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[15 at the end of the Year

From Hogg's Instructor. LUCY MORRISON.

Lucy, my dear, said old Mrs. Morrison to the sedate and beautiful girl, who plied her needle busily beside her, 'I am becoming old.'

'Yes, dear mother you are,' said Lucy, looking kindly and sympathetically up.

'You are a grown woman now, Lucy.'

'That's true enough, too, mother; what very obvious conclusions you come to tonight.'

'As I am getting old, Lucy, and full of infirmities, and so may not be long spared to be with you,' said Mrs. Morrison, unheeding the railway, and as you are no longer a child but full of understanding, as you are replete with goodness, I must no longer withhold from you a secret deeply concerning you, which has hitherto been shut up in this lone old bosom.'

'Dearest mother,' cried Lucy, laying aside her work, and tenderly embracing her companion, 'What can you mean?'

'Sit down my dear child, and you shall presently learn. One winter night a poor woman came, a-begging to our door—a poor woman's door and mine—when we lived in that sweet little cottage, five hundred miles from this place, and asked us, as was usual with mendicants in that thinly peopled country, for a night's lodging in an out-house. We had been much annoyed with the visits of vagrants, who often contrived to relieve us of something besides their own presence which they left us; sometimes they stole poultry from our yard, and sometimes they decamped with clothes from our little bleaching green. Now, on account of such depredations, my husband had determined to turn a deaf ear to future petitioners for lodgings. When, on a cold November the poor woman arrived. So, that in accordance with his resolutions, he was no sooner informed that a beggar was at the gate than he began to screw up his hardness of heart, as it were to the highest pitch of intensity—his hardness of heart was far from natural to him—to give the poor creature a denial of the hospitality she craved for. But the piteous expressions of the woman's countenance, her worn out air, her exhausted energies and emaciated frame, overcame him. There was the child too, hanging about her asleep, poor innocent, and unconscious of her distress. It would have melted a hard heart, Lucy.'

'It would indeed, dear mother; go on.'

'Well, my poor husband, though he began with that rough affected tone, ended, you can believe, well with the softest accents; and instead of granting her permission to make a couch of the straw in the corner of the cow-house, which was generally called the 'beggar's bed,' he set her down at our supper-board, capped me to make for her some hot old wine, and to supply both her and her child, which might be above a year old, with food suitable to their cause, and lodged them in the house.'

'Oh! my good, my dear father!' exclaimed Lucy.

'Well, my child, when I went in the morning to look after our guest, it appeared to me, as I entered their chamber, that the mother's wearied senses were still locked in sleep. The little child played about in the sun-light on the bed, and prattled to its mother, who seemed not to hear it. It sat down on her bosom, and lisped out 'Mummy, wake, dear mummy,' while it pushed up her eyelids with its little thumbs. I approached the bed-side, and—the poor woman was dead!—The child, Lucy, was yourself!—My husband, as you know,' continued Mrs. Morrison, by and by, 'died when you were five years old. Before his death we had both grown as much attached to you as if you had been our own child—our own only child—for Providence never sent us any other but yourself. The people of the neighbourhood knew your history of course, yet they called you our own child, and regarded you as such. Lucy Morrison was the only name you ever knew, or were ever known by; for we never discovered who your mother was. All that we could find out concerning her, poor desolate creature, was that she came out of the 'west country.' She could have told us, no doubt, much that was mournful of a history that was probably a chequered one, had she not been so suddenly called away from all her worldly miseries. I liked not the place at all when my husband was taken from me. Though we had thriven and though I was left with comfortable and increasing means, I stayed not to reap the fruit of our anxieties and labours. Every scene that I had looked upon with him but fed my melancholy without him. So I took a woman's resolve, gathered up our little earnings, and returned to my native place. I say a woman's resolve, Lucy, for a woman makes sacrifices to the indulgence of a cherished sentiment that a man would not make. You know how much I regret now that I did not stay—more for your sake, my dearest, than for my own. Now, I think that to dwell where I lived with him would be a solace in my old days. His grave there too, and to lie in that. You would then in all likelihood have been rich, now, how poor you are you well know; since we have both

to work for our bread with our hands. Al! I must not blame myself too much for having not lost the little fortune I brought here, by intrusting it to the hands of one we had reason to think so safe, my mind might not have been filled with these vain regrets. But my sweet child, to leave you alone and penniless—'I will not allow it,' said Lucy, throwing her arms round Mrs. Morrison's neck; 'I will not allow you to cry. We shall work a long time together yet, my mother, and if I am left behind you, you will bequeath to me what you say my father used to call his motto, 'Honesty, and a good purpose.'

'Mrs. Morrison had brought Lucy home to her native village as her daughter. So Lucy was the first within a radius of five hundred miles to be deceived on the subject of her birth. The strange conflict of feelings, created by her mother's communications in the bosom of the poor girl, may be imagined; but what was the perplexity which ever arose above others in her mind? It was how this new knowledge would affect the tender relationship in which she felt herself placed toward Amrose Logan, though no vows had passed between them.

'Amrose was the son of a man of ability in his calling, which was that of a builder, and with fair natural parts, a tolerable education, and the opportunities afforded him in his father's business, he had already developed a considerable talent for a theoretical as well as a practical knowledge of mechanics. Urged by a generous love of that department of science, he burned for a wider sphere of practical observation, for a purer scope for his talents than could be presented to him in his employment under his father.

A tender tie, however, restrained him when ambition would wile him away from his native village. A centrifugal force compensated his centrifugal. The reader has guessed it. But at length determined, with manly earnestness, to compass both his ends, to go in search of employment, knowledge, and reputation, and to return happy in success, to claim his bride.

And you will not promise, Lucy? No, Amrose; I wish you success and much happiness, oh, how much! and shall always think of you as a dear friend in whom I have the greatest—the very greatest—interest, but do not think of loving me.—Go into the world and forget me.—Pursue your noble objects, and may every good attend you!

Do not mock me, Lucy; you tell me to go, and yet withhold from me the only condition on which I can depart. You wish my happiness, and refuse me the chief, the sole means of attaining it. Do promise me.

Amrose, said Lucy, seriously; I may not promise.

You love another, then? replied he with a frantic gesture.

No, said the mild maiden, kindly and sincerely, I do not, Amrose; yet I may not promise you—must ask you to forget me.

What riddle is this, Lucy? I have a reason, which I wish to retain to myself, Amrose; but not at all such a one as your suspicion pointed at just now. Let me be ever friends, and may God speed you as much as Lucy would desire. She saw that her quietly firm manner wounded the youth who loved her, and whom she loved, and rallying herself from the serious into the half-sarcastic mood, she could not help adding, 'Silly man, does it not see that the bargain is all on one side? She send him, unshackled into the world, to keep or to fling away his love, advantage it would never do for damself to yield to swains in a general way, while she retaining her same Lucy Morrison to him; for if she love not him, she promises to love no other.

May I write? Might not that be construed into a distinct understanding?

Farewell, Lucy; I shall return. Such was the parting colloquy of the young pair. Lucy loved; but a maiden's coyness, and the difficulty of her position, which she exaggerated to herself, confused her, and imparted to her part of a dialogue a degree of inconsistency and unintelligibility. Many a time did she recall every word that had been uttered on this parting occasion, and every time but to distress herself over this word and that expression. Did she really wish Amrose to forget her?

Ah, poor Lucy! her mother died, and then she was left alone in their cottage. Her wants were primitive, however, and the work of her hands enabled her to pay her rent and to support herself, though that was the utmost she could do by constant confinement and diligent work from morning till night. She sat over by that little cottage window, behind the shade of the pet flowers, at her seam, now thinking of her mother who was dead, and then of Amrose who was far away and perhaps had forgotten her. Her relations were, a brother and a sister of her mother's. The sister was the companion and the housekeeper of the former, she never having been married. The brother followed Mrs. Morrison to the grave about a year after he had laid her head in it. He had been of parsimonious habits, and had saved money, to Lucy, on whom he had never bestowed

the slightest present during his life, he left five hundred pounds at his death. The residue of his property he left to the sister who lived with him. Nevertheless, this worthy woman was far from being satisfied, though her means were far more than commensurate with her necessities. She had inherited the miserly spirit of her brother, and sorely did she grudge the rendering up the niece's small portion, though it was needed so very much. Poor Lucy, on her side, was thrown into great perplexity by the words of the will—'His sister's child—five hundred pounds to his late sister Sarah's child. After a sleepless night, the distressed young woman, having taken council with herself, appeared in her aunt's house.

You have come for your money, I suppose, said the aunt. It is not due for a year.

No, aunt, said Lucy; I am come to say that I do not think I can conscientiously take it when it is due.

Lucy then disclosed the secret of her birth. Her aunt applauded her scruples; called her an honest girl; affected to offer her the money, all the same; but was thankful in her heart that the girl took her not at her word. Poor miserable old woman, her love for lucre did not equal her brother's after all, but then she had less sympathy for her kind.

To work Lucy went again, to sad thoughts of her mother and to anxious ones concerning Amrose. She wondered if he would after all forget her. She tried to wish he might, but she could not. Her cottage continued to present the same neat appearance to the passer's eye. Her window flowers bloomed as beautifully as ever. She rose early with the summer sun, and sat late by the winter lamp, and sewed these weary rows of embroidery. What a number of stitches, what a dreary number for a few pence!

Amrose Logan had found employment in the yards of an eminent engineer. When he had been away two years, he was selected as one of a number of young men, of engineering capabilities, who were to accompany the conductors of an explorative expedition to the Euphrates, with a view to an examination of its fitness for steam navigation. And as he slaked his midday thirst under the rays of a scorching sun, he thought of the cool and grateful breezes of his home land; the glare of the arid waste recalled the green beauty of his own temperate climate. But when he thought of cool winds, and landscapes refreshing to the eye, he perhaps indulged their pleasures and beauties through means of something, or rather some one, associated with their remembrances in his heart.

As he sat on the ruins of Babylon, and tried to conjure up its motley crowds and the hum of its ancient populousness, his mind wandered back to a sequestered northern village, and a girl sitting quietly at a cottage window was daggered to his mind's eye. He had heard of her constancy through the letters of his friends and acquaintance. And Lucy, she was never long in ascertaining the nature of his communications from the east, somehow or other, though they were no business of hers. But the whole village was cognizant of his travels, and used to wonder in its simple mind, that young Amrose Logan, should see cities and places, with his own eyes, which he had not read of as existing before the commencement of the Christian era, and which was placed so far off on the world's surface. At length the most fastidiously brought farther communications. His friends became anxious. Newspapers were sought after and scrutinized. The members of the Euphrates expedition were reported to be fast perishing under a disastrous fever. The anxiety of the village grew. A list of sufferers were published, and Amrose Logan's name was on the list. A courageous hope sunk into a sick certainty, and poor Amrose was lamented in proportion as his character had been esteemed.

And poor Lucy, now she worked and wept. She still worked. But illness grew upon her. She has taken cold, said one. The smell of flowers is unwholesome, said another. The doctor said something of malaria. The secret spring to unlock the cabinet of her distress was unknown. Alone and friendless, fatherless, motherless, loveless, hers was a fever of the spirit. Her disorganised delirium, and her real griefs were forgotten in the fantastic horrors in which she was engulfed. But cheer up kind and compassionate reader. The forces of her constitution began to survive at last. After her stormy voyage in perilous seas, it was seen, as the poor girl sat up and placed her hand in her emaciated, but cooled hand, that a heaven had been reached. She increased in beauty and in strength, till she could even take a tranquil retrospect of her trials; and was as length able to resume her work; and to think how busy she must be, to make up for the time lost during her illness. Lost in reverie one autumn evening, Lucy sat by her window as before. A thread remained half pulled through, and a tear half filled the eye of the desolate girl, when she saw a figure arise as it were out of her musings, as one view develops itself boldly from out the fragmentary confusion of another dissolving away by the simple trick of the exhibitor.

Metinks I see him! was her thought. But oh how real! In my fevered dreams I never conjured him up so truly before. It speaks I hear. He lives.

Logan advanced in person, he entered, and caught the swooning girl in his arms. He kissed her brow and she revived. Lucy, said he, I am come again.

She pressed the hand which held hers, and looked in his face with wonder and thankfulness.

And when he could speak and she could hear, he recited the story of his adventures. He had indeed been seized with the fever of which the most of his comrades had died; but he did not know till his arrival in his own country, that he had been among the number reported dead. He did not, however, wonder, much at the report, as he had not been expected to live for many days, and had been understood to be dead by a party of the explorers who were stationed at a distance from his own detachment. As his convalescence advanced, the objects of the expedition were, though not very satisfactorily by any means, fulfilled, and he recovered in time to return with the remnant of his companions to Britain. When he left the country his salary had been fixed at a handsome sum. It was, however, increased, by the conductors of the undertaking when its peril and disasters had become evident, so that Amrose had saved money. He had now the means of constant employment, and that of a superior kind. What wonder then if with the assurance of a self supporting citizen and the affectedly jaunty and off handed manner of a traveller, that he now asked Lucy to consent to be his wife.

The old difficulty still remains Amrose, said she, looking kindly, even affectionately into his face.

And what is it Lucy? Her I called my mother, replied she frankly and promptly, out of the generous fullness of her heart, but painfully, and with eyes looking bashfully down, as if she had been guilty of deception, who was my dear mother was not my real mother. I was a poor beggar woman's child, who died and left me without a single clue to her history.

And this is your insurmountable difficulty, you silly girl! said Amrose clasping her in his arms. Poor child, continued he playfully patting her cheek, it vexed its little head, did it without any reason; is it still going to be stupid?

Lucy looked up with a grateful smile, which Amrose considered a satisfactory answer to his petty badinage, but which brings our little story very near its conclusion. Near but not quite to the conclusion; for the reader is anxious to know something of the sequel. Let him take a peep then at Mr and Mrs Logan, tete-a-tete, a few years after their marriage, and on a Saturday evening, when the former—ruminated—at home after the toil of a week's business.

I wish you had kept that five hundred pounds, Lucy, said Logan.

But Amrose, would it have been quite right?

It was wrong in the old hag to take it from you. And if she deprived you of what her brother left you, I suppose we can expect nothing from her herself. She was a relation?

Very distant ones, I believe, when she has never seen.

I suppose she took good care to keep your secret to her own old wizened bosom.

I believe she did.

She feared the verdict of the public, I wonder if her own conscience ever troubled her.

Why, what has set your mind running on money, my dear Amrose?

If I had a thousand pounds or two, Lucy, I feel myself in a condition to make a small beginning on my own account, which might lead to a large ending. Is it not a pardonable weakness to wish to see one's wife a fine lady?

Oh there is a letter for you. It arrived today. An official looking seal upon it too. Perhaps it may be an answer to some of your wishes.

Lucy reached him the letter, but as to thinking it a reply to his wishes, or to her own, she entertained no such idea. She had uttered words in jest. The communication however from an old school fellow of Logan's now the sole legal practitioner in their native town. The letter stated that Mrs. Rebecca Kobson, (Lucy's aunt so called) had died, and that after leaving one hundred pounds to be spent according to her own particular directions, in the paraphernalia of her interment, and four hundred pounds to the poor of the parish (first donation), she had bequeathed the remainder of her fortune, amounting to three thousand five hundred pounds, to Lucy, wife of Amrose Logan. The epistle concluded with a congratulatory paragraph from Logan's old school companion.

I must recant, said Amrose. I am not sorry now, that you refused that five hundred pounds. I has produced good interest.—Come I suppose I must not consider her a bad woman after all.

She was my dear mother's sister.

Well, Lucy I am sorry for speaking unkindly of her, if it were but on that account.

You show in yourself, dear Amrose, what weak creatures we are—what partial judges. You are inclined to her now because she has benefited you. But you were too much biased against her before; you condemned her totally on account of her dominant weaknesses. Corollary—be tolerant to one another. Well, Lucy we shall go to her funeral to show her memory respect, as we had not opportunities of bestowing affection upon her during her life; and you, yourself—I do not think that your grief will be so very redundant or to prevent you having the pleasure in exhibiting these children, that you are so proud of to your old friends. We must profit by the experience of Gill Blass, and endeavour to make the old woman's obsequies as simple as may be on a hundred pounds, so that the same ridicule may not be heaped upon her memory that was cast upon him at his parent's funeral.

Lucy became not only a fine lady, but continued to be a good one. The gentle reader expected perhaps that she was discovered to be of noble parentage, and to ride in a coach and six. We must stick to facts. She never knew more of her origin than we have communicated; but we are satisfied that reward for her constancy and honesty flowed in upon her through natural channels.

HOW TO LEAD MANKIND.

If masters fully understood the influence which even the slightest personal attention produces on the minds of their workmen, they would be more lavish than they are of a simple act of justice which can cost them so little, and would profit them so much. It is the severest trial an acute mind can undergo, to be compelled to hear the upgradings and re-voicing of his fellow man, without the privilege to answer—to hear the scolder, yet dare not to reply—to submit to the arraignance and presumption of, perhaps, a meaner intellect, and be denied the opportunity to wither him into his nothingness—to see before him, while his blood is boiling with a volcanic swell, the assistant superior in his haughty mood, and to hear from his supercilious lip the unfair or false deductions of his conduct, and yet to have no power of speech, but only stand like a gaily preening thing, because his children's greed depends upon his silence. This is indeed, the cruellest trial the progressing intellect can suffer; and yet how often is it inflicted merely because it hurts and offends the most! Yet wretched as the sufferer is, low as he falls to his own estimation of his fellows, there is a lower and meaner being than him—the man who, without cause, inflicts the injury on him. Treat a man like a friend, and you soon make him one; treat him like a rogue, and his honesty may be much greater than your wisdom, if he do not seem to justify your suspicions. In no way are men so easily led—often, it is true, so blindly led—as through the affections. Every man comes into the world surrounded by objects of affection. The filial and parental tie is one which binds rich and poor alike; and is often the stronger in the poor, because it is almost the only domestic blessing which they can truly call their own. Hence it is, that men who are quite inaccessible to reason are easily led by the affections; and no wise man will neglect to use, especially when it is for the mutual benefit of all, this powerful and universally prevailing instrument. The marriage tie is that of parent and child, in the progress of society is that of master and servant; and it is for the interest of both to carry into their relations with each other as much as possible of the kindly feeling which has been nursed in the bosom, in the childhood, by the domestic fireside.

THE GOOD CHILDREN.

A mother, who was in the habit of asking her children, before they retired at night, what they had done through the day, to make them happy, found her young twin-daughters silent. The elder one spoke modestly of deeds and dispositions, founded on the golden rule. Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you! Still these little bright faces were bowed down in serious silence. The question was repeated. I can remember nothing good all this day, dear mother—only one of my schoolmates was happy because she had gained the lead of the class, and I smiled on her, and ran to kiss her, so she said I was good. This all, dear mother.

The other spoke still more on the bench at school, and lost a little liberty. I saw that while she studied her lesson, she hid her face in the book and wept. I felt sorry, and laid my face on the same book and wept with her. Then she looked up and was comforted, and put her arms round my neck. But I do not know why she said that I had done her good.

Come to my arms, beloved ones, said the mother.—[Moral and Religious Anecdotes.]

READ TO THE SEA.

The late Captain O'Brien, of remarkable memory having made a bet on the subject of Admiral Layard wrote the following note to him:—

Dear Payne, pray, were you bound to the sea?

To which the following answer was returned:—

Dear O'Brien, no, but the sea was bound to me.

ALDBOROUGH

BY

PILLS

DRUGS

W. J. GEDDERS

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European Intelligence.

FROM PAPERS BY THE ACADIA.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

It is satisfactory to state that the interval which Acadia has been enjoying of late has been one of far less excitement than we have had to describe for some time. Numerous failures of Mercantile houses and a heavy list of Bankrupts both in England and Scotland, will attest the deep-seated mischief which has crept into our commercial system; but, upon the whole, a very marked improvement in public feeling has prevailed. The great discount houses in London have reduced the rate of interest allowed on money at call by one per cent., and money for commercial purposes can now be procured at a price "but whilst the minimum rate at the Bank is still kept up at eight per cent., it would be delusive to say that our difficulties are removed. Large importations of Bullion are pouring in from all quarters of Europe, the result of our high exchange, and of the vast number of unpaid acceptances which have been returned to the drawers. The accounts of the Bank of England improve accordingly, and indicate that the reserve of notes and the bullion are on the increase. The improvement is slow, and we earnestly trust that we may have no relapse. At the same time it would be wrong to conceal that in the highest quarters, especially in the banking circles of London, and among the consumers of goods in Manchester, that the next and succeeding accounts from India are looked for with a deep and secret anxiety. The effect, also, of the overthrow of many long established West-India houses in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, must inevitably spread extensive ruin in our transatlantic colonies; and, until we are enabled to appreciate the full extent of the mischief, which must, in a greater or less degree reach every quarter of the globe with which we have commercial relations, a certain degree of apprehension must prevail, which will tend to check large transactions in trade. The immense imports of produce which are still pouring in, are also the cause of much anxiety, inasmuch as a fearful reaction is anticipated; and if our requirements of grain should be again, this season, to any extent, the exchanges must inevitably turn against us, and withdraw the bullion which is now steadily returning to the coffers of the Bank. Another feature, of a most unfavorable character for the future prospects is, that whilst the returns of the Board of Trade continue to exhibit an enormous increase of consumption of all the chief articles which contribute to the necessities of life, or luxuries of the people, a very considerable diminution continues to prevail in all those imports upon which the success of our future manufacturing industry depends. These considerations must weigh with every reflecting merchant, and will doubtless form the grounds for serious deliberation in the new Parliament about to meet.

Since the 4th of the month the state of commercial and monetary affairs has so improved, that confidence is, in some degree, restored, and the general aspect of trade is more encouraging than it has been for some time past. Sugar is almost the only article of our trade to leave a considerable loss to importers. Parliament having been assembled, the mercantile world anticipates some further relief, especially with regard to the reduction of interest on money. It is in this hope that the labouring classes continue to bear their extreme privations with patient endurance, in the highest degree praiseworthy. It is generally believed that the commercial condition of the country will be made the subject of an immediate investigation by Parliament, before a select committee; and in our next, we shall be able to report increased confidence, and a happy issue out of the present difficulties.

In our papers of to-day a notice appears from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship Company, relative to the future departure of their vessels to and from the United States. On and after Saturday, the 4th December, their ships will sail on the following dates:

Table with columns: Departures from England, Departures from America. Lists ship names and dates for various routes.

After which the departure becomes weekly from England to America, and from America to England. For the execution of this gigantic contract, this enterprising Company have nearly completed four new ships of greater tonnage and steam power than their present celebrated steamers, which will make a fleet of nine vessels, viz., the Britannia, Acadia, Caledonia, Hibernia, Cambria, America, Niagara, and the Europe, and, without exception, the fastest and finest Steam Ships in the world. We believe that this new and increased means of maritime countries in the world will be hailed with delight by the enterprising and active minds of commercial England and commercial America.

Death of the Archbishop of York.—It is our painful duty to announce the demise of our venerable and highly esteemed Diocesan, his Grace the Archbishop of York. The melancholy event took place on Friday week, at the Palace, Bishopthorpe. It is currently rumoured that the Right Rev. Dr. Mauley, Bishop of Durham, will be translated to the vacant Archbishopric of York.—Morning Chronicle. Letters have been received announcing the official declaration of the independence of the Society (or Inward) Islands.

Timber Market, Nov. 19.—There is some mitigation of the pressure which the trading interests have been so long undergoing, and there is more activity in business, generally; it is, however, not yet profitable to make progress in sales of Wood, unless at prices under the quotations given, which must be considered in some measure nominal. Notwithstanding, they are 2d per foot for Timber under what they were at this time last year, and so in proportion for other Wood.—During the month sales have been affected to a small extent only, both by private and by auction; consisting of Quebec yellow Pine at 14d to 14 1/2d per foot; red Pine 19d; Quebec Oak 2s 2d; Quebec Elm 16d; and Pine Deals at 2s per standard. A cargo of St. John's Spruce Deals of prime quality, brought 2d to 2 1/2-16d per foot; a fair cargo 2d to 2 1/2-16d; a cargo of Batture yellow and Spruce at 2d to 2 1/2; Miramichi Spruce and Yellow 1 1/2-16d to 2 1/2; a cargo of St. John's Yellow Pine of good quality, 1 3/4 to 1 1/2; one of middling quality 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; a cargo of new Caribee yellow and Spruce Deals 2 1/2-16d to 2 1/2-16d. On the quay a cargo of St. John's Pine Timber, of rather over 20 inches average, has been sold at 17d per foot, with Birch at 14d; and Spruce Planks at 1 7/8d; and a cargo of Quebec, of prime quality, the prices of which have not transpired, but supposed to be about 1 1/2d per foot for yellow Pine.—Duncan and Ewing.

IRELAND. Lime-ick, Nov. 10.—Attempt to Murder. A man named Pat Cleary was fired at on Saturday evening, while proceeding to his city, and when about a quarter of a mile from the village of Broadford. The ball entered the left breast and passed through the shoulder, thus providentially evading the larger and more important arteries in the region of the heart. From the statement of Cleary, who now lies in Barrington's Hospital, it is evident that this land has been the cause of the outrage. There were three men concerned in the attack, two of whom are known to the sufferer, and are named Butler and Hourigan, and all three are in custody.

County Clare.—Tuesday evening, about six o'clock, four men, well armed, ascended the pound-keeper's house at O'Brien's Bridge, and after swearing him to produce them a particular decree, which he got with some stock, which were impounded for rent, they took it with them, first a blunderbuss in the streets, and walked deliberately away. This occurred within one hundred yards of a strong police and military station.

Value of Property in Ireland.—A significant piece of evidence of the unaltered effects of depression of the times, this monetary pressure, and the condition of the country, was furnished in Dublin on Wednesday, by a sale of land which took place in one of the Chancery offices.—The land set up in situ in Tipperary, near the town of Killybeg, and contains 6683 acres, let on very old leases still subsisting producing an annual rental of 2930 10s 9d; the land being worth, at present, it is said, 20s to 30 per acre. This land was set up in May last, when £22,500 was offered, and deemed insufficient.—Wednesday it was sold for £17,000.

It is the general impression that the Government have determined to bring forward, early in the approaching session, a very stringent arms-bill, and that one of its leading provisions will be a severe penalty on any person possessing fire-arms without a licence.

Wreck of the Stephen Whitney, and loss of Ninety-one Lives.

We are grieved to announce that the splendid New York packet-ship Stephen Whitney, Captain Popham, was totally wrecked off Cape Clear, on the night of the 19th inst., and that 91 souls perished in the melancholy catastrophe, among whom is the captain, and one subject, although a mournful one, and one calculated to cause lamentation and weeping in many of the families of our American friends, will be pursued with great avidity.—We have, therefore, collected from the several accounts of the disaster which have reached us, the following details. First in importance is the protest drawn up by the mate of the vessel for presentation to the owners, which briefly and fully narrates the particulars of the painful event:—

"On the 5th of October last, the ship 'Stephen Whitney' left the port of New York, bound for Liverpool. Nothing material occurred on the passage until Wednesday, the 10th day of November inst., on which day, or about two o'clock in the afternoon, the ship was hoisted, and sounding were in fifty fathoms. The weather was particularly thick, and the wind blowing very hard. The ship was under double reefed topsails—at 6 o'clock, p. m., the wind increasing, the sails were close reefed; at 8 o'clock, p. m., made the land very close to the ship. After clearing off from the land, saw a fixed white light, which, on consulting with the captain, I took for the Old Head of Kinsale, hauled off the ship on the star-board tack, heading south east by south, at 9 o'clock. Considering we had sufficient light, steered the channel course east by south, and at a quarter to ten the land was made ahead, the helm was put a-port; and on coming round, owing to the heavy sea then running, the ship went ashore. In a few minutes, out of one hundred and ten human beings, passengers and crew, ninety-one perished, among whom were the captain and the second mate. The persons who were saved lost all their property, and were left nearly naked. Every exertion was made, but owing to the wild cliff on which the ves-

sel struck, and the darkness of the night, it was impossible to make any effort to save any part of the ship's cargo."

This document was signed by the mate, two of the crew, and John Lamerick, Esq., a local magistrate.

With the exception of the pending strife in Switzerland, European politics are upon the surface calm and untroubled. In France two more domestic tragedies have been enacted on the great theatre of human life. The diseased state of social feeling in the highest ranks of society has furnished two more lamentable victims of insanity, and the unfortunate Montepierre, the chief promoter of the unfortunate Montepierre marriage, has put a period to his ill-fated existence, by violent means at Naples. This fatal act has been produced by an overwrought mind not finding ample room and verge enough for the scope of its ambitious in the subordinate station of ambassador to an Italian State. Being disappointed in obtaining the London embassy, where activity might have stifled the still small voice of conscience, Count Bresson expatriated to Naples, could no longer bear the misery of his own thoughts, and so rushed to self destruction.—Count Mortier, ambassador from the Government of France to the Court of Turin, has also been stricken with insanity. In a paroxysm of the most frantic lunacy, this unhappy man nearly sacrificed the lives of two of his children, but fortunately his poor innocents were rescued from his violence. These events happening so close upon other similar examples of murder, suicide, and frightful corruption among the circles immediately surrounding the French court, cannot but leave a most painful impression upon public opinion in every civilized country in the world. A frightful insanity seems to haunt the progeny of the chief actors in the great social revolutions of which during our time, France has been the scene.

In Switzerland the rival Catholic and Federal forces seem drawn up ready to give battle, and rumours have reached Paris that hostilities have actually commenced; but with the exception of a slight skirmish between the Tessinese and the Uri troops, in which two officers were killed, the main bodies of the armies have not as yet struck the blow, which will probably bring in its train a quarrel to an end. All endeavours at pacification have hitherto failed. The foreign ambassadors have retired to the frontiers, and in these days of non-interference, even on the score of humanity, they most passively look on and see the people of a free republic slaughter each other in a civil war, rather than stretch out the hand of power to prevent it. As far as we can see at present, the Swiss are to be left to fight it out, without interference from any quarter.

It is understood that a formal overture has now been made by the diplomatic representatives of one or more of the great continental Powers, to the British Cabinet, for the purpose of bringing the present deplorable rupture of the Swiss cantons under the consideration of the principal parties to the Treaty of Vienna, and of endeavouring to avert the horrors of impending war by an amicable mediation between the two factions into which the Helvetic Confederation is now divided. The most obvious means for accomplishing this object, or, at least, for removing one of the pretexes of the quarrel, are to induce the Pope to order the Jesuits to leave Switzerland. This expedient has already been suggested by some of the Catholic Cantons, and by the delegates of the Sonderbund.—Times.

FORGERY.—A somewhat curious case of forgery in humble life, has been brought to light last week, of which the particulars are as follows:—It appears that it was at one time the custom, although we suspect it does not prevail, for the elders of the Barony parish to grant lines for immediate relief to the paupers, which were discontinued, so to speak, by shopkeepers and others, and paid on a certain day by the treasurer. Acting on this plan, a girl named Agnes M. Lean, or Campbell, fabricated a number of these lines in the name of fictitious paupers, to which she appended the signature of an elder of the Barony parish, and in the assumed character of agent for her distressed fellow-creatures, she drew money upon the lines from various parties in Anderston. In some cases the lines bore that money was to be advanced, and in others reversed—the profit of the discounter, being realised by advancing, say 12s in cash or goods, for which he was to be paid 14s or 15s, when the lines became due. The girl kept the trade going briskly for a time by fabricating larger paper bills with other parties, to retire the first set as they became due; but her floating paper gradually became too extensive for her management; and as a sheaf of these documents fell due on the 25th of last month she thought it convenient to abscond on the preceding day. Last week, however, she was apprehended by Superintendent Mackay of the Western District, and from the Police Court transferred to the Sheriff, by whom she was examined on Saturday last. It is said that money to the extent of nearly £50 has been turned over on the faith of these notes of hand. The girl is the daughter of a pauper.—Glasgow Herald.

State of Trade in Paisley.—We can note no improvement but the reverse in the state of trade during the last two weeks. The number of people thrown out of employment during that time has been considerable, and from the short period which the bulk of the weaving population have had employment, and the very limited wages made by them when in work, their case is admitted on all hands to be one of great privation; it is even surprising how many of their number continue to obtain the means of supporting life.

DEAR.—This year cattle were low at the Falkirk trysts, because turnips were light. The general weather has since greatly improved the turnips; and wherever they were skilfully managed, they are now a very weighty crop both in Berwickshire and East Lothian. A bullock from a field of excellent Sweden at Whitekirk, on the farm of that eminent agriculturist, Mr. Nelson of Summerfield, weighed, without the shaw and mott, 14 1/2 lbs., and measured 31 1/2 inches in circumference.

Governor-General of India.—On the 4th inst. the usual farewell entertainment was given to the Earl of Dalhousie, the new Governor-General, on the eve of his departure for India. Lord John Russell and other Cabinet Ministers were present. Lord Dalhousie proceeded on the 10th inst in the steam-ship Sidon to Alexandria, on his way to India, to take possession of his new government. Lieut. Colonel A. Mountain, C. B., military secretary to his lordship, and Lieutenant the Hon. F. H. Faue, aide-de-camp, accompanied his excellency.

Departure of the Governor-General of India.—Portsmouth, Nov. 11.—The Governor-General of India, the Earl of Dalhousie, accompanied by his Countess and the Marchioness of Douro, with a numerous retinue of domestics, arrived at Gosport yesterday, to embark in the steam-ship Sidon for Alexandria. All the compliments paid to royalty, with the exception of a guard of honour, were paid to the noble Lord. A party of friends went out in the vessel which carried his Lordship to Spithead, to take their farewell of him; amongst them were Mr. Calcraft and family, an old friend; Mr. Lawrence Campbell, the secretary of the South-Western Railway Company, who formerly filled the office of secretary to his Lordship when upon the railway business of the Board of Trade; and the Hon. Fox Maule, M.P. A royal salute was fired from the decks of the Sidon, steam-ship, as soon as the Governor-General was on board, and at about four o'clock she weighed anchor and steamed away for Malta.

Italy.—The affairs of Italy are proceeding favourably, but Austria has not evacuated the city of Ferrara, which she occupies with the troops as well as the citadel. The reforms in the Papal states are assuming consistency, and public tranquillity is unimpaired. The Diario di Roma, of the 4th inst. quotes a letter from Naples of the 28th ult., stating that tranquillity being completely restored in Calabria and Sicily, the royal troops had returned their capitulations, and the extraordinary powers given by the King to General Landi and other military commanders had been withdrawn.

Cape of Good Hope.—By accounts up to the 7th September, we learn that Sir Henry Pottinger has formally declared war against the Kaffirs. His Excellency in his proclamation, after reciting various acts of violation of subsisting agreements on the part of the Garkas, Caffre Chief Sandilla, as well as divers acts of contumacy and rebellion.

Our Subscribers will oblige us by paying our Collector, who will call upon them with their accounts for the last year.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREW'S, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1847. Charlotte County Bank. Hon. HARRIS HUGHES, President. T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor-at-Law. 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. Aims and North 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—F. A. Babcock. J. Wetmore, Agent. Saint Stephens Bank. G. D. KING, Esq., President. Director next week—S. Hitchings. 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, Nov 19 | Montreal, Dec 5 | London, Nov 18 | Quebec, Dec 1 | Edinburgh, Nov 15 | Halifax, Dec 4 | Paris, Nov 15 | New York, Dec 8 | Toronto, Dec 3 | Boston, Dec 8.

Arrival of the



Steamship Britannia.

The Royal Mail Steamship Britannia, arrived at Halifax on the night of the 9th inst. in 17 days.—The steamer encountered rough weather. Among the passengers were Sir Donald Campbell, the new Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward's Is-

land and Hon. Jos. Pope, the Speaker of the P. E. Island Assembly.

The letter portion of the Mail reached here on Thursday evening, the papers on Saturday night. The news is important, and a more gratifying than previous advices, with reference to the commercial and monetary pressure in England, which was fast subsiding, though failures were still occurring. It cannot be concealed however, that business of all kinds is still precarious and uneasy.—It was supposed that the Bank rate of interest, 8 per cent., would soon be lowered.

The European Times gives a list of the most important failures since the sailing of the last packet, which failures are not numerous. Failures.—In London the failure of the old and respectable West India house of Judah Cohen and Sons, occasioned deep regret. Their liabilities are about £32,000.—Thurston and Co. (formerly Briggs, Thurston, & Co.); in the East India and Egyptian trade, have also stopped payment. Their liabilities are estimated at £120,000.—They were for many years agents for the Viceroy of Egypt. The failure of Johnson, Cole, and Co., East India merchants, has been also announced, with liabilities to the extent of £200,000, and Ryder, Wienholt and Co., in the same trade, with obligations to the amount of £60,000. On Monday last the extensive colonial brokers, Trueman and Cook, of Mincing-lane, whose transactions have been of late years second to none in London, suspended payment.—Their liabilities are conjectured at about £350,000.

Mr. Robert Farrand, an old respectable corn factor in Mark-lane, has also suspended payment. Ireland still continues an object of deep anxiety and care. At present this unhappy country is afflicted with a variety of social evils, which have gone on increasing in their present extraordinary excess. In the province of Munster, and in other parts, there is neither security of life nor property. There appears to be a systematic conspiracy against its laws and rights, and the landlord or tenant, however humane or considerate, who enforces his just claims, is sure to fall a sacrifice to popular vengeance, and the improvement of land is the crime for which he suffers.

The Government was taking active measures to arrest and remedy the fearful state of society in that unhappy country. The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation, expressing his determination to exercise all the powers of government for the suppression of disturbances and the prevention and detection of crime; and appeals "not to the gentry alone, but to the well disposed farmers and industrious peasantry who seek to earn their livelihood by honest labour, to aid his efforts in suppressing a system of terror which he feels satisfied is exercised by the few, but which may be overcome by the energy and determination of the many, whom it is intended to overawe." Decided steps have been taken for enforcement of the poor rates in every instance. It is said that an Act of the most stringent character will be one of the first measures of the Parliament.

Parliament met on the 18th ult. C. S. Lefevre, Esq., was chosen Speaker. The Speech from the Throne was to be delivered by Commission, on the 23rd ult. The New York packet ship Stephen Whitney, was lost on the coast of Ireland on the 10th ult. This melancholy event 91 persons perished, and the ship and cargo were completely destroyed.

SOIREE.—The "Sons," at St. George, contemplate holding a Soiree to-morrow evening (Thursday). Tea on the table at 6 o'clock, kick out 1:00.—We trust it will be well sustained.

ARREST OF BOWEN.—The New-Brunswick of Saturday says:—Mr. Bradley, the Postman, who arrived from Fredericton yesterday morning, informs us that just before the Post left for this city, information was received at Fredericton that Bowen had been arrested ten miles above that place, at Cork Settlement, by Messrs. Wheeler and Chambers, on Thursday last, and that the Sheriff had gone out for the purpose of bringing him off. We trust that this statement may prove correct.

Capt. Edwin Gatcomb of the schr. Mary Ellen, from Grand Manan, informs us the barque Lord Glenelg, Martin, 63 days from Liverpool, bound to St. John, while lying-to on Monday evening 6th inst. off Long Island, G. M. during a heavy snow storm, cut away the masts and anchored, just clearing the rocks. Capt G. assisted to tow the vessel round to the western side of the Island where she now lies safely anchored.

The Fredericton Reporter says:—A great amount of injury has been sustained by the Hay stacked in low situations. The late rains have, in consequence of the frost in the ground, run arance into the larger Rivers, and raised them to a pitch hitherto unknown at this season in the Province.

Arrival of the Cambria.—This vessel arrived in the Mersey, from Boston and Halifax, at five o'clock, p. m. on the evening of the 15th, after a somewhat protracted passage, having been retarded by fogs. It is said that the Commander-in-Chief has decidedly set his face against moustaches for the infantry. The "Augsburgh Gazette" of the 6th, states that a total change will take place in a few days in the Pope's cabinet.

His Highness Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte left Brodick Castle, Arran, on Thursday, per the "Isle of Arran" steamer, for Ardrossan, and thence proceeded to Eglinton Castle, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Eglinton.

As inquest was held S. T. Cove, Coroner, on Lahaff, resident of this Town, covered lying on the beach of the Market Wharf. The body was conveyed to the Town Hall, and lengthy examination ensued, which lasted near Jury returned the following verdict:—The deceased drowned at the rear of it with a large amount on it with extensive fracture of the chest received accidentally in no evidence before it.

The Jury cannot separate their astonishment at duty on the part of the causing the lamps, on a ship, although the night one of the lamps were lit passage up and down the

Death of Mendleson. We regret to announce the death of the late Mendleson, the great evening of the 4th inst. Leipic, the most respectable personage lost by the Jewish Bartholdy.

THE ATLANTIC STEAM pleasure we notice in of the Cunard line o ships for New York will touch here on the ward passages.—[Halli

A Moral for Young and I "listen and attend a moral and an example in the window or flew in it with all kind in future, let a wisp of little boat, and make it stir a muscle—don't be quiet as the statue of a body of that sort, until aligned—as at this moment do I do now." W feather end of the pen oil, I approached the est and tenderest man it upon the body—the waistcoats—when do girls," said I, "see the oil does. Now, I ample. When a hull all honour, don't cry try a little oil—in it like a wasp."

THE AGE OF One of the most imp in ameliorating the con suffering humanity; to Balaam of Wild-Cherry p-oses, what ever what all men in all age and valuable is so, no sort faces in society its that time cannot destroy diseases for which it is We cut the following zette, of January, 1847.

WISTAR'S BAL aversion to puffing, comes along to the sh the fact that we scarce kind, yet we feel that to the community by vorable opinion we his ses of colds and paine asessed its good effe believe it to be an ex sold by Thomas Si

On Thursday, M. Pickles, Mr. A to Miss Susan M. Andrews. On the 5th inst I. W. D. Gray, D ther, to Miss M. City.

On Wednesday son, aged 34 year children to mourn At Edinburgh, last, deeply, lat Brunnsjeck Boyle son of Alexander St. John, Surge At Yarmouth, John Bingay, Es ty, in the 61st y

Dec. 13, Cutter flour, 1 Sch. 1 pool, 1 14 Sch. 1 Grand Dec. 9, Cutter Eastpo " 13, Sch. 8 lath: 1 11, Ship : deals, 1 " Cutter ballast Brig Rosew vans, 10 ballas

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Original issues in Poor Com Best cop

An Inquest was held on Friday last by Dr. S. T. Gove, Coroner, on the body of James Laffey, resident of this Town, which was discovered lying on the beach, on the North side of the Market Wharf. The body was conveyed to the Town Hall, and after a patient and lengthy examination of twenty-two witnesses, which lasted nearly seven hours the Jury returned the following verdict:—Found drowned at the rear of the Market Wharf, with a large wound on the back of the head, with extensive fracture of the skull—but whether received accidentally or otherwise, there is no evidence before the Jury.

The Jury cannot separate without expressing their astonishment at the dereliction of duty on the part of the authorities, in not causing the lamps, on the Market Wharf to be lighted regularly—as in the present occasion, although the night was very dark, not one of the lamps were lighted, rendering the passage up and down the wharf very unsafe.

Death of Mendelssohn, the Composer.—We regret to announce the death of Mendelssohn, the great composer. On the evening of the 4th inst. says a letter from Leipzig, "the musical world suffered a deplorable loss by the death of John Mendelssohn Bartholdy."

THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—It is with much pleasure we notice in the new arrangement of the Canada line of Steamships, that the ships for New York as well as for Boston will touch here on the outward and homeward passages.—(Halifax Times.)

A Moral for Young Ladies.—"Listen," said I, "listen and attend, and you shall have a moral and an example. When the wasp now in the window entered the room, you flew at it with all kind of violence. I wonder it didn't sting every one of you. Now, in future, let a wasp when it comes have its little bout, and make its little noise. Don't stir a muscle—don't move a lip—but be as quiet as the statue of Venus or Diana, or any body of that sort, until the wasp seems inclined—as it does at this moment—to settle. Then do as I do now." Whereupon, dipping the feather end of the pen in the cruet of salad oil, I approached the wasp, and in the softest and tenderest manner possible, just oiled it upon the body—the black and like groom's waistcoats—when down it fell, turned upon its back, and was dead in a minute. "There girls," said I, "see what kindness and a little oil does. Now, here's my moral and example. When a husband comes home in an ill humour, don't cry out and fly at him; but try a little oil—in fact, treat your husband like a wasp."

THE AGE OF IMPROVEMENT. One of the most important discoveries of the age, in ameliorating the condition of this large class of suffering humanity—consumptives, is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. What time establishes and commences, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sort first in society is so deep and strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has increased the prejudices of all respectable and sensible men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class of discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the diseases for which it is recommended. We cut the following from the *Bellows Falls Gazette*, of January, 1847.

WISTAR'S BALSAM.—Notwithstanding our aversion to puffing, as many do, everything that comes along to the shape of Patent Medicines, and the fact that we scarcely ever take medicines of any kind, yet we feel that we should be doing injustice to the community by withholding longer the favorable opinion we have of Wistar's Balsam, in cases of colds and pulmonary complaints. Having witnessed its good effects in several instances, we believe it to be an excellent article. Sold by Thomas Sime, St. Andrews.

MARRIED. On Thursday last 9th inst. by the Rev. M. Pickles, Mr. Asa Mitchell of St. Stephen, to Miss Susan McCurdy of the Parish of St. Andrews.

On the 5th instant, at St. John, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D.D., Mr. Edwin Fairweather, to Miss Margaret Fought, all of that City.

DIED. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Joseph Wilson, aged 34 years—leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss. At Edinburgh, on the 4th of November last, deeply lamented, Alexander George Brunswick Boyle, Student of Medicine, second son of Alexander Boyle, Esquire, M. D. of St. John, Surgeon to Her Majesty's Forces. At Yarmouth, (N. S.) on the 21st instant, John Bigsby, Esq. High Sheriff of that County, in the 61st year of his age.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.
ARRIVED.
Dec. 13. Cutter Matilda, McMaster, Eastport flour, meal, &c.
" Schr. Mary Ann, Winchester, Welshpool, Fish &c. Master.
" 14 Schr. Mary Ellen, Gistcomb, Fish, Grand Mannan.
CLEARED.
Dec. 9. Cutter Matilda, McMaster, ballast—Eastport.
" 13. Schr. Sarah Ann, Waycott, Eastport, laths, and pickets, H. T. Ames.
" 14. Ship Sea King, Martin, London, deals, by E. & J. Wilton.
" Cutter Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, ballast.
Brig Roseway, of and for Halifax, from Havana, in ballast, in charge of wreckers, was taken into Key West, Nov. 17, having been ashore on Loggerhead Bank, near Bay Woods.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office St. Andrews 15th Dec. 1847.

A	Alexander Robert	Martin John L.
B	Anderson John	Murphy Andrew
C	Akeley Geo E. P.	Maloney Alexander
D	Bradford Edward D.	Munro James
E	Brown Henry	McGrath Patrick
F	Bowring Turner	Master James
G	Brown Thomas	Math James
H	Curry John	Goldrick Andrew
I	Copland L. L.	Lean Louclan
J	Cookson Martha D.	Munn George
K	Cotterell John	Cullach George
L	Clifford Wm	Curry William
M	Collins John	Quinn Thomas
N	Collins Catherine	Ross Evid 2
O	Danbar Capt John	Reading Edward
P	Davidson Wm	Russell James 2
Q	Eastman Sarah	Roslauer Wm
R	Fraser George	Ritcheson John
S	Fals Michael	Sullivan Morty
T	Fletcher Dr	Stewart James
U	Hadlock Jacob	Storoy J. nes
V	Harley Timohy F 2	Sullivan William
W	Harrington Patrick	Sowman Robert
X	Hitchings Henry	Taggart James
Y	Irwin William	Tremble William
Z	James John	Turner John
	Kirkpatrick Danl.	Wilson James
	Lehan Elizabeth	Wainor Robert
	Laughlan David 2	Wood William W
	Maher Daniel	Wraycott John
	May John	Wills Miss E
	Mulloway Daniel	
	Mulcahy Elean	
	Morrison John	

Persons calling for any of the above will please say "advertised."
GEO F CAMPBELL, P. M.

GENERAL JOBBING

Smith and Horse Shoeing. THE subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has fitted a shop in rear of the Store for many years occupied by Mrs. Parkenson, as a Blacksmith Shop, and will be happy to attend to any orders in his line. Smithwork in all its branches, with Horse Shoeing, &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch. The Subscriber trusts from experience and knowledge of his business to merit a share of patronage. St. Andrews, Dec. 8, 1847. D. LAUGHLIN.

Hides! Hides! Hides!

PER scholar L. O. C. Doyle, from Boston—600 Pennsylvania Dry Salted Hides, having undergone the most rigid inspection of the Boston market, and will be sold a bargain before being subject to storage. St. John, Nov. 30. H. G. KINNEAR.

For Sale.

A Tannery, Cottage, and several acres of Land—near St. Andrews, and within a short distance of the interior line of Rail Road now commenced from thence to Woodstock. Enquire of A. T. Park, Attorney at Law, at St. Andrews. F. A. KINNEAR. Dec. 1, 1847.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Andrew Lindsay of St. Stephen, 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 WM. ANDREWS, Administrator. St. Stephen, Aug. 1, 1847. N. B. All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment of debts due the Estate, if paid within three months.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to Farmers and others, that he has erected a LARGE and COMMODIOUS GRIST MILL, driven by an EFFICIENT STEAM ENGINE, and that it will be in operation in about 10 days, for the manufacture of Grain of all kinds. He has also a very superior KILN in connexion with the establishment, for the drying of oats, &c. Persons having Grain to grind will please bring it forward at once, and they may rely upon having it done in the best possible manner. C. A. BABCOCK. St. Andrews, Nov. 27, 1847.

Notice.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of James Parker, deceased (late of the Parish of Campbell), are hereby 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 THOMAS NASH, JUNR., Administrator. Campobello, Nov. 23, 1847.

Corn Meal.

THE Subscriber is prepared to supply FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL, of his own manufacture, at low prices for sale. Feb. 23, 1847. C. A. BABCOCK

S. F. FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON
100 Bbls. S. F. Genesee FLOUR, Ground from 25 Half bbls. do do New Wheat.
25 Quarter & Eighth bbls. Buckwheat, 1848. Sola Muscovy.
1 Three Carobon RICE.
1 Case Preserved GINGER.
2 Boxes Hants narrow AXES.
1 do do brand Hatchets.
1 All of which will be sold low for Cash. Dec. 14, 1847. W. WHITLOCK.

CORN.

Ex Schr. NELSON from Boston. 200 Bushels yellow CORN. 50 Bbls. new southern S. fine FLOUR, just received and for sale by J. W. STREET. Dec. 1st 1847.

Port Wine.

On Consignment. 10 Cases 1 doz each Choice Old PORT WINE. J. W. STREET. Nov. 20, 1847.

For Charter.

TO arrive, the good Ship "Lady of the Lake" 417 Tons Register—expected to arrive about the 30th inst.—will take a CHARTER to a safe Port in Britain. Apply to W. WHITLOCK. St. Andrews, Nov. 23, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ex Schooners "Nelson & Defiance" from Boston. BBLs. & Half Bbls. S. F. FLOUR, Buckwheat Flour, in small packages Indian Meal, Boston Hams (new), clear Pork—Cheese—ground Coffee—small kegs Saused Tripe (a nice article)—P. Leaf Mats, Cattle and Horse Cards—a variety of Wooden Ware, &c. &c. Mens, Boys & Youth's coarse and fine Boots & Shoes—Womens and Misses and Childrens Kid, Morocco and Leather Shoes. Mens and Womens Indis Rubber. W. WHITLOCK, P. M.

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE Genesee Flour, Apples, & Cheese. Just received and for sale by the Subscriber, JACOB PAUL. Nov. 9, 1847.

To Let.

THE STORE lately occupied by William Meloney, south side, Market Square. Apply to THOMAS SIME. Nov. 9, 1847.

GROCERIES &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced business in the store lately occupied by Mr. D. Bradley, where he has just received a fresh supply of Groceries &c., which he offers for sale at low prices.—consisting of— BROWN and crushed SUGAR, Rye, Congo and best quality TEA, COFFEE, Plant and Navy Bread, Pork, Beans, Dried Apples, Raisins, Apples, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Honey, Citron, Castor Oil, Castanea, Wall Filbert, Almonds and Peas Nuts; CONFECTIONARY, Lemon syrup, catsup, Pickles, red Peppers, olive Oil, Soap, candles, tobacco, snuff, segars, pipes, Smoked Herrings, barley, vinegar, arrowroot, Ground & root Ginger, mustard, pepper, salts Tartar, essence of spruce, washing soda, starch, Vermicelli, Rose honey Windsor and toilet soap. Nests Tubs and Measures, pails, brooms, oak & Hickory axe and adze handles, wood cards, Liquorice, Writing paper, Blue swives, blue lead, Scrub and shoe brushes, glass & pain leaf hair, Spices, Table salt, &c. An assortment of FIRE WORKS with a variety of other articles. EDWD. LEAVITT Sept. 1.

Starch, Soap &c.

Ex "Volant" from Liverpool. 1 BOXES Blue Starch 20 Do Soap 2 Pipes best Cognac Brandy, Martell 10 Hids J. Otard, United Vineyard & Co Brands. 4 Hids best Holland Gin 1 Do fine Port Wine &c. &c. J. W. STREET. Nov. 9, 1847.

Flour & Corn Meal.

WM. WHITLOCK, HAS removed his place of business to the Store opposite "Bradford's Hotel," in Water-Street, where he solicits a continuing supply of the Town and country custom. —KEEPS 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, Hams, Vinegar, Starch Mustard, Pepper, Spices, PLOUGHS, Hoes, Hay & Manure Forks, AXES, Hooks, Bined Apples, TOBACCO, Cigars, Water Pails, and other Wooden Ware, a general assortment of BOOTS and Shoes.



NEW FALL IMPORTATIONS!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED FROM LEEDS, LEE & SONS, Sea Bird, Iron Liverpool.

200 PAIRS Whiskey, Mackin & Medium BLANKETS assorted sizes, from 6 1/2 to 10 1/2 lbs. 300 Pieces FLANNELS, Whitney, mackin, Welsh, Nanakin and Lancashire, Weighty twilled Kerseys, red, blue & yellow. 80 Pieces of CLOTHS, in superfine black, invisible green, blue, Oxford mixed grey in every shade, Doeskins, Buckskins, Plain and striped Cassimere, latest style, 4 pieces Carpetings, 6 1/2 Cromielotts, 4 do Green Bax, 3 do Padding, 6 do Canvas, 3 do Duck, 6 do Oznaburg, 55 pieces Clothing of the latest style, Black, blue, brown, drab, & in red BEAVER CLOTHS, wool dyed.

Per ship "Manchester" from Liverpool, via St. John. MANCHESTER GOODS. 500 Pieces Printed CALICOES, 100 do White COTTONS, 200 do grey Stratings and Sheetings, 100 do furniture cottons Damask Moreens, 25 do checked stripes and Bed ticks, 40 do Mole-skins and fancy plaid and stripe 200 do assorted MUSLINS in book mull, Swiss, Victoria Lawns, plaids, & Lappets, 50 do assorted Nets in every colour, 50 do Edgings and Faces, 20 doz. Counterpanes, coloured, white and blue, 20 doz. Mangleing Quilts, Linens, Lawns Tablecloths in great variety, 100 pieces rolled Cambric in assorted colours Towelling, Huckback and Diapers, 240 do Coburgs, Alpaccas, Drawings, Orleans and Cashmere, latest styles.

Per ship Commodore, from LONDON. 5 Cases ass'd Furs, Muffs, Capes, Victorias, Gulls and trimmings, in Lynx, Fitch, squirrel and British sable. Cashmere, silk, Kid, Lisle and Berlin Gloves, Plain and figured SILKS & SATINS, in great variety, Ladies and Gentlemen's silk, and satins Hosiery and scarfs, Youths and Childrens ditto, Gauze and demi VELS, 1 Case German VELVETS, assorted colours Black and coloured ditto. Silk, thread, Lisle & cotton Laces & Edgings, 2 cases Gentlemen's London and Paris Hats latest style. 1 do fur caps, 20 doz. Merino and Lambwool Shirts, 1 case Umbrellas, 1 do cloths & hair brushes, 20 doz. Ladies & Youths white & cold stays, 5 Cases Ladies BOOTS and SHOES in Cloth, Cashmere and Lapping, 1 do Maids and Childrens ditto, 4 Bales Ready made CLOTHING, made to order, and well assorted, 13 doz Red and Blue T willed SHIRTS, 1 Case of assorted Fancy Wares.

Per ship Thames, from GLASGOW. A splendid assortment of Cashmere, Filled Indians, Crape & Woolen SHAWLS; late styles. Woolen, Linen and cotton Table Covers, Gaia PLAIDS & Scotch HOMESPUNS, 40 pieces striped Shirting, 20 do. Regattas, 25 doz Highland Bonnets, 10 do Glengary, 1 Bale Woolen and Worsted YARN, 10 doz weighty Kilt DRAWERS, 12 doz Men's Woolen Hose, 5 doz Galagaskins, 10 doz Gents. Mujers, 200 doz. ass'd Cotton HDKFS, Indis, Piled and Nett Ditto, 1 case Barker's Sewing THREAD, 1 Bale WADDING, 1 case blue Cloth and Velvet CAPS, 20 doz Seletta ditto, 1 Bale blue COTTON WARPS.

The above GOODS having been purchased in some of the BEST HOUSES in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND by an experienced Person, for CASH—will be found—EXTREMELY LOW—the Subscriber confining himself to the CASH SYSTEM, and having ONE PRICE only, will now dispose of his whole Stock on hand, at the ST. JOHN WHOLESALE PRICES. D. BRADLEY.

CARD.

MRS. WILSON respectfully begs leave, to announce to the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews, that on the 10th September next, she purposes opening a SCHOOL, for the tuition of young Ladies, in the various branches of an English education; in addition to which she will give instructions in PLAIN & ORNAMENTED NEEDLE WORK, DRAWING, PAINTING on Velvet SATIN, and Glass; making of wax FRUIT, and FLOWERS, CRAPE WORK &c. Terms made known by applying to Mr. Wilson, Madras School, August 24, 1847.

FLOUR.

100 BBLs. S. fine FLOUR, For sale by J. W. STREET. Oct. 19, 1847.

NOTICE.

All persons having any legal demands against the Estate of Thomas Mann late of the parish of Saint Stephen Inn-keeper, 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 ANN QUIN, Administratrix. St. Stephen, Sept. 22, 1847.

FOR SALE.

A new way wood coal landing, situated in St. Stephen, on the bank from the public landing towards the (so called) Barn, and outhouses—being a leased property.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

A Savings Bank for the Widow and the Orphan AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. CAPITAL, 500,000, Sterling. Exclusive of a Reserved Fund (Surplus Profits) of £2,700, Sterling.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY. Perfect security, arising from a large Capital, locally independent of the Premium Fund. Loans—Two thirds of the Annual Premiums paid, or half the Premiums for the first five years, which half may remain on interest, to be deducted from the amount of the policy at the death of the assured. Low rates of Premium.—The rates of Premium are low as any Society of equal standing.

Division of Profits.—The Bonus of this Society is declared ANNUALLY, and each year the Assured has the option of receiving the profits in Cash, in reduction of premium or in addition to the sum insured, the Bonus are PERMANENT. Premiums may be paid annually, half yearly, or quarterly.

Insurance may be effected for one year five years, or for life, with or without participation in the profits of the Society. A liberal allowance for the surrender of all policies.

Every information as to the Society's Rate of Premium, mode of Insurance, and blank forms of application may be had at the office of the Subscribers, who have Pamphlets for gratuitous distribution, and all documents required for effecting Insurance.

Local Directors at St. John. EDWARD L. JARVIS, Esq. Chairman, Edward Allison, Esq. Robt. F. Hazen, Esq. Wm. Wright, Esq. John H. Gray, Esq. WILLIAM J. STARR, Managers. FREDERICK R. STARR, J. & Agents. Medical Examiner at St. Andrews, Dr. GORE. GEO. D. SIKKEE, Sub-Agent, at Saint Andrews. A. CAMPBELL, Sub-Agent, St. Stephen.

ST. STEPHENS BANK.

St. Stephen, Aug. 31, 1847. A Semi-Annual DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT, will be paid at this Bank on the 30th September next. D. UPTON, Cashier.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of John Christie, late of St. Stephen, deceased, 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 JANE M. CHRISTIE, Administratrix. St. Stephen, Sept. 1, 1847.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late Samuel Frye Esq. Physician to St. Andrews, 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 HENRY FRYE, Administrator. St. Andrews, Oct. 23, 1847.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late Henry Benson, of the Parish of Grand Mannan, 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 PAULINA BENSON, Administratrix. Grand Mannan, July 20, 1847.

STEVENSON'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the Public, that he has opened a HOTEL, (strictly on abstinence principles,) at the corner of William and Queen Streets, St. Andrews, where every attention will be given to make those who may visit this establishment comfortable. The House has been fitted up for the accommodation of Travellers and permanent boarders, and is situated in a pleasant part of the Town only a short distance from the Steamboat landing. Good stabling. JAMES STEVENSON. St. Andrews, June 23, 1847.

MOLASSES, SUGAR &c.

NOW Landing ex Schr. "Defiance" from Boston. 20 Hds Prime Muscovado Molasses, 5 do do Sugar 60 Bags K D Botted Indian Meal, 8 Half Pipes Woodhouses Sicily M. deira Wine. for sale by J. W. STREET. Nov. 2, 1847.

CROCKERY WARE, SHEET IRON &c.

THE Subscriber has just received Ex "Sea Bird" from Liverpool. 10 Crates well assorted Crockery Ware. JAMES W. STREET.

Original issues in Poor Condition Best copy available

POETRY

DECAY AND DEATH
BY G. D. STUART
Cannot ambition learn, and pride,
How vain their struggles are!

SHERIFF'S SALES

The following Sales will take place at the COURT HOUSE IN ST. ANDREWS.
Real Estate of Henry Seelye 17th June Do

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

On and from the 6th October next the Mails for the UNITED STATES, ST. ANDREWS, ST. STEPHENS, ST. GEORGE, &c. will be forwarded THREE TIMES a Week, instead of daily as heretofore, leaving St. John on the Mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 a. m., and St. Andrews on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, as soon after the arrival of the United States Mails, at that place, as possible.

Mail Robbery!

THE undermentioned are the numbers of some of the notes contained in the money letters abstracted from the Mails in April and May last. Any person having any of the same in his possession, or who can give any information respecting them, is requested to communicate with the Deputy Postmaster General, St. John, or with the nearest Postmaster.

Ploughs, Ploughs.

JUST RECEIVED—6 Superior center Draft PLOUGHS. W. WHITLOCK. Oct. 10, 1847.

AMES & CO'S

BOSTON, PORTLAND, CALAIS, EASTPORT, ST. JOHN, N. B. ST. ANDREWS, ROBINSON, PERRY & LEBREC EXPRESS. BOSTON OFFICE—16 State Street, CALAIS, SCHEFFEL BARRER.

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 begs to inform the public that he has commenced 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 Bosford's Hotel, St. Stephen, and at L. Ryder's Store, St. Andrews, and will be spared to make the passengers comfortable.

Grist Mill.

THE Subscriber is now erecting a Grist Mill, adjoining Messrs. J. & R. Jarvis' Shop, which will be in operation about the first week in January next. This Mill will grind from 150 to 160 Bushels of Oats per day, or other grain in proportion, and will have in connection with it a well built KILN, with improved Tilt Bed.

C. W. WILEY, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber, an assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Cutlery &c., which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED IN 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000. This long established Institution has for more than twenty eight years transacted its extensive business, on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honor and promptness.

B. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS. JUST received a large supply of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, for expelling WORMS from the system, a medicine admitted by all who are acquainted with it, and can be recommended as an effectual remedy.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

REPLICATION OF THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

TERMS

For any one of the four Reviews, \$4.00 per ann. For any two, do 7.00 " For any three, do 10.00 " For all four of the Reviews, 13.00 " For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 " For Blackwood's & the 4 Reviews, 10.00 "

MR. HOUGHTON, TAILOR, &c.

BEGS to intimate to his friends and the public in general, that having upon his return from England, recommenced business in Water Street, opposite the store of Messrs. Dierbeck & Co. 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 himself that he will give general satisfaction.

NOTICE

The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of McMINN & ALEXANDER, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said Firm are requested to make payment to Robert Alexander, who alone is authorized to receive the same, and by whom all claims justly due to the Firm will be settled.

STAGE BETWEEN SAINT ANDREWS AND FREDERICTON.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has contracted to run a Weekly Stage with two good Horses and a comfortable Carriage, between St. Andrews and Fredericton, leaving Fredericton every WEDNESDAY Morning at 10 o'clock, and St. Andrews every FRIDAY Morning at 10 o'clock. The Stage Books are kept at Segge's Hotel, Fredericton and Ross & Copleland's Hotels, St. Andrews. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of passengers, and any parcel committed to his charge will be carefully attended to.

ALL MAY BE CURED

BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February 1845.

WHEELING OF THE CHEST AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. Cope, An. V. I. Croydon place, Croydon street Brunswick square London, April 25th, 1845.

INDENTURES

And other Blanks for sale at this Office. THE STANDARD. IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY A. W. Smith.

NOTICE

THE Subscribers have entered into Co-partnership under the Firm of LITTLE & JONES, and sequant the Public, that they have opened a BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, in the Stone laid occupied by Wm. Whitlock Esq. south side of the Market Square, where they intend carrying on the business, in all its branches.

NOTICE

Having lately visited Boston, and selected a very fine assortment of FRENCH CALF and MOROCCO Skins, suitable for Gents. Boots, they are prepared to make, to measure, Ladies and Gents. Boots and Shoes, in point of style and quality, not to be excelled.

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