suit of William Ker, Thomas Turner,  
and John McKean Trustees, endorsed to  
levy £47 15 6, and the second at the  
suit of Wm. Douglas endorsed to levy £39 18 7  
with interest on £32 16 2, from the 29th  
July last, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, S. Andrews,  
20th April, 1847.

#### MR. HOUGHTON, TAILOR, &c.

BEGS to intimate to his friend and the pub-  
lic in general, that having upon his return  
from England, recommenced business in War-  
wick, opposite the store of Messrs. Al-  
mont & Wm. Jones, he now solicits their patron-  
age. Mr. H. would also beg leave to assure  
all who may do him the honor to favour him  
with their commands, that nothing shall be  
wanting on his part to merit their favours;  
and having during his stay in Liverpool had  
many opportunities of visiting several of the  
first establishments in his line, he flatters him-  
self that he will give general satisfaction.

St. Andrews March 3, 1847.

#### Brandy, Geneva, &c.

1st Dec. 1846.

Ex Coronet from Liverpool, via St. John,  
the subscriber has received:

2 PIPES, 5 blds COGNAC BRANDY

—Martell and other approved brands

6 blds. very fine Pale Hollands,

2 blbs. best French Vinegar,

JAMES W. SPREET.

#### Tea, Sugar, Raisins, &c.

BLS. Bright SUGAR,

Quarter and Half Boxes fresh RAISINS,

Boxes CANDLES, Boxes SOAP,

Chests Pouchong & Congo TEA, 25lb. ea

Pale SEAL OIL.

Just received and for sale by

W. WHITLOCK,

St. Andrews, Dec. 9, 1846.

#### ALL MAY BE CURED

BY



#### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS.

Extract of Letter from John Martin, Esq., "Chro-  
nicle" Office, Toledo, West Indies—

February 4th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that the inhabitants  
of this island especially those who cannot afford  
to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious of  
having your Ointment within their reach,  
from the benefit it has done them. I have  
derived from their use, as they have been  
told here, in several cases, to cure Sores and  
Ulcers of the most malignant and desperate kind.  
One gentleman, the late Legation, who I believe  
about fifty running ulcers about his legs, arms, and  
body, who had tried all other Medicines before the  
arrival of yours, but all of which did him no good,  
but your Ointment in about six weeks, and he is  
now, by their means alone, quite restored to health  
and vigor.

(Signed) JOHN MARTIN.

#### PILES, FISTULAS, AND HEAVINGS-DOWN.

A Remarkable Cure by the use of Pills and Oint-  
ment.—A half-pay Lieutenant, lately residing at  
Hobbs, Jersey, whose name by request is com-  
municated, has for three years suffered from piles and fis-  
tula, besides a general heaving down, of the most  
distressing nature. He had to undergo an  
operation, but to no purpose, and at last gave him-  
self up to despair. Yet, notwithstanding this com-  
plication of complaints, together with a debilitated  
constitution, he was completely cured of all his  
infirmities and restored to the full enjoyment of  
health by these justly renowned medicines.

Every other means had failed.

#### EXTRAORDINARY CURE IN THE WEST

INDIES, OF TETTER AND OTHER

DIRTY SKIN DISEASES.

June 3rd, 1845.

Mr. LEWIS FREEDON, of Georgetown, in the  
Western Indies, writes under the above date—that Hol-  
loway's Pills and Ointment, have cured him of a  
disease which he had suffered from for many years,  
and which he describes as follows:—He had been  
for many years afflicted with Tetters, and other  
skin diseases, which he describes as follows:—He  
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