

FOR ALL!!

POINTMENT!

Cure of a Case

OPOLITAN KING'S

CHARING-CROSS

LONDON.

On the 8th day of March

Lord Mayor at the

House.

P. AFFIDAVIT.

Messages of No. 2,

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in a House, of the city

of St. Andrews, 1842.

W. BROOKS,

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# The Standard.

## OF FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance)

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1845.

[15s. at the end of the year

### The Orphan Girl.

A TALE OF WITCHCRAFT.

In a certain New England Village there were two orphans, who on the death of their parents depended on the bounty of a single distant relative. The eldest, a girl, was several years older than her brother, a poor sickly boy, who relied solely on his sister for those necessary attentions that seemed often to preserve his life. They had eaten for many years the bitter bread of dependence, when the persecuting spirit, in the form of this crafty delusion awoke, in the land. This young girl, now about eighteen, was distinguished by remarkable maturity of character, and also by a perfection of form and feature, as rare as it was beautiful. It is well known that the victims of this delusion were selected among those who were distinguished by rare gifts of mind or person, and even the most eminent for piety and excellence of character, were most likely to become accused of intercourse with the Author of Evil.

Tradition said our grandfather, represented Miriam Power as queenly in her person, of the most winning sweetness in countenance and manner, although mingled with sadness and reserve. This sadness was attributed to the early loss of her parents and to the anxiety and care which had fallen upon her at that early age in the protection of her unfortunate brother. He was afflicted with a fearful malady, epilepsy. It is now well known that, although a physical disease, it will yield to mild remedies and moral treatment. She had, in this way, or by the natural ascendancy which a strong mind exercises over a weak one, attained a perfect control of her idiot brother. She had become so accustomed to the care of him, that, although she could not force and prevent the progress of the malady, yet as soon as consciousness began to return, by fixing her eye mildly on him, and taking him in her arms, she could immediately soothe him to quiet and sleep.

As usual in such cases, every one was ready with advice, and there were persons to prescribe, but Miriam had learnt from experience that her own treatment was the best, and refused all herbs, nostrums, and charms.

Among the most earnest was an old Indian squaw, who had been the mistress of the village, who entreated Miriam to make use of a wood-chuck baked alive, and then reduced to powder, taken in small doses every day. The cruel prescription was rejected with horror, and the poor girl went on in her own way.

Soon after the accusation for witchcraft began, either incited by those who envied the beauty and talent of Miriam, or urged by anger at the rejection of her advice, this old Indian accused the poor girl of first throwing her brother into fire, and then bringing him out of them by the assistance of the Devil.

It is well known how readily people, and even the magistrates lend an ear to such accusations. All who would not acknowledge a compact with the Evil One felt that they were lost as soon as they were accused.

Poor Miriam knew instantly that her fate was sealed, when one morning in August, the officer entered her little room where she was sitting by her brother, and said he had come to take her to prison. She turned pale as death, but with that piety which was habitual to her, she entreated for permission to retire, to commend herself and her brother to Heaven. When she returned, she was calm, and asked with much firmness, who were her accusers, and demanded to be confronted with them. When they tore her from her weeping brother, her fortune forsook her, and she entreated with tears, that he might be permitted to go with her to prison. Her prayer was not granted, and the poor idiot knew not the calamity he was suffering.

In cases like these, the cruelty of their proceedings was only exceeded by their rapidity. The next day, Miriam was taken from prison and carried to Salem for examinations took place in the church, and were conducted with the mockery of a religious solemnity. The meeting was opened with prayer by the clergyman, the accused was then brought in and placed between two men, who each held an outstretched arm, so that he could touch nothing in her vicinity. No relative or friend was permitted to perform this office, not even husbands when their own wives were accused.

Miriam, on this awful occasion, had not wholly neglected her dress, but her beautiful long hair hung loosely about her neck and shoulders. She was deadly pale, cold drops of agony stood upon her forehead; but there was a light in her dark eye that said what- ever might be her fate, she would be true to her principles, and that neither the longing for life in one so young, nor the fear of a cruel death would wring from her one false word.

The Indian was now placed before her. She was old, bent, withered, and there was a malignant expression in her snake-like eye, which contrasted with the calm innocence of

Miriam's like that of a fiend of darkness, opposed to an angel of light. She testified that she had frequently seen the accused throw her brother into fire, and then with a look of triumph, instantly restore him to tranquility. She gave clear and circumstantial evidence of many instances she had witnessed, and called upon others to confirm her testimony.

Miriam felt that there was scarcely a ray of hope, but she lifted her heart to God, the protector of the orphan, and entreated to be heard in her own defence. She gave a clear and lucid relation of her brother's illness, which had afflicted him from his birth. She told them that her mother had bequeathed him to her care, on her death-bed, and she gave a touching account of all her long and anxious days and nights, the various remedies she had used, from time to time the soothing moral influence, by which she could alone mitigate his sufferings.

Her youth, her beauty, her humility, the tone of her voice, moved the crowd to pity. Mercy seemed hovering over the hearts of her judges; when it was suggested by one of them to bring the boy and place him before her power. Her safety now depended on an accident.

When they went for the boy, they found he had been weeping ever since his sister had been taken away, but when informed that he was about to be taken to his sister, he expressed the utmost eagerness to proceed. Miriam heard him coming and trembled so excessively, that one of the men had to support her with his arm from falling to the ground.

The poor boy expected to see his sister as he had always seen her, calm, firm, and smiling gently on him. When he was brought into the crowded meeting house, and saw the stern and solemn appearance of the magistrates, his beloved guardian pale as death, a prisoner between two savage men, he was seized with the most intense terror, uttered a piercing shriek and fell down in strong convulsions at her feet.

Although her life depended on it, Miriam could resist no longer. She struggled violently, drew her arms with a powerful effort from the men who held her, and threw herself by the side of her agonized brother. She raised him in her arms, wiped the froth from his mouth, and pressed him closely to her bosom. He opened his eyes, saw the mild, the beloved, the well known countenance fixed tenderly upon him, instantly became calm, nestled like an infant on her breast, and soon fell asleep.

The iron-hearted judges, unmoved by a scene that brought tears to many eyes, cried out, "We need no further proof that the agency of the Evil One is among us. The most winning forms are often chosen for its agents. Unless she will acknowledge his aid, take her away, and give her over to his power."

Miriam fell upon her knees, and in the presence of the crowd adjured all aid, compact, or intercourse with any spirit of evil. She acknowledged but One, the Father of all spirits, and to him she committed the cause of the orphan and the innocent. Her brother clung to her, and she refused again to be separated from him. They were left together in the prison. The poor boy, whose life she had so often saved, was unconscious that he had now been the means of condemning his guardian to death.

Are you interested even in my heroine to wish to know her fate? She had prepared herself, by faith and prayer, for the cruel death which she knew awaited her. But there were in the crowd, at her trial, hearts made of softer materials than those of her inexorable judges. When they found that no entreaties could prevail on her to save her life by telling a falsehood, they determined, by some means or other, to work out her deliverance.

One morning her prison was found empty, no inquiries were instituted, and no pursuit was made. It was afterward found that she had fled to Boston, where, with her own industry she supported herself and her unfortunate brother.

I have often wished that I could have known her future destiny in life. Her remarkable beauty and heroic conduct could not have remained unknown. An American Scott would find many a Jeanie Deans among the daughters of the Pilgrims.

Quebec.—The difficulties arising from the desertion of seamen from ships at Quebec still continue. The Mercury of the 9th inst. states that a deputation from the Shipmasters in Port consisting of Muirhead and Sagers, has proceeded to Montreal to lay before His Excellency a memorial praying for certain measures to stay the present growing evil of desertion among merchant seamen. The substance of the memorial is to solicit the appointment of a magistrate whose sole duty shall be the summary trial of mariners cases, whose office shall be in the lower town, and in whose court no fees shall be exacted; to render it incumbent to import two-thirds of the Crews for ships built there, and to place Colonial built shipping on the

same footing, with regard to register tickets, as those English built.

The memorial also prays His Excellency to recommend the remission in England of the fine incurred by ships now proceeding home with seamen not having tickets, in consequence of the inability of masters to man their vessels otherwise than by shipping these men.

MEXICAN PRIVATEERS AND LETTERS OF MARQUE.

We copy the following article from the Union, and agree with the Courier and Enquirer that it is full of significance.

"Let the Mexicans, and those who are pleased to abuse the Mexican flag to pirate upon our commerce, be undeceived. We know the energy of the man who now presides over our government; and we are perfectly assured, that if Mexico should be persuaded by her own passions, or tempted by the intrigues of others, to plunge the two countries into war, our government will support the people, and the people will support the government in adopting the most energetic legitimate measures in upholding the honour of our flag, and in protecting the interests of our commerce. We have no hesitation in saying, that instructions would at once be issued to the commanders of our squadrons if they have not already been issued, to treat as pirates every foreign vessel that is placed to sail with foreign crews under these fictitious letters of marque. A few crews hung up, according to the laws of nations, at the yard-arm of their vessels, would soon abate the nuisance, and confine the exertions of Mexico to her own limited miserable marine."

We are very glad to see sentiments of this kind broached in such a quarter, and we trust they will be only considered by nations at large, and that they will ultimately lead to a more humane system of warfare, should war unhappily again become the scourge of the human race.

The question here involved is; should nations going to war with each other call to their assistance the subjects of other countries with whom they are not at war?—or, in other words—must nations fight their own battles with their own subjects, without the assistance of myrmidon forces? This is the real question, and it is certainly one of great moment. The practice of fighting under other flags, however, has been in vogue from the earliest ages—from the time, indeed, of Achilles at Troy, down to that of General Evans and his English mercenaries at Hermandad and other places in the North of Spain. The Spanish colonies of North and South America were emancipated, as it is termed by the assistance of foreigners during the present century. Don Miguel, in Portugal, was overthrown by the same means under Commodore Napier. George the Third attempted to reduce his rebellious subjects in America by the employment of Hessians; and Lafayette, Kosciuszko and Pulaski served under the banners of Washington, and fought against a nation with whom their own was at peace. Nevertheless we have always thought that the practice was morally and politically wrong, and we should be glad to see it abrogated by the common consent of nations.

But the system is a complex and extensive one, and if once assailed, the reform must be carried into many ramifications. If Mexico, having no navy, should be prohibited from issuing letters of marque to foreigners, to cruise against American commerce, the United States could not, in case of a war with any maritime power, avail themselves of that species of annoyance to their enemy. It no man be allowed to fight under any flag but his own, the question of seamen serving in foreign ships of war, again comes up for discussion. The numerous British, Swedish, Danish, and Dutch sailors serving in the cruisers of the United States, must be discharged, or remain with the sentence of death past against them in the event of capture. So to with the navy of every other nation. Mexico has no navy, and therefore cannot, in fair conflict, take American ships; but should the crew of an American ship of war fall into the hands of the Mexicans, by a wreck or other accident, retaliation would undoubtedly ensue on all the foreigners found among them.

Should a war unhappily again occur between Great Britain and the United States—which God in his infinite mercy forbid—any foreigners that may join in an expedition against Canada, for instance, would, in the event of capture inevitably meet the gallows. Nor would the fact of naturalization be a general remedy—for if a protection in one case it must be in another. If the United States can be by the issue of a certificate of naturalization make American citizens of every foreigner who presents himself for that purpose, Mexico can do the same; and we should, under such a regulation, speedily hear of all the foreign sailors at Vera Cruz deserting their ships and going on shore to be naturalized. In this way the letters of marque would soon be manned by such white-washed Mexicans. It is true that the

laws of the United States require a probation of five years before a foreigner can become a citizen, but the period is arbitrary; and if the United States chose to fix the term at five years, Mexico may if she chooses fix hers at five minutes.

We make these remarks not in disparagement of the principle avowed by the Union, for abstractedly we are in favour of it; we only wish to show how extensive and complex the question is, and what a wide field it embraces and how many difficult points it will come into conflict with. The moral to be drawn therefrom, shows how much better it is to remain in peace than go to war, and thereby leave such troublesome and perplexing questions in their present obscurity. May Providence in its infinite mercy ordain it to be so.—New York Tribune.

MARRIAGE OF MISS M'TAVISH & THE HON. EDWARD HOWARD.

This marriage took place on Thursday morning, at the church of St. Paul's Knightsbridge, between the lovely Miss Mary Wellesley M'Tavish, daughter of Mr. John M'Tavish, of Montreal, and niece of the Marchioness of Wellesley, Duchess of Leeds, and Lady Stafford; and the Hon. Henry George Howard, youngest son of the Earl of Carlisle, and brother of Lord Morpeth. The bridegroom is first attaché of the British Embassy at Paris.

The Duke of Wellington, who was to give away the bride, arrived at the church at a quarter before eleven, and was received by the incumbent. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley.

The following were the bridesmaids:—The Lady Mary Howard, the Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, the Hon. Miss Agar Ellis, the Hon. Miss Stafford Jerningham, Miss Lascelles, and Miss Isabella Montgomerie.

The bride wore a white satin dress, flounced with point d'Angleterre lace, and trimmed with bouquets of orange and myrtle blossoms. The head-dress was composed of a rich veil of point de Bruxelles, with a guirlande de mariee, consisting of orange blossoms interwoven with the hair, the veil being fastened by corresponding sprigs of the same flower.

The Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Leeds, Lady Stafford and Viscount Morpeth were the attesting witnesses.

Among the company present as personal friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom, were the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, the Duchess of Leeds, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westmeath, Viscount Morpeth, Lady Mary Howard, Lord and Lady Hetherton, Lord and Lady Leveson, Lord John Manners, Lady Dover, Hon. E. F. Leveson, Hon. Charles Howard, &c.

This was the first marriage ceremony which has taken place in Saint Paul's Church.

After leaving the church, the ceremony of marriage was privately performed, according to the Roman Catholic rite, at the residence of the Marchioness of Wellesley, Rutland gate, Knightsbridge. The Rev. Mr. Woolfrey, private chaplain to the Duchess of Leeds officiated, and only the immediate relatives of the parties were present.

The Duchess of Sutherland gave a splendid dejeuner on the occasion at Stafford House, the guests at which, included the Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Leeds, the Marchioness of Wellesley, the Marchioness of Westmeath, the Countess of Newburgh, Viscount Morpeth, Lord and Lady Stafford, and the Hon. Miss Jerningham, Lord and Lady Hetherton, Lord and Lady Leveson, Lady Brougham, Lord John Manners, Lady Dover, and the Hon. Misses Lucia and Caroline Agar Ellis, Lady Mary Howard, Lady Gertrude and Miss Sloane Stanley, the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Welesley, the Hon. Mr. and Lady Fanny Howard, Hon. Richard Cavendish, Hon. E. and Lady Margaret Littleton, Hon. E. T. Leveson, Mr. and Lady Georgiana Fularton, Hon. Charles Howard, Mr. Alfred Montgomery, the Misses Montgomerie, Mr. Henry Greville, Mr. Cumming, Mr. Lock, Mr. Mac Tavish, and Mr. Carol Mac Tavish.

The family circle included the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorn, and the Ladies Caroline and Constance Leveson Gower.

During the dejeuner, the Duke of Wellington proposed "Health and happiness to the newly wedded pair."

Viscount Morpeth returned thanks on behalf of his brother, the bride-groom.

At three o'clock the bride and bridegroom left Stafford House for the Duke of Devonshire's villa at Chiswick, where they will pass the first few days of the honeymoon.—Court Journal.

The number of desertions, this season, yesterday amounted to 700.

Agriculture.—Neilson's Quebec Gazette of the 10th instant, says that the progress of vegetation has been extraordinary.—"A fortnight ago, the earliest wild fruit trees were

only in blossom, and the buds of the forest trees merely expanding. Even the latest sorts are now in full leaf, the season of wild flowers, excepting one or two sorts, is over, and the fruit formed apparently in abundance. In the orchards the apples are of the size of peas, and berries abundant.

In the gardens and fields the progress has been equally astonishing. Early sown pease are in blossom. Potatoes are ready for earthing up, and the grain crops and meadows thriving. Nothing seems to have suffered by the frosts at the close of May. Even Indian corn is hardly affected.

So far the prospects in this part of the country are good. Greater confidence of the decline of the wheat fly has prevailed, and more has been sown than for many years past."

Four.—It is stated in the Boston Courier of Monday last that speculators have appeared in the market already, stimulated by the news of a short crop in England and in some of the Western States. In the Philadelphia Market, during the week ending the 21st instant, there was but little animation in flour, and the sales were moderate, at \$4.25, to \$4.31, for common and fair mixed brands, and \$4.37 to \$4.50 for selected and fresh ground. Rye Flour sold, with sales at \$3. Corn Meal, \$2.15 to \$2.18.

UNITED STATES.—Appointments by the President.—Louis McLane, of Maryland, Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, vice Edward Everett, recalled.

John J. Pesvey, of Maine, as Consul of the United States for the Port of Pictou, in Nova Scotia, in the place of James Primrose, recalled.

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One way of settling a dispute.—Two neighbors—Jones and Chandler—got into a dispute about the boundary between their farms.—One said it should of right run here, while the other insisted that it ought to run there; and months of discussion, so far from making them thing alike, left them no alternative but a law suit or a reference. They were wise enough to resolve on the latter, and selected for their umpire a good justice of the peace living at some distance from them.

Still the matter remained for a long time unsettled. Busy each with his own affairs, they could not find a time for attending to it that would be convenient for them both; yet the approach of harvest, when the avails of the land were to be secured by one or the other, made them perceive the necessity of a final decision without delay.

"Come," said Chandler, now grown a little impatient, "come, neighbor Jones, we must have this matter settled."

"I know," replied Jones, "it has been put off too long; but I can't attend to it just now."

"But you must," retorted Chandler with warmth. "It will never do to let it lie along so; and I am resolved on pushing it to a conclusion."

"Well then," calmly replied Jones, "if you must, friend Chandler, you must; but I can't go with you now to the Squire's, it is so far, and I have so much work on hand."

"Pray, then, what shall be done?"

"Why, said Jones, "I don't see but you can do your own side of the question, and I believe you are pretty well acquainted by this time with mine. Why can't you just go and state both sides to the Squire, and I'll abide by his decision."

"Agreed," said Chandler, and away he went to the Squire, and pleaded both sides so fairly, that he soon came saying, "Well, neighbor Jones, you've got the case; and I believe after all, the Squire has decided about right."—Boston Record.

Good Advice to Girls.—Girls, beware of transient young men—neither suffer the addresses of a stranger; recollect one good steady farmer boy, of industrious mechanic, is worth more than all the floating trash in the world; the attentions of a human dandy jock, with a gold chain about his neck, walking stick in his paw, some honest tailor coat on his back, and a brainless, though a fancy skull, can never make up the loss of a kind father's home, a good mother's counsel, and society of brothers and sisters; their affection lasts, while that of such a young man is lost at the wave of a hen's yowl. "The Trick."

Infant Torture.—Four in knowledge generally. Plato observed that the minds of children were like bottles with very narrow mouths; if you attempted to fill them too rapidly, much knowledge was wasted, and little retained; whereas with a small stream they were easily filled. Those who would make young children prodigies, act as wisely as if they would pour a pail of water into a post measure. Educational Magazine.





**SHERIFF'S SALES.**  
Real Estate of Daniel Graham. 2nd August.  
Do St. George Line Company Aug 16  
Do E. Dewell, 6th Sept.  
Do J. Cunningham, 20th do  
Do James Alanshaw, 27th Dec.  
Do Henry Seelye, 27th do.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 2nd day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 5 o'clock p.m., at the Court House, in Saint Andrews.

All the right, title, interest, claim, profit and demand of Daniel Graham, to the Parish of St. Patrick, founded on the N. E. corner by land owned by John Connick, on the S.W. by land owned by Robert Graham, and on the front by the road leading to the Mill Dam, containing 100 acres.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1845.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday, the 16th day of August, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. of the same day, at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.

All the right, title, interest, claim, profit and demand of Daniel Graham, to the Parish of St. Patrick, founded on the N. E. corner by land owned by John Connick, on the S.W. by land owned by Robert Graham, and on the front by the road leading to the Mill Dam, containing 100 acres.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Feb. 1, 1845.

To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 6th day of September next, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. of the same day, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

All the right, title, interest, claim, profit and demand of Daniel Graham, to the Parish of St. Patrick, founded on the N. E. corner by land owned by John Connick, on the S.W. by land owned by Robert Graham, and on the front by the road leading to the Mill Dam, containing 100 acres.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, Feb. 27th 1845.

To be sold by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 20th day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

All the right, title, interest, claim, profit and demand of Daniel Graham, to the Parish of St. Patrick, founded on the N. E. corner by land owned by John Connick, on the S.W. by land owned by Robert Graham, and on the front by the road leading to the Mill Dam, containing 100 acres.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, St. Andrews, March 5, 1845.

To be sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 27th day of DECEMBER next, between 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, claim, profit and demand of Daniel Graham, to the Parish of St. Patrick, founded on the N. E. corner by land owned by John Connick, on the S.W. by land owned by Robert Graham, and on the front by the road leading to the Mill Dam, containing 100 acres.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, 16th June, 1845.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 27th day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in St. Andrews.

All the right, title, interest, claim, profit and demand of Daniel Graham, to the Parish of St. Patrick, founded on the N. E. corner by land owned by John Connick, on the S.W. by land owned by Robert Graham, and on the front by the road leading to the Mill Dam, containing 100 acres.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte, 21st June 1845.

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Saturday 29th day of March, A. D. 1845.

By His Honour the Master of the Rolls. O N Reading the Petition of Edward Hughes of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, Lancashire setting forth a statement of his affairs under oath as therein particularly detailed and declaring that he is in insolvent circumstances and praying that an Order may be made for calling a meeting of his Creditors pursuant to the Act of the General Assembly intituled "An Act to afford relief to persons unfortunate in business in certain cases." It is hereby ordered that the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, do call a Public Meeting of the Creditors of the Petitioner to be holden at the office of the said Clerk of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of enabling the Petitioner to offer a composition to be made terms with his Creditors and render an exposition of his affairs.

N. PARKER, M. R. Clerk of the Peace for the County of Charlotte.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S NOTICES Tuesday the first day of April, A. D. 1845.

By His Honour the Master of the Rolls. O N Reading the Petition and affidavits of William Carson of Saint Patrick, in the County of Charlotte, Farmer, relating to an order heretofore made on the Petitioner of the said William Carson, of the Parish and County aforesaid setting forth a statement of his affairs as therein particularly detailed, and declaring that he is insolvent and unable to meet his engagements with his Creditors, and praying that an order may be granted according to the Act of the General Assembly, intituled "An Act to afford relief to persons unfortunate in business in certain cases." It is hereby ordered that the Clerk of the Peace of the County of Charlotte, do call a Public Meeting of the Creditors of the said Petitioner to be holden at the office of the said Clerk of the Peace, in the Town of Saint Andrews, on Tuesday the twentieth day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of enabling the said Petitioner to offer a composition to be made terms with his Creditors and render an exposition of his affairs.

N. PARKER, M. R. Clerk of the Peace for Charlotte, Dated 12th April, 1845.

Brandy, Hollands Gin, Paints, Oil, &c.

Now landing—"Brunswick" from Liverpool—

10 Hhds. of best Cognac Brandy, 4 Mar 4 Qr. Casks, (Jell, Oursels, &c. Brandy.

5 Hhds. of best Cognac Brandy, 4 Mar 4 Qr. Casks, (Jell, Oursels, &c. Brandy.

4 Hhds. of best Cognac Brandy, 4 Mar 4 Qr. Casks, (Jell, Oursels, &c. Brandy.

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THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED BY



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough dated 21st February 1845.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir, Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness 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, not even the waters of Calisthal and Marienbad. I wish to have another Box and a Pot of the Ointment, in case any of my Family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient Servant, (Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF DROPSY OF THE FIVE YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chemist, Stockton, Durham, 17th April, 1845.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir, I think it my duty to inform you that Mrs. Clough, wife of Mr. John Clough, a respectable Farmer of Aikham, within four miles of this place, has been suffering from Dropsy for five years, and the best medical advice without receiving any relief.

Having used your Pills and Ointment, she used them with such surprising benefit that, in fact, she has now given them up, being so well and quite able to attend to her household duties as formerly, which she never expected to do again.

I had almost forgotten to state that she was given up by the Faculty as incurable. When she used to get up in the morning it was impossible to discover a feature in her face, being in such a fearful state. This cure is entirely by the use of your medicines.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) THOMAS TAYLOR.

A CURE OF INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS.

Copy of a letter from G. R. Hughes Esq., Author of the "Book of the Castle," &c. &c. The Bryn, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, March 2nd 1845.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir, I consider it my duty to inform you that your Pills, a few Boxes of which I purchased at Mr. Moore's, Druggist of Newtown, have cured me of constant indigestion and constipation of the bowels, which application to literary pursuits had long entailed upon me. I should strongly recommend your Pills, and studiously discontinue any other medicine, as you have a valuable Pill. You have my permission to publish this note, if you wish to do so.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) G. R. HUGHES.

A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resident Wesleyan Minister at Beaumaris, Island of Anglesey, North Wales January 14th 1845.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir, The Pills which I requested you to send me were for some time of the name of Hugh Williams, a few Boxes of which I purchased at Mr. Moore's, Druggist of Newtown, have cured me of constant indigestion and constipation of the bowels, which application to literary pursuits had long entailed upon me. I should strongly recommend your Pills, and studiously discontinue any other medicine, as you have a valuable Pill. You have my permission to publish this note, if you wish to do so.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS.

THE FARM formerly occupied by James Wilson, situate in Saint David, about a mile from Salt Water at Oak Bay.—The farm is divided into four parts of about one hundred and ten acres each—a portion of which is under cultivation and good stone and cedar fence, with a house and barn thereon—plan of division to be seen at Mr. I. Garelon's Saint David, and at the office of C. R. Hatheway Esq. If not sold previously to the first day of May next, will then be sold by Public Auction.—Terms liberal.

Saint Andrews, Feb. 25, 1845.

H. HATCH.

A CURE FOR ALL!!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Extraordinary Cure of a Case.

ASSIGNED BY GUY'S THE METROPOLITAN KING'S COLLEGE AND CHIRURGICAL HOSPITALS, LONDON.

This fact was sworn to this 8th day of March 1842, before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House.

SUMMARY OF AFFAIRS.

Wm. BROOKE, Messenger of No. 2, Union Street, Southwark, London, maker of hats and caps, that he, (this deponent) was affected with FIFTEEN RUNNING ULCERS on his left arm, and ulcerated sore and wounds on both legs, for which deponent was confined in an out-door patient at the Metropolitan Hospital, in April 1841; where he continued for nearly four weeks.

Unable to receive a cure there, the deponent sought relief at the three following hospitals:—King's College Hospital in May for five weeks; at Guy's Hospital in July for six weeks; and at Charing Cross Hospital, at the end of August for some weeks more; which deponent left, being in a far worse condition than when he had quitted Guy's where Sir BRANSBY COOPER, and other medical officers of the establishment had told him that the only chance of saving his life was to lose his arm. The deponent thereupon called upon Dr. Bright, chief physician at Guy's, who, on viewing deponent's condition, kindly and liberally said, "I am sorry that I am unable to do for you, but here is half a sovereign; go to Mr. HOLLOWAY, and try what effect the Pills and Ointment will have, and I will frequently witness the wonderful effects they have in desperate cases. You can let me see you again." This unexpected advice was followed by the deponent, and a perfect cure effected in three weeks, by the use alone of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT, after our Hospital had left me!! When Dr. Bright was shown by the deponent, the result of his advice and charity, he said, "I am both astonished and delighted for I thought that if ever I saw you alive again, it would be without your arm. I can only compare this cure to the charm."

Shown at the Mansion House, of the City of London, the 8th day of March, 1842.

Wm. BROOKE.

Before me JOHN FINE, Mayor.

IN ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Red Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Itch Brains, Scald Nipples, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Tumours, Swellings, Boils, Rheumatism and Gout, Rheumatism of the Feet, the Pills in all the above cases, singly or mixed with the Ointment, are the best remedy.

These will be effected with a much greater certainty and in half the time than it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Gout, Dropsy, and Cancers.

Boils, Scabs, Chills, a Chaps of Hands, and Lips, and Blisters, and a Pimple, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

THE PILLS are not only the best remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous debility, which is in all cases of general debility, or where there is a want of purity in the blood and fluids, they will insure HEALTH TO ALL!!

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

St. Stephens Bank.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock has been declared payable on the 31st instant.

St. Stephens, March 7, 1845.—D. EPTON, Cashier.

TO LET.

Block No. 8, belonging to the Church Corporation, containing 8 Lots in Baskley's Division in the Town of St. Andrews.

Apply to J. W. STREET, Clerk, March 19, 1845.

THE STANDARD.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY A. W. Smith.

At his Office in Saint Andrews, N. B. Terms:—12s 6d per annum, if paid in advance. 15s, if not paid until the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until arrears are paid. A DYE KITE IS SENT FREE. Inserted according to written orders, no continued till ordered to be written directions. First insertion of 12 lines, and under, 2s. Each repetition of Do, 1s. First insertion of all over 12 lines 2d per line. Each repetition over 12 lines 1d per line. Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

Legal notices by individuals who have no account with the Office to be paid for in advance. Blanks, Handbills, &c. struck off at the shortest notice. To be paid for on delivery.

AGENTS.

Price 12s 6d

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## A TALE OF WITCHCRAFT.

The Indian was now placed before her. — She was old, bent, withered, and there was a malignant expression in her snake-like eye, which contrasted with the calm innocence of

town, and in whose court no fees shall be exacted; to render it incumbent to import two-thirds of the Crews for ships built there, and to place Colonial built shipping on the

dererting their ships and going on shore to be naturalized. In this way the letters of marque would soon be manned by such white-washed Mexicans. It is true that the

**Agriculture**—Nelson's Quebec Gazette of the 16th instant, says that the progress of vegetation has been extraordinary.—"A fortnight ago, the earliest wild fruit trees were

young children, prodigies, act as wisely as they would pour a pail of water into a measure. *Educational Magazine.*

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# SUMMARY OF NEWS.

## BERMUDA, June 17. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's ship Medway arrived yesterday from the Bay of Mexico, and were kindly favored with the following important information which we lay before the public:—

It was reported at Vera Cruz, on the 1st June, when the Medway sailed, that the Mexican Government had condemned General Santa Anna to banishment for life, and his four Ministers to expatriation for four years—granting to him one-half of the official salaries due to the respective army ranks, on condition of their remaining resident in such places as the Mexican Government may designate. Santa Anna and his family were to go to Havana, on their way to Venezuela.

The question of the Independence of Texas appears to have been decided by the Mexican Government. The British Consul General for Texas (Capt. Charles Elliot) having received his despatches on the 22d of May, he sailed immediately for Galveston in a French vessel of war; H. M. ship Eurydice proceeding at the same time with despatches to the Mississippi.

Mexico, it is said, is to receive \$20,000,000 for this concession to Texas; whose territorial limits are to be guaranteed by England and France. And in case Texas should at any future time wish for annexation she must annex herself to Mexico exclusively.

A large loan has been extracted for by the Mexican Government.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—The Frederickton Herald Quarters says:—"We regret to have to record a very unusual number of fatal accidents, which have happened in this County within the last few days, and we trust they will warn those engaged in pursuits connected with lumbering, to take every precaution to lesson as much as possible, the dangers to which their employment necessarily subjects them."

One day last week Mr. Mathew Little, of the Little Settlement, on the Maryland road, while engaged in getting homlock bark, found it necessary to disengage from the stump, a tree which had been broken down by the wind immediately on cutting away the butt, the tree canted over and fell on Mr. Little's back and dislocated the spine; he survived the accident only a very few minutes.

On Monday last, while eight men in the employment of Mr. Robert Kerr, were proceeding down the River St. John in a canoe, they were upset in the Meductic Falls, and melancholy to say for of their number perished. The names of the sufferers are, John Keefe, from Ireland last from Miramichi; Thomas McGovern, belonging on the Nerepis Road; Alexander Campbell, from Prince E. Island; and Angus Fraser, from Nova Scotia. Our informant says that none of the bodies had been found yesterday morning.

**MELANCHOLIA ACCIDENT.**—Yesterday morning at McGregor's Mills, (Straight-shore), a young man, named Alexander Johnston, was killed, it is supposed, by being caught in the machinery; he was found lying under one of the shafts most horribly mangled—a leg and an arm together with most of his clothes torn off—His remains will be interred to-morrow, Saturday.—*St. John Her.*

**ACCIDENT.**—On Monday last Colonel Goddard of Bangor, who had returned to the Woodstock Hotel from a journey up the river retired to his room, leaving a revolving pistol on the table. Mr. Charles English called upon him and observing the pistol which was in a leather case, took it up and in the act of drawing it out to look at it, one of the barrels was discharged and the ball with which it had been loaded, lodged in the Colonel's leg a little below the knee joint. We understand it was found impracticable to extract the ball but no serious apprehensions are entertained by the surgeons for the safety of the limb.—*Id.*

The Special Session of the Court of Over and Terminus and General Goal Delivery, was closed on Saturday last. His Honour Judge PARKER on that day passed sentence upon the several prisoners convicted of crimes during the session, viz:—Richard Burke, manslaughter, three years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary, with hard labour. Eliza Donnelly, burglary, Penitentiary 13 months, with hard labour. William Moore, and Thomas Martin Jerney, Penitentiary 15 months, with hard labour. James McNeal and William Hall, larceny, Penitentiary one year, with hard labour. Hugh Harper, larceny, Penitentiary, one year, with hard labour. John Creighton, assault, six months imprisonment in the Common Gaol.

The Bill against William Nickson and William Cripps, for the murder of McGrath, on the 17th March last, was thrown out by the Grand Jury.—*Trm. Telegraph.*

**THE CATHEDRAL.**—The inhabitants of the embryo City are making strenuous efforts to crown their new-made dignity by the costly magnificence of a Cathedral Church. This is all right if it can be shown that the necessities of the Church require that a building of the nature and dimensions of the intended structure should be erected there. Episcopalians in Frederickton are no doubt a strong body of people; but if we mistake not, their numerical proportion. Such being the case, it, according to the views of the Lord Bishop the Cathedral is designed in a great measure, for the use of such as cannot conveniently afford to purchase the right of hearing the gospel preached, it would fall of its object altogether. There is, however, one excellent reason why it should be built there, it would afford additional weight to the reasons already urged in favour of Frederickton as the Seat of Government. Every public or costly building is an additional voucher

thrown out for its retention there, and the Fredericktonians know it well.—*Ibid.*

On Wednesday the Bishop of Fredericton attended by Mr. Coster of Carleton, was rowed through the Falls to Indian town and back again by some Amateurs anxious to show their regard for their Bishop, and gratify him with a sight of the magnificent outlet of our river.

The day was favorable, and his Lordship returned without accident, highly pleased with the excursion—and this mark of attention from his young friends.—*Ibid.*

The result of our trials (reported in this paper) proves that the people of the Province understand too well the blessings of personal liberty to support the House of Assembly in their arrogant claims. If the House has power to arrest and imprison any individual for libelling them, either verbally or by writing, without going through the ordinary process of law, then can they at any moment seize upon the person of whoever is obnoxious to them, and thrust him into Gaol, there to be kept during pleasure, for as the House takes upon itself to decide what is and what is not a libel, and gives the accused no opportunity of defending himself, they may construe the most simple and innocent comment upon their proceedings as libellous, and proceeded at once to punish the author. If this were permitted, adieu to the liberties of the press, and to the dearest birthright of Britons.—*Loyalist.*

**FATAL TEMPEST.**—Through the medium of a letter received by a gentleman in this City from East Point, P. E. Island, we learn that on the 9th inst. a fearful squall, accompanied by rain, hail, thunder and lightning, visited that part of the neighbouring Island causing considerable damage and loss of life. Boats were upset, and several persons drowned—buildings were blown down—and other injury to property done to a considerable extent. It is apprehended that other parts of the Island also suffered from the same storm. The hail stones were as large as hen's eggs, being 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Further particulars will, no doubt, be soon received.—*Nova Scotia.*

## THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1845.

**Charlotte County Bank.**  
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.  
T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.  
Director next week—W. Fisher.  
Discount Day—TUESDAY.  
Hours of business, from 10 to 2.

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

**St. Andrew's House.**  
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. A. Briscoe, Thos. Turner, John Bailey.

**Saint Stephen's Bank.**  
G. D. KING, Esq., President.  
Director next week—Geo. S. Hall.  
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, June 19 Montreal, June 28  
London, June 18 Quebec, June 28  
Edinburgh, June 16 Halifax, July 2  
Paris, June 15 New York, July 2  
Toronto, June 28 Boston, July 2

## ARRIVAL OF THE



The R. M. Steamship Acadia, arrived at Boston on the 2d inst., in 13 days from Liverpool.

On the evening of the 18th the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet at Apple House, in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The number of guests was 76, among whom were Prince Albert, and all the most distinguished officers of the army.

The Maynooth grant bill has passed the House of Lords, in all its stages, by larger majorities than in the Commons, and wants only the royal assent.

Sir Henry Pottinger's pension is to be £1500.

There was a debate in the House of Commons, June 17, on a series of resolutions introduced by Mr. C. Buller, on the affairs of New Zealand, in which the administration of the affairs of that colony were strongly censured. The debate was adjourned before coming to a question.

Among the Spanish news we notice, that although most of the Foreign Ministers at Barcelona, our Minister, Mr. Irving, was still at Madrid.

It is said that Thomas Moore is to write the life of the late Rev. Sydney Smith.

In Paris, the carpenters, to the number of 3 to 4000, had struck for higher wages, demanding 5 francs, instead of 4.

Accounts from Beyrout represent affairs in Syria as in a deplorable state. A civil war had one of extermination, was raging

in the mountains between the Druses and Christians.

An accident of somewhat serious character occurred on the Great Western Railway on the 17th. The Exeter express train, which has recently begun to run a distance of 200 miles in the short period of 4 1/2 hours, left the London station at the usual hour and was proceeding towards Slough with great velocity, (it was asserted more than a mile a minute,) when the oscillation of the carriages became so great that the passengers could hardly retain their seats—Soon after, the engine and tender became separated from the carriages, and two of these, one of the first and another of the second class, were thrown from a bank 12 feet high. The passengers were in great danger, and several were seriously injured, but none dangerously.

A lady was so much alarmed that her life was despaired of, and Sir R. Vivian, Member of Parliament, received a severe cut in the head. There was 150 passengers, all unable to escape, being locked into the cars, and it is remarkable that no greater injury was sustained.

LONDON, June 18.

We have received by our ordinary express the Paris papers of Monday, with further letters from our correspondents in the east.

Our Paris letter announces that the entire Belgian Ministry had resigned, and that the King (Leopold) had sent for M. D'Huart to charge him with the formation of a new Cabinet. "M. (Baron) D'Huart has already been twice a member of a Liberal Administration in Belgium," says our correspondent, "and is at present Governor of Namur. The retirement of the Ministry is the result of the elections, and indicates a triumph of the 'Liberals' over the Catholic party."

The Montieur announces that the Duke d'Aumale had been appointed, by a Royal decision of the 29th ult., Commander-in-Chief of the camp of the Gironde. Generals Talandier and Perrot are to command the two brigades of infantry, and General Lapierre the brigade of cavalry. Marshal Soult, was preparing to leave Paris for his estate of Soulberg, whence he would visit the camp of Bordeaux.

The Constitutional states that the appointment of Rear Admiral de Moges to the command of the French naval station on the western coast of Africa experienced some opposition, and that that mission would probably devolve upon M. Montagny Laroque.

**Cours Authentique.**—Paris, June 16.—Five per Cents, 12 1/2; 9 1/2; 90c; Three per Cents, 84 1/2; 83 1/2; 95c.

Paris, June 16.—M. Billault, one of the most eminent members of the Opposition, charged the Government with having joined England in opposing the annexation of Texas to the United States in return for the concession England has made to France of the right of search treaty. M. Guizot (who is quite restored to health, and who reappeared in the Chamber on Tuesday) denied that any stipulation relative to Texas had been with regard to the abandonment of that territory. He then observed, that if Texas was desirous of annexing itself to the United States, the French Government had nothing to say against it; but he admitted that it would be more agreeable to that Government, and more consistent with its interests, if the annexation did not take place. His words, as quoted from the Montieur, are,—"This is all that I can say now about Texas. If that country wishes to give up its independence and incorporate itself with the United States, if this is really the object, the intent, of the people of Texas, we have nothing to say, nothing to do in opposition to it. But if on the contrary, the people of Texas wish to persevere their independence, not only we have no reason to oppose it, but I do not hesitate to say, that France must approve her conduct, and acknowledge that she is in the right."

He added that the mercantile treaties into which France has entered with Texas promised to be most advantageous to her, and that it is greatly to her political interest that the three great powers of the American Continent (those of the United States, England, and of Spanish origin) could maintain their present balance of power—that neither should gain the preponderance.—Such is the view taken of this momentous question by the French Government; but, though that view is certainly of considerable importance, and will, no doubt, excite much attention in the United States, every one seems to be of the opinion that the annexation will take place, if, indeed, it be not already accomplished; and most public men believe that the annexation will be very advantageous both to the United States and Texas. It is believed that the Cabinet of Washington will feel some little surprise on learning the opinion expressed by M. Guizot; for it had not merely counted on the strict neutrality of the French Government on the annexation question, but had believed that it had its most hearty sympathy.

## THE OVERLAND MAIL.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS.—The London Times of June 18, contains the following received by extraordinary express.

We have received letters and papers from Bombay to the 12th of May. In consequence of the want of a steamer at Aden during the monsoon, the Sesostris was despatched on that day, and had brought a mail to Aden, which was there put on board the Precursor and conveyed to Suez.

The intelligence which it brings is not of striking importance.

The chief subject of interest is the continuation of the intrigues at Lahore. Ghoolah Singh was there a sort of State prisoner; for the troops were unwilling to murder him until he had disgorged the vast sums of money which he and his brothers and nephew had purloined from the treasury of the old

Runjeet Singh. A part of the troops were said to be in his pay. Since his coming to Lahore, whither, it is now said, he has been weeded by the manoeuvres of the Queen Mother of the boy-King Khuleep, he has been under a sort of surveillance. Watched by the Queen's party, lest he should find means of bribing all the Khalsas, he has been called on to give up his fortress and his wealth. He vows that his wealth is concealed in places known only to himself, and that unless he is allowed to return to his hill forts, he can only give a small sum.

Scinde was tranquil and healthful; one or more of the Bombay regiments were expected to leave before the rains began.

The news from China came down to the end of March. The Emperor had received some favorable notices of Christianity and was disposed to tolerate it. Lieutenant A. McDonald of H. M. 98th Regiment had been tried by a Court Martial, for sending an insulting note to his superior officer; he was sentenced to be cashiered; but, on a revision a milder punishment has been inflicted.

Major General Sir T. Valiant died of epistaxis, regretted in India, as being an old and meritorious officer. Cursetjee Manockjee, a distinguished Parsee, died at Bombay, on the 7th of May, in his 83d year.

They were several frightful murders among the natives in Bombay.

**SPAIN.**  
Madrid, June 10.—We are as usual in a very excited state in this capital; but I have little news to communicate. The brutal article of the editors of a newspaper, the Clamor Publico, has excited universal indignation. For publishing an article unpublishable to the military dictator who rules in this country, they were dragged from their homes, thrust into a miserable dungeon, and subsequently removed, under strong escort, from the capital—no trial—no accusation, even in a legal form—nothing but brute force!

**FIRE AT QUEBEC.**—We regret to state that another dreadful fire took place at Quebec, on the 25th ult., by which nearly 1500 houses were destroyed; in another calamity we have given such particulars as have been received.

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—A small sail boat with two men belonging to St. Andrews, left the mouth of the river Magadavic on Thursday last, about 2 o'clock p. m. and when near the middle of the bay—a squall struck the boat and turned her on her side; the men succeeded in lashing themselves to the oars and side of the boat, in which situation they remained drifting about the bay during the severe storm of rain from two o'clock until half past six next morning, when having drifted near Hardwood Island, was discovered by two small boys, who put off in a boat, and rescued the men from their perilous situation in a famished state.

The Weather for the last week has been unusually cold and wet for the season. On Saturday last a Hail Storm accompanied by heavy peals of thunder passed over this place. They hail stones were of the largest size increasing over an inch and a half.

The Harmoncon Family performed here on Wednesday Thursday and Saturday evenings last. The audiences were by no means large owing to the state of the weather. We must acknowledge that the public, were disappointed; the singing was not such as was to be expected from professed singers, and the puffs which appeared in the papers. There was only one voice which was pronounced of any force—the bass, of Mr. Crosby, and the music was not only inferior, but principally of the American negro extravaganzas style. We have quite as good, and some superior voices in St. Andrews to the either of the Harmoncons, excepting Mr. Crosby. The performances as virginia slaves on a holiday, were well executed and Tony's gath drew forth much laughter.

The Loyalist has commenced giving Sketches and Portraits of Public Men. No. 1 a sketch of the hon. Charles Simonds, the letter press may be correct, but the portrait is unlike.

His Excellency Earl Cathcart, K. C. B. Commander of H. M. Forces in B. N. A. with his Staff has arrived at Montreal.

**Launches.**—The Miramichi Gleaner states that during the last week of June, Six Schooners were launched from the building yards of Messrs. Canards, in Chatham. They were built for a firm in Newfoundland.

**DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.**—The proprietors of the Eastern Chronicle have been prosecuted for libel, by Martin J. Wilkins, Esq., and the Jury returned a verdict of £20 damages.—The trial took place at Amherst before the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

The New York Emporium says:—EXTENSIVE ROBBERY!—A carpet-bag, containing \$10,000 in gold, in two bags equally divided, was sent by the American Exchange Bank, of this City, to be Meriden Bank, at Meriden, Conn., and deposited in the state's store-room, on board the steamer New-Champion, on Saturday morning last. During the passage through the Sound to New-Haven, some one effected an entrance to the room, forced open the carpet-bag and stole one of the bags, containing \$5,000, with which he managed to escape, leaving one of the bags behind him, with the amount marked upon it. From the fact that the thief left the other bag, as also a package of \$2,350 in bills for the Phoenix Bank Hartford, undisturbed, it is supposed that the robbery was effected by some green hand at the business—probably a special one employed upon the boat. A messenger from Hartford met the boat at New-Haven and received the carpet-bag,

but did not discover his loss till in the cars some twenty miles from New-Haven. Information was speedily conveyed to this City, and on Monday two of the hands on board the Champion were arrested, but as yet no clue has been discovered to the burglary.

**Another awful FIRE at Quebec!**—From 1400 to 1500 houses destroyed!!

We regret to state that another destructive Fire broke out at Quebec on the night of the 25th June, which has laid in ruins about one-third of the City, and together with the conflagration of the 25th May, has left two-thirds of its unfortunate inhabitants without habitations. By this second conflagration, about 21 streets have been entirely destroyed containing from 1400 to 1500 houses! The Public Buildings burnt are:

The School House of the Education Society; the Catholic Orphan Asylum—Fabrique School—the Protestant Cemetery Chapel—and the Wesleyan Chapel in Artillery-st.

The conduct of the Soldiers on this melancholy occasion is said to have been noble in the extreme. During the whole night they were engaged in contending bravely with the fiery element, or in assisting the distressed and bewildered inhabitants in removing their furniture and effects to places of safety.

On the 30th June, His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, His Lordship the Catholic Bishop of Sydney, and the Honables. W. Cochrane, L. Massue, and G. Pemberton, left for Montreal, as a Deputation to His Excellency the Governor General, for the purpose of soliciting, in the name of suffering humanity, an advance from the Public Treasury on the responsibility of the Administration, or to summon immediately the Legislature, in order to grant assistance to the sufferers.

The reflection of the light was seen at the distance 111 miles.

**COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—Horrid Occurrence.**—A Correspondent at Bathurst, (says the Miramichi Gleaner,) furnishes us with the following particulars of a dreadful murder which has been perpetrated there:—

"On Sunday afternoon last, (25th June,) between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, a man named Francis Fullart, a settler at New Dunlop, within seven or eight miles of Bathurst, had some quarrel with one Alexander Alexander, his nephew, and next neighbour, in which high words occurred, when Fullart ran to his house for a towing piece, loaded with shot, returned with it, and discharged its contents into the abdomen of Alexander. The unfortunate young man lingered perfectly sensible for about half an hour, when he died. Fullart was in the hands of the Sheriff less than two hours after the occurrence, and by him placed in confinement in the County Jail, to await the result of his trial at the next Assizes. The most revolting features in this transaction are, that the deceased is not only the nephew of the homicide, but the principal and only important witness in his sister—the deceased's mother."

To Correspondents.  
Lines by W. D. S. and G. will be inserted in our next.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard  
**PASTORAL VISITS.**

The ministrations of a Pastor, to be acceptable in the eyes of God, and profitable to his people, must not be confined to the Sabbath services, and visiting occasionally amongst his flock.

He must indeed be a servant of Jesus Christ, he must attend to the wants of each soul—give a portion of food in season—strong meat to the aged disciple—wine to the weak in faith—bread to the hungering penitent—milk to the babes in Christ—and, painful as it may be to his natural feelings, he must rebuke the lover of the world, the drunkard, and the openly profane. In the words of "him who cannot lie," he must address them, "no man can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will hold to the one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon." Therefore, we ought to give the more earnest heed to the things that we have heard, lest at any time we should let them slip.—For if the word spoken by Angels was steadfast, and every transgression and disobedience received a just recompense of reward, How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?"

Upon a Minister's entering a House on a Pastoral visit, the reception he meets with may seem cold and indifferent; may sometimes almost repellent. This is a painful case no doubt; and if the bearer of the Master's message depends upon himself, he will be discouraged, and tempted to give up that part of his duty. But if he is truly and heartily engaged in the work, he will go forward confidently; and before he enters, upon sacred subjects, endeavor by a little cheerful conversation, to gain attention and respect—endeavour to place all around him at ease; with a secret prayer, that the blessed Jesus would meet the hearts before him, and fill them with his own Spirit; that they may not rebel against the truths of His Holy Word; but receive them as the Gospel of free grace of perishing mortals.

But a more pleasing reception may await the Ambassador of Christ. The hand may be extended and the heart open; and an anxious desire expressed, to be instructed in the ways of Christian duty. Then the servant of God will feel himself encouraged to persevere in his employment; and find much comfort for his own soul, while delivering the tidings of Salvation to others.

Under the most agreeable circumstances a Minister will often have to encounter trials and vexations in different forms; still "if his heart be right," he will ask counsel of

one who has received." And the Servant unaided.

But it is not iting be performed by the Pi rests upon the the task light, as make it laborious depends upon th welcome their Pi in secret; that receive instructi monition, as the for themselves heart, but also f in his Master's Press towards the high calling assuring them t to the Lord he

St. Andrews.

Extraordinary day's Pity an street, Brighto way, Sir—On igher was ne, as she exp medical atten ble I could liv frightfully swo were double floated about alarming statu derful medic removed all th

Passengers

Liverpool—T Customs, D. Esq.

At St John the Rector, V City, Pariste third daughter Sheriff of th John.

On the 12 the Rev. Mr. Brighton, Esq. ter, of Mr. J.

At Niagara Robt. McGill, lawyer General ber of the H. Fisher, eldes Esq., of Nia

At Dorche severe and Chapman, it

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UCCSTER—Harriet O.  
respondent at Bathurst,  
Gleaner.) furnishes us  
articulars of a dreadful  
ren perpetrated there:  
noon last, (29th June),  
42 and 3 o'clock, a man  
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s his sister—the decea-

RESPONDENTS  
S. and G. will be inserted

INICATIONS.

he Standard  
RAL VISITS.

servant of Jesus Christ,  
the wants of each soul—  
food in season—strong  
inspire—wine to the weak  
the hungering peasant—  
a Christ—and, painted as  
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often have to encounter trials  
different forms; still "if  
ht," he will ask counsel of

one who has said, "Ask, and ye shall re-  
ceive." And the Lord will not leave his  
Servant unaided in any extremity.  
But it is not enough that the duty of vis-  
iting be performed faithfully and conscien-  
tiously by the Pastor. A great responsibil-  
ity rests upon the people. They may make  
the task light and pleasing; or they may  
make it laborious and unsatisfactory. Much  
depends upon them. They must not only  
welcome their Pastor, but seek preparation  
in secret; that their hearts may be opened to  
receive instruction, counsel, advice, or ad-  
monition, as they may need. And not only  
for themselves must they ask a prepared  
heart, but also for him who comes to them  
in his Master's name, and prays them, to  
"Press towards the mark for the prize of  
the high calling of God, in Christ Jesus,"  
assuring them that, "Whoever cometh un-  
to the Lord he will in no wise cast out."  
Your, &c  
St. Andrews, July 5, 1845.

Extraordinary Cure of Dropsy by Hollo-  
way's Pills and Ointment.—"I, Egmont-  
street, Brighton, Feb. 1, 1844.—Mr. Hollo-  
way, Sir—On the 17th December last, my  
daughter was sent for from London to see  
me, as she expected, for the last time, as my  
medical attendant stated that it was impossi-  
ble I could live to see Christmas-day. I was  
triflingly swollen in body, my arms and legs  
were double their usual size: the water  
floated about all over my body. In this  
alarming state I had recourse to your won-  
derful medicines, which saved my life, and  
removed all the water from system.  
Signed, Martha Willard."

Passengers in the ship *Wm Bayard* for  
Liverpool—Thomas Hudson, Esq. of H. M.  
Customs, D. S. Morrison and John Williams  
Esqrs.

MARRIED.  
At St. John, on the 25th ult. by the Rev.  
the Rectory, Wm. M. Howe, Esquire, of that  
City, Parister at Law, to Catherine Louisa,  
third daughter of James White, Esq. High  
Sheriff of the City and County of Saint  
John.

On the 12th ult. at Roxbury (Mass.) by  
the Rev. Mr. Howe, Mr. Louis Hammer,  
of Brighton, England, to Anna, eldest daugh-  
ter, of Mr. John Hooper, of St. John N.B.  
At Niagara, on the 17th ult. by the Rev.  
Robt. McGill, the Hon. James Smith, At-  
torney General of Lower Canada, and Mem-  
ber of the House of Assembly, to Elizabeth  
Fisher, eldest daughter of James Lockhart,  
Esq., of Niagara.

DIED.  
At Dorchester, the 16th of June, after a  
severe and protracted illness, Major David  
Chapman, in the 62d year of his age.

SHIPPING JOURNAL  
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.  
—ARRIVED—  
July 3, Brig *Noupareil*, Driscoll Cork, Pas-  
sengers, E. & J. Wilson.  
—7, schr. *Mary Jane*, McMaster, East-  
port, Flour, &c.  
—CLEARED—  
July 4, ship *Wm. Bayard*, Millar, Liverpool,  
Timber and Deals by John  
Wilson.  
—5, sloop *Hornet*, Chaudley, Eastport.  
—Eque, Lord Stanley, Spence, Belize,  
Lambert, by E. & J. Wilson.  
—Clarence, Thomas, Galway,  
Deals, &c by E. & J. Wilson.  
—7, schr. *Mary Jane*, Watson, Eastport.  
CLEARED AT ST. GEORGE.  
June 30, ship *York*, Duncan, London, Deals,  
by E. & J. Wilson.

Take Notice!  
A General Meeting of the *Charlotte*  
County AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be  
held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday the  
15th instant, at 11 o'clock, to take into  
consideration the propriety of granting as-  
sistance for the erection of a *Steam Grist Mill*.  
A punctual attendance is requested.  
By order of the Board,  
D. D. MORRISON, Secy.  
St. Andrews St. July 1845.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND  
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,  
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF  
PARLIAMENT.  
CAPITAL £500,000 STG.  
Board of Local Directors, at Halifax, N.S.  
THOMAS R. GRASSELL, Esq. Chairman,  
JOHN STRACHAN, Esq. J. H. S. CENARD,  
THOMAS G. KINNEAR, Esq. J. DUFFAS Esq  
and J. ALLISON, Esq.  
Manager and Agent,  
FREDERICK R. STARR, Esq.  
THE Subscriber is Agent for (St. An-  
drews) is prepared to give every in-  
formation as to the Society's rates of pre-  
mium, mode of insuring, &c.  
The importance of Life Assurance can-  
not be doubted by any, and this Society, in  
addition to the security of a subscribed Cap-  
ital of £500,000 Sterling, is founded on  
the *Mutual and Joint Stock* principle, and  
offers to the assured advantages over other  
similar institutions.  
Premiums may be paid annually, half  
yearly or quarterly, and two thirds of the  
premium may be borrowed.  
Pamphlets containing every requisite in-  
formation and the report of the annual meet-  
ing of the Society held in London last May  
can be had at the office of the Subscriber.  
Medical Examiner at St. Andrews.—Dr.  
R. COVE.  
ROBERT WALTON,  
Agent for St. Andrews  
July 7, 1845

## DRY GOODS, Provisions, & Groceries.

The Subscriber grateful for the liberal patronage  
he has received, since his commencement in  
business, begs to inform his friends in  
Town & Country, that he has receiv-  
ed his Stock of Dry Goods and  
Groceries, which he offers for  
Sale at low Prices.

CONSISTING IN PART OF,  
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Molestins,  
Ready made London CLOTHING,  
Oleins, Colman's Mustard, a great  
variety of Prints, Silk Hosiery, Cotton do, Ging-  
hams, Striped Shirting, Checks, Flannels, Gloves,  
Hosiery, Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Li-  
nen drill, Linen Towels and Table Covers, White  
and brown; Canvas, Padding, Silk and Twist  
Buttons, Thread, Needles, &c., Wadding, Linting,  
Cotton Wares, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, &c.

GROCERIES &c.  
Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish, Tea, loaf crushed,  
and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate,  
Molasses, Rice, Barley, Beans, Vinegar, Tor-  
bacco, Soap, Candles, Crockeryware, Boots  
and Shoes, Glass 8x10, 10x12, 10x14,  
and 12x14, Shells, and other brushes, Blacking  
Black Lead, Lamp black, Paints, boiled and  
Raw Oil, Lamp Oil and wick, Knives and forks  
sheath, and shoe knives, Brooms, Pans and  
hair brushes, Locks, Keys, Screws, Latches and  
bolts, Iron Pots, Kettles and Covers,  
Lanterns, wool Cards, fishing Hooks and  
Lines, Pipes, Spices, Salmagundi, Blue Indi-  
go, Seythles sheaths and Hay Rakes. Supply  
of Sole Leather with numerous other Articles.  
HENRY Mc LEAVY.  
Water Street, St. Andrews July 1, 1845.

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having legal Demands  
against the estate of ROBERT LIN-  
dsey, late of the parish of St. Patrick in the  
County of Charlotte, deceased, are request-  
ed to present the same to the Subscriber  
duly attested, within three months from the  
date hereof, and all those indebted to said  
Estate are requested to make immediate  
payment to

ALEXR. LINDSAY,  
Administrator.  
St. Andrews, 23d June, 1845.

## JUNE 16, 1845.

PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c.  
Ex. *barque "Plutus," from Liverpool.*  
The undersigned has received as follow-  
—3 Bags Dry Paints assorted Colours,  
4 Casks  
2 Casks Whiting,  
4 Cases Comprising a very general  
8 Cases Assortment of Hardware  
8 Kegs 100 lb each best horse and ox Nails  
10 Bags fine cut Rose Nails,  
1 Case Scotch Screw Augers,  
1 Cask Sad Irons,  
1 do Pipe Boxes,  
1 do Tinned Iron Sauce pans and Tea  
Kettles,  
1 Case Preservation Gun,  
15 doz Prime N E Seythles, 32 and 40 inch.  
5 doz Long Handled Spades, and Shovels,  
6 doz Miners Shovels, Frying Pans, Scrub-  
bing Brushes, Horse Brushes, &c. &c.  
ALSO—4 Chests Fine Congo Tea.  
JAMES W. STREET.

St. Andrews Hotel.  
Wm. ROSS would respectfully  
inform his friends and the Public,  
that he has leased the Hotel lately occupied  
by L. I. Copeland which has undergone  
a thorough repair, and is now fitted up for  
the reception of Travellers and others. The  
situation is central being in the immediate  
vicinity of the Market Wharf. The man-  
ager pledges himself that no effort on his  
part shall be wanting to give satisfaction to  
all those who may favor this Establish-  
ment with their patronage, hopes to merit  
a continuance of that patronage so liberally  
bestowed upon him since his commence-  
ment.  
N. B.—An experienced Hostler and good  
Stabling for horses.  
Horses and carriages always on hand.

EASTPORT  
CONFECTIONARY  
ESTABLISHMENT.  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.  
To Country Traders and Others.  
THE Subscriber respectfully calls your  
attention to an extensive assortment  
of CANDY and CONFECTIONARY,  
which will be sold at as low prices as can  
be bought in any other establishment in  
the country. All Goods made of the best  
stock, and warranted of superior quality.  
The assortment consists of all the usual  
varieties, besides some new and choice  
kinds—SUPERIOR ENGLISH LOZEN-  
GES, and CREAM CANDIES in great  
varieties. All goods carefully packed, in  
boxes, from 10 to 1000 lbs. Of Traders  
will find it to their advantage to call before  
purchasing elsewhere.  
Manufactured by A. Howe, Eastport.  
All orders directed to the Subscriber  
will be promptly attended to.  
W. S. SPENCER  
Eastport, June 25, 1845.—27r.

Notice.  
THE Captain or Consignee of the Ship  
FALLAS will not be accountable for  
debts contracted by crew of said Ship.  
ROBERT CORRIGILL  
June 23, 1845 Master

## SUMMER GOODS M. SHERLOCK, HAS RECEIVED HER STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS.

Which she offers for sale at the lowest prices for Cash.  
CONSISTING OF  
Balzoreine Brage, Cashmere and De Laine DRESSES.  
Parisian Clothes, Striped Orleans, Gingham, and Gingham MUSLINS,  
Checked, Striped, and Swiss Muslin DRESSES.  
Ladies Boucled Muslin ROBES.  
Cashmere, Chantilla, Shufland, Berlin, Indiana and Satin SHAWLS  
Tuscan, Raitland, Dunstable and Fancy STRAW BONNETS, and Bonnet Shapes  
Folks Scarfs, and Valenciennes Flouncing.  
Valenciennes and Brussels Lace for Shawls.  
Rich Lace Caps, Collars, and Berricks.  
Thread, Valenciennes, Gimp-pure, Lisle, Laces, and Edgings.  
Cambric, Insertion, and Edgings.  
Ladies Silk and Cotton Hose.  
Kid, Silk and Lisle thread GLOVES.  
Corded, Oriental, plain and striped, BONNET SILKS, and SATINS.  
A Variety of French and English Cap and Bonnet RIBBONS.  
Sraw and Tuscan Edge, for Bonnets.  
Blond Quillings, and Rouches.  
French and English artificial Flowers.  
Black and White Lace demi Vails.  
Black, Lustre, Orleans, Cashmere, and de Laine Mourning Dresses.  
Black and White Cape.  
Black and White Mourning Collars.  
White and Coloured Stays.  
Marsielle and Corded Petticoats, and Toilet Covers.  
Gents. Summer Cravats, and Satin Scarfs.  
Bugle Mitts, Collars and Berricks.  
Ladies Silk and Satin Neck Ties.  
Fancy Netts, Victoria and Bishop's Lawns.  
Irish Linen and Lawn.  
Book Mull, Jaconet and Medium MUSLINS.  
Coloured and Striped curtain Muslins.  
Childrens Cambric Caps and Robes.  
Polka Plaid and French de Laines for Childrens Dresses, pures, Silk and Belt in Wool.  
Fancy and Mourning Mitts.  
Linen and Cotton Draper.  
Ladies and Childrens Silk and Cotton Parasols.  
Black and Coloured Cotton Vellours, Gimps and Fringes, Bullion and Chinese Tassels, Floun-  
cine and Fancy Buttons, Ladies Boots and Shoes, Childrens ditto, Wax and Leather Dolls, Va-  
riety of Toys, Perforated paper and Cards, Writing and Note Paper, Steel Pens, Knitting and  
Netting Needles, and a great variety of other Articles too numerous to enumerate.  
St. Andrews, June 16, 1845.

## NEW SUMMER GOODS. C. KEIVE, CHEAP CASH STORE,

BEGS RESPECTFULLY to announce to his friends and the public generally, that  
he has just received his Summer supply of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,  
which he has opened for the inspection of purchasers, hoping they will be found of as  
good quality, and prices as moderate as any others in MARKET, the Stock is principal-  
ly all now as the old was sold at Auction. Purchasers are invited to call and examine  
for themselves. They consist in part of the following articles:—  
BROAD CLOTHS, CASHMERES, TWEEDS & BUCKSKINS, MOLESKINS,  
Gambroon, Linen Drillings, and Platts for boys Dresses, a large assortment of London  
Ready Made Clothing, of the latest fashions, one Case Paris Silk HATS, Cloth CAPS  
all sizes, Fancy Stocks, Scarfs and Hdkts, Ladies Cashmeres, Satin, Indiana and de Laine  
Shawls, and Hkts, a great variety of Dress patterns of the latest style, plain and figured  
Orleans and Lustre Cloths, BONNETS of every description, Hosiery and Gloves,  
Silk and Cotton Parasols, a great assortment of Gimps and Fringes, Cords  
and Tassels, plain and figured Dress and Bonnet SILK, White and Col'd Stays, a large  
Stock of printed Cottons, Prunell Boots and Slippers, Leather do., bleached and un-  
bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Scotch Factory, Checks, Regatta, Irish Linens and  
Shawls, Towelling, Ficking and Oznaburghs, Table Cloths and Colours, Cotton Wares  
Blue and White, Fancy Netts, Laces and Muslins, Do. insertions, Edgings and Ribbons.  
JEWELRY, and PERFUMERY, Steel pens, and Pen Knives, Table and Tea  
SPOONS, together with a good assortment of GROCERIES and other Articles too  
 tedious to mention, but will be found at the CHEAP CASH STORE.  
SALES FOR CASH ONLY.  
St. Andrews, June 3, 1845.—1r.

## FASHIONABLE GOODS. JOHN IRWIN,

Has received his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods,  
Which are now opening and offered for Sale at unusually low prices.  
The Stock consists of a General Assortment of  
FANCY Printed CASHMERES, Orleans, and OTTOMAN CLOTHS, a new ar-  
ticle for Ladies Dresses;  
Black and Lany Lustres, A variety of Gimps and Fringes, Satin, Indiana, and Cash-  
mere SHAWLS and Hkts.  
Fancy Straw, Tuscan and Dunstable BONNETS,  
RIBBONS of newest style and patterns, Artificial Flowers,  
Ladies Boots and Shoes, Misses ditto. Lisle thread, Kid and Silk, Gloves, Silk and  
Beater HATS, Umbrellas and Parasols, Scarfs and Collars,  
CLOTHS—Black, blue, invisible green, and brown Broad Cloths of different shades,  
TWEEDS, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Duckings, and Molestins,  
Janes, Grey and White COTTONS, CALICOES, Linens, Lawns, and MUSLINS,  
Ready made Clothing and London Slops, Tailors, Frummings, and a quantity of  
GROCERIES, with numerous other articles, worthy the attention of purchasers.  
June 2, 1845.

COPARTNERSHIP.  
THE Subscribers having formed a Co-  
partnership in business under the firm  
of FISHER & PIKE, would inform their  
friends, the public, and the former patrons  
of S. Withers, that they have purchased  
his entire Stock of Boots, Shoes and Fancy  
Goods, and will continue to offer for sale at  
the store (formerly occupied by him, (sign of  
Gold Boot, Water st.) as a great variety of  
BOOTS, SHOES, STOCKS, PARASOLS,  
TRUNKS, &c. wholesale or retail, as can be  
found East of Boston.  
WILFORD J. FISHER.  
EDWARD C. PIKE.  
Eastport, June 16, 1845.  
F. & P. intend keeping the most  
splendid assortment of Ladies' and Gentle-  
men's Gloves, Hosiery and Fine Shoes ever  
offered in this market.

## NEW ARRANGEMENT Twice a Week,

ONCE A WEEK to BOSTON direct  
and once a Week to Boston, connecting  
with the Rail Road at Portland.  
Steamer Portland.  
CAPT. THOMAS RODGERS.  
WILL, after this week, leave B. on  
heretofore, every MONDAY, at 12  
o'clock noon, for Eastport.  
Leave Eastport for Portland, every Tues-  
day at 6 o'clock P. M.—Passenger leave  
for Boston in the train on Thursday Morn-  
ing.  
Leave Portland for Eastport every Thurs-  
day Evening at 8 o'clock, on the arrival of  
the 1-4 fast 2 o'clock train from Boston.  
Leave Eastport for Boston every Friday  
6 o'clock, P. M.  
BRITISH STEAMER HERALD.  
CAPT. BROWN  
Will arrive here from St. John every  
Tuesday and Friday, returning same even-  
ing, connecting with the steamer Portland.  
For freight or passage apply to  
GEORGE HOBBS, Agent.  
Eastport May 28, 1845.

## Steamboat Company NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the Stock of the Steam-  
boat to run on the Saint Croix River, are  
notified to meet at Fettingill's Hall in East-  
port on Wednesday the 16th day of July next  
at 12 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of settling  
in the Subscription paper.  
Subscribers are entitled to one vote for each  
share subscribed for and may vote by proxy  
authorized in Writing.  
ABEL MICHENER.  
Eastport, June 21, 1845.—26fri.

## Mail Packet, SCHR. PRINCE ALBERT.

WILL Leave St. Andrews every Friday  
Morning for Grand Manan, calling  
at Eastport and Campbellello, and returning  
every Tuesday will call at the above men-  
tioned places.  
For freight or passage apply to E. Phoe-  
sant, Market Wharf, St. Andrews, or Ste-  
vens & Peab dy, Eastport, or to the master  
EDWARD SNELL.  
June 20, 1845.—26fri.

## FAHNESTOCKS VERMIFUGE.

JUST received a large supply of B. A.  
Fahnestock's Vermifuge, for expelling  
WORMS, from the system, a medicine ad-  
mitted by all who are acquainted with it, and  
can be recommended as an effective remedy.  
Certificates of its extraordinary effects can  
be produced without number.—Being direct-  
ly from the proprietors, can be warranted  
genuine.  
Sold Wholesale and Retail, by the Sub-  
scriber.—A liberal discount made to retailers.  
THOMAS SIMS  
Agent for the Proprietors.  
St. Andrews, June 3, 1845.

## ST. ANDREWS BAZAAR.

THE BAZAAR in aid of the funds for  
the purchase of an ORGAN, for All  
Saints Church, in this Town, will be held  
in the Town Hall, on Wednesday the  
twenty third day of July next, commencing  
at Eleven o'clock.  
It is requested that contributions of arti-  
cles for sale, (with the prices affixed,) may  
be transmitted on or before Wednesday the  
sixteenth day of July next, to the following  
Ladies, who are to preside at Tables.  
Mrs. ALLEY, Mrs. FRYE,  
Mrs. WILSON, Mrs. J. W. STREET,  
Mrs. FORSTER, Mrs. R. WALTON,  
St. Andrews, June 7th, 1845.

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favours  
begs, respectfully to intimate to his friends  
and the public generally, that he has removed  
to the house lately occupied by Capt. Mc-  
Gill, near the Church gate, in King Street,  
where he continues to carry on the Tailoring  
business in all its branches; and trusts by  
strict attention, to merit a share of public  
patronage.  
THOMAS ALGAR.  
N. B.—A horse and wagon for hire, and  
also a man to drive, if required.  
St. Andrews, June 3, 1845.

## NOTICE.

PERSONS trespassing on the Subscriber's prop-  
erty, will be prosecuted according to Law.  
JAMES CULLIN  
June 18, 1845.

## Salt! Salt! Salt!

ET BRUNSWICK, from Liverpool  
5000 BUSHELS OF SALT,  
which will be sold cheap, from the Store,  
in quantities to suit purchasers.  
Apply to  
F. A. BARCOCK or  
W. WHITLOCK  
Nij, 1845.



