

OF ALDBOROUGH  
ED BY



AYS' PILLS,

ALDBOROUGH CURED OF  
OMACH COMPLAINT;  
the Earl of Aldborough,  
ghorn, 21st February 1845  
HOLLOWAY.

ances prevented the pos-  
y before this time for-  
ing no your Pills as you  
portunity of sending you  
nt, and, at the same time  
affected cure of a  
d Stomach, which all the  
Faculty at home, and at  
not been able to effect  
ers of Carlabud and Ma-  
another Box and a Pot of  
any of my Family should

and obedient Servant  
ALDBOROUGH  
RE OF DROPSY OF  
STANDING.  
Mr. Thomas Taylor (the  
ham, 17th April 1845.)

of Holloway  
ity to inform you that I  
the Clough, was contin-  
his four miles of this place  
Drury for five years,  
advice without receiving  
your Pills, and I am  
sch surprising cure, I  
given them up, being  
attend to his household  
she never expected I  
regation to state that I  
duty as incurable. I  
the morning it was  
in her face, but  
his cure is entirely

urs, &c. &c.  
THOMAS TAYLOR  
STATION AND CON-  
THE BATTLE, &c.  
G. R. Wykes, Esq., Esq.  
of the Battle, &c. &c.  
Monsieur, Montgomerie,  
Monsieur, 1845.

of Holloway  
y duty to inform you that  
of which I purchased a  
of Newtown, have cured  
tion and constipation of  
the Bowels, and I have  
m. I should advise you  
dionally-dissolved, you  
a public notice, if you

not decline service,  
R. WYTHE BAKER,  
MA. AND SHORTNESS  
REY.  
the Rev. David Williams  
at Beaumaris, Island  
18, January 1845.

of Holloway  
I requested you to send  
me a box of your Pills,  
took them, and I am  
ment of breath, and had  
days when he appeared  
a breath in my chest,  
and daily in strength.

VID WILLIAMS,  
dinary Pills will cure any  
ment of Breath, however  
single case, may be re-  
lieved by the Pills, and  
ough and paleleg-  
ence can be recommended  
ence for any of the follow-

pelas Rheumatism  
regularities Retention  
of all kinds, the urine  
Mental Affections  
Scurvy  
Kings evil  
Stomach & Gravel  
Jaundice  
The Diseases  
of the Liver  
Complaints  
Worms of all  
kinds  
kness from which  
Medicines can be obtained  
AS SIME, St. Andrews  
of Charlotte, and Justice  
at St. Andrews, and  
In Pots and  
There is a consid-  
large size,  
the guidance of Patients  
fixed to each Box

TER'S  
for sale at this  
fice.

ANDARD.  
ERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
Smith.

int Andrews, N. B.  
KMS  
-if paid in advance,  
the end of the year,  
ed until arrears are paid

EMENTS  
ritten orders, or contain-  
written directions  
es, and under.  
12 lines 2d per line  
12 lines 1d per line  
rear as may be agreed on  
dividuals who have no  
ce to be paid for ad-  
bills, &c. struck off,  
be paid for on dolls in  
ENTS

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# The Standard.

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## POETRY.

### HOW DEAR IS LIFE.

How dear is life when breathing  
The sweet, warm breath of Spring!  
Where vines are fondly wreathing,  
And gaily blossoming.  
With naught but peace around us,  
And naught to wake a sigh,  
With not a care to cloud us—  
O, who could bear to die!

How dear is life when dreaming  
Some dream of cherished love!  
When eyes to eyes are beaming,  
And none may dare reprove.  
Still is that dream we'd linger—  
Nor seek that world's fierce strife—  
Till like the syren singer  
It charms us out of life.  
When low the leaves are lying—  
O, then's the time to die.

### A THRILLING EFFUSION.

Containing much poetry, but more of truth. A  
great temperance reformation is the only hope of  
Britain.

### WARNING AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

I ask the historian. Where now is proud Rome!  
And moth-eaten chronicles told me her doom:  
When her sons became idle, licentious, and gay,  
Her virtue and honor began to decay.

Once, her arms shook the earth, and her fleet  
Swept the seas,  
But her eagles and lilies more kiss the breeze  
In the days of her greatness; the sword was her  
Trust,  
And her once mighty power now lies in the dust.

I turn to my country with feelings of pain,  
For methinks that her glory is far on the wane;  
Yet no sword is uplifted—no campaign is planned,  
No war-cry resounds in my own fatherland.

But Intemperance rolls on, like a flood fierce and  
wild;  
Our young men are poisoned, ensnared, and  
beguiled;  
Their minds are neglected; their health is dis-  
stroyed;  
Their morals corrupted; their time misemployed.

Strong drink has shain more than the sword of  
the Gaul,  
For thousands each year by its ravages fall;  
It damns and destroys: it withers and blasts  
The hope of the future, the pride of the past.

But a day-star of hope gleams across my loved  
land,  
Where the bright banners wave of a brave little  
band,  
See! the demon is met, and the conflict is strong,  
But the bold temperance array shall triumph ere  
long.

The following lines were sent by a young lady to  
her lover, whose name was Nott, a few weeks be-  
fore their marriage. The nuptial knot was tied im-  
mediately upon the discerning lover's deciphering  
their import:

Why urge, dear Sir, a hushful maid  
To change her single lot,  
When, well you know, I've often said  
In truth I love you, Nott?

For all your pains I do, Nott, care,  
And trust me on my life,  
Though you had millions, I declare,  
I would, Nott, be your wife!

### THE BRITISH SAILOR.

My bark is rigg'd, and on the sea  
Of life I take my stand!  
With gales and calms to rise and fall,  
Knock under or command.

O'er rocks and quicksands off we speed,  
Ye tempests stir my zeal;  
The elements compose my creed,  
My conscience is my keel.

The sails of government I guide,  
The Upper deck's my realm;  
My faith is on the starboard side,  
My prayers are in my helm.

I see God's wonders on the deep,  
His mercy in the rope,  
A watchful angel guards my sleep,  
The anchor is my hope.

This weak and fragile mass of flesh,  
In other worlds may roll;  
What matters it—if I but save  
The passenger—my soul!

The shortest cruise is after all  
The surest and the best;  
When ships are ready for a squall,  
And anchors are at rest.  
[FROM THE LONDON TETOTAL TIMES.]

### LEAVES FROM A LAWYER'S PORT- FOLIO. THE ROBBERY AND MURDER. (Concluded.)

But why protract these painful scenes?—  
Suffice it to say that I retired from that soli-  
tary cell, more than ever convinced of my  
client's innocence, and full of admiration at  
the generous devotion of that sweet, angelic  
wife.

The examination of Stanhope took place  
the next morning—it was only then that I  
became awfully aware of the terrible evidence  
against. Indeed the chain of testimony was  
so thoroughly welded together in every link,  
that, for a moment, I not only despaired, but  
almost recanted my belief in the prisoner's  
innocence. I am sure that I was the only  
one present who did not believe him guilty.

The evidence against him was much the  
same as that given on the morning after the  
murder. Many additional facts, however,  
were elicited, which materially strengthened  
the case for the prosecution. A purse which  
was found on Stanhope's person at the time  
of his arrest was identified, by a passenger,  
as having been seen in Mr. Howard's hands  
on the evening of the murder, when he paid  
for a bottle of wine which they drank to-  
gether. Mr. Howard's house keeper also knew  
the purse. Neither of the passengers could  
recognize the murderer's countenance; but  
both concurred in making oath that the fi-  
gure of the murderer was similar to that of  
Stanhope. Here was a mass of testimony  
which was sufficient, if uncontradicted, to con-  
demn any man; and when the personal inter-  
est which Stanhope had in Mr. Howard's death  
was taken into consideration, was not his si-  
tuation really alarming? And what had he  
to oppose to this? Nothing, positively nothing,  
except his oft-repeated explanation, and his  
continued assertions of innocence.

Meanwhile I spared no effort to elucidate  
the mystery which seemed to hang over this  
catastrophe. Believing, as I did, in Stan-  
hope's innocence, I longed for some clue  
which might lead to the detection of the real  
murderer. But in vain. As a last resort I  
wrote a letter to the most eminent counsel at  
the bar, earnestly urging him to join me  
in the case. He replied favorably.

Speak to me freely, D—, said Stanhope  
to me, the day before his trial, for my wife is  
absent now, and I can hear the worst. Am  
I without hope? God knows it is hard en-  
ough to part with all you love; it is hard  
for an innocent man to die a felon's death; it  
is hard to leave behind you a stain on your  
children's name—but yet, if it is to be, let me  
not be deceived. As you would, in my situa-  
tion, wish to be done by, so do by me. Tell  
me frankly—tell me all!

I hesitated; I evaded his question.  
It is enough, said he, with a quiver-  
ing lip, God help my wife and little ones,  
and, overcome by his emotion, he buried his  
face in his hands. It was the first time I had  
seen him give way to his feelings. But it  
was soon past. He looked up. "This is  
weakness,—it is over now. My enemies  
shall not, at least, triumph in beholding my  
agony."

This stoicism was even more affecting than  
his agitation. My eyes involuntarily filled  
with tears, and I pressed his hand in silence.  
God bless you, said he, with renewed emo-  
tion, "except my poor family you are my only  
friend."

The morning of trial dawned without a  
cloud. Never had such an excitement pre-  
vailed the village. The atrocity of the deed,  
the standing of the parties; the high talent  
arrayed on the part of the prosecution; and  
a rumor which had got afloat that the prisoner  
intended to confess his guilt, had awakened  
such an intense interest, that, long before  
the hour of trial, the court room was crowded  
to overflowing. The whole town seemed  
alive. From every lane and street, from every  
house and hovel, they poured along, rich  
and poor, old and young, crowding and jost-  
ling each other, until the court-room was  
densely packed with the spectators, and far-  
ther admittance was impossible. The widows  
were blocked up with the multitude; the bar,  
and even the benches were full of people; and  
hundreds of eager faces, peered one above  
another in the back-ground, until they termi-  
nated in the gallery above. The hall with-  
out was noisy with the populace, and crowds,  
unable to obtain an entrance, waited breath-  
lessly in the yard to learn by the murmurs  
from within, the fluctuations of the trial.

The prisoner entered with a firm, composed  
bearing, and bowing to the bench, glanced  
a moment round the room. There was a lofty  
pride in his demeanor which I shall never  
forget. A death-like silence pervaded the  
hundreds there, and scarcely an eye but  
quailed beneath that fearless glance. He  
then took his seat. A murmur ran around  
the demeanor was evidently favorable. Pity  
usurped the place of idle curiosity. His  
sweet wife's presence did not lessen this favor-

able sentiment. She had insisted on being  
present during the whole of the trial, and she  
now sat beside her husband, clasping his  
hand in hers, and looking up into his face  
with a glance which told, that whatever others  
might think, she at least knew him to be in-  
nocent. Thank God! there is such a thing  
in this world as woman's love.

The Jury was impanelled; the indictment  
read; and the prisoner pleaded "not guilty"  
putting himself, in the words of the law,  
"upon God and his country." The attorney  
general then arose and opened his case; and  
rarely have I listened to a more artful ad-  
dress. "The history of the prisoner's love,  
his marriage with the daughter of the decen-  
sed, the separation which had ever since ex-  
isted betwixt the families, and the natural ir-  
ritation which the accused must have felt to-  
ward the murdered man, and which might  
have led to the sudden sacrifice of his life in  
a moment of passion, even without any pre-  
meditated design against him, were all work-  
ed up with such consummate skill, that when  
the evidence came to be detailed, the jury  
looked knowingly at each other, as if satisfied  
that the prisoner was the only person who  
could have been guilty of the murder. In-  
deed the circumstances were unanswerable.  
Look at them. Here is a man wronged,  
deeply wronged by the deceased—that a man  
is stung to madness by the horrors of ap-  
proaching starvation—he leaves his house at  
the dead of night and does not return until  
morning, and he brings with him on his re-  
turn a purse which is subsequently identified  
as having been in the possession of the mur-  
dered man. Nor is this all. The murderer  
obviously committed the crime under a sud-  
den impulse, for on recognising the deceased  
he made a passionate exclamation, and dis-  
charged his pistol. After the deed, he, as  
well as his companions, terrified at what had  
been done, fled in dismay. They are track-  
ed until one of their number left them, and  
the footsteps of that one led to Stanhope's  
door. What could be more conclusive? Such  
was the substance of the argument against  
the prisoner, an argument so compact, candid,  
and devoid of declamation as to be irresistibly  
convincing; and when it was finished I trem-  
bled—and not without cause—for the life of  
the accused.

The evidence was the same as that upon  
the examination prior to the commitment of  
the prisoner. There was no discrepancy in  
the statements of the witnesses. All was  
clear, truth-like, and irresistible. Even the  
talents of my colleague failed to elicit any  
thing material on the cross-examination, al-  
though he subjected the witnesses severally  
to as severe a scrutiny as I ever saw exer-  
cised. The man especially who testified to  
having examined the tracks of the robbers in  
the snow underwent the most searching  
probing. The efforts of the defence were di-  
rected to establish the possibility that there  
might have been three fugitives on the first  
track even after the separation—in short,  
to overthrow the view taken by the prosecution  
that the robbers separated at this point.

Did you, said my colleague, inspect the  
tracks of the larger body of fugitives after the  
supposed defection of one of their number?  
The man answered in the affirmative, and  
said that he was certain there could not have  
been more than two, by the number of foot-  
marks.

How far did you follow the tracks?  
To the neighboring creek.  
And why did you not pursue them farther?  
Because the creek being frozen over, the  
ice was what is called slip, and the wind had  
consequently so drifted the snow off from the  
surface, that we lost all sight of the path pur-  
sued by the robbers.

Did you examine the opposite bank in or-  
der to recover the trail?  
Yes—for a quarter of a mile, but to no  
purpose. My colleague was foiled.

We opened our case as we best could. The  
gigantic difficulties against which we had to  
contend almost disheartened us; but one look  
at the prisoner and his sweet wife inspired us  
with renewed energy. Poor Ellen! how  
eagerly she hung on every word, gazing now  
on her husband and then on the speaker; and  
seeming to say in every look, that though all  
the world might desert the accused, she at  
least would cling to him to the last.

Our evidence was confined almost wholly  
to the character of the accused, although the  
account which he gave of himself on the  
night of the murder was skillfully introduced  
by my colleague, as a portion of a conversa-  
tion between the prisoner and one of the com-  
monwealth's witnesses, which had been given  
only in part by the prosecution. It was in  
substance as follows:

Stung to madness on the night of the mur-  
der, by the horrors of approaching starvation,  
Stanhope had left his home, scarcely knowing  
whither to bend his steps for aid. For several  
hours he wandered about in the wintry  
night, and at length found himself on the bor-  
ders of the creek, back of the village. While  
standing there moodily, it began to snow.  
All was silent around. As the white flakes  
drove in his face, and the biting air swept  
over his cheek, his feelings became gradually  
rest, excited, and he was on the point of re-

turning home, when he perceived three men  
rapidly approaching through the snow-storm.  
For the first time in his life he stooped to  
beg. The nearest man turned sharply a-  
round him as he spoke, seemed to hesitate a  
moment, and then, as if by a sudden impulse,  
flung him the purse, which was subse-  
quently identified as Mr. Howard's. The  
men then dashed down the bank toward the  
stream, and vanished as rapidly as they had  
appeared.

Such was the substance of our defence.  
It met with nothing but sneers from the pro-  
secuting officer, who, in his address to the  
jury, treated it as a story fabricated solely for  
the occasion. Too many of the spectators  
appeared to agree with him, and when he sat  
down, the ominous faces of the jury chilled  
my very heart. At this moment, however,  
my colleague rose to reply.

Never shall I forget the impression made  
by this rejoinder. Few men of his day pos-  
sessed so much eloquence, and on the present  
occasion it was exerted to the utmost. Skill-  
fully availing himself of the course of argu-  
ment adopted by the attorney general, he  
drew in the darkest colors, the unnatural  
conduct of Mr. Howard to his daughter, and  
her subsequent destitution owing thereto,  
and then, by one of those bursts of passion  
for which he was remarkable, picturing her  
as she now sat, almost heart-broken, by her  
husband's side, he succeeded in awakening  
the deepest pity in his audience toward the  
accused. Then, by a sudden transition, he  
seized upon the testimony of the last witness  
of the prosecution, and in a few rapid, light-  
ning-like sentences, tore it into shreds. Yes!  
gentlemen of the jury, continued my im-  
passioned colleague, there is no evidence what-  
ever to criminate the defendant. The grand  
error of all prosecutions is in thinking a cer-  
tain man guilty, and then proceeding to ac-  
count for his conduct. But you must proceed  
in a manner directly the reverse of this.

You must start with the murder and trace up  
from that point, the perpetrator. Take the  
present case, dismiss the idea that Stanhope  
is the murderer—start afresh on the search  
after the guilty man—follow up the fugitives  
to the moment when these other footsteps are  
met with, and then before God and your own  
consciences, is there any proof, that James  
Stanhope left the path, or even why other  
men left it? You start. But here is the gist  
of the argument. Here is the broken link in  
the chain of testimony against us. Unless  
you are satisfied that some one of the robbers  
did leave the gang, you must acquit the pris-  
oner. Might not the unfortunate man as  
the bar have been, as he says, on the spot  
when these men passed? The finding of the  
purse on the prisoner proves nothing, for  
might he not have obtained it in alms?  
Would not the murderer, indeed, gladly rid  
himself of this tell-tale, in order to divert sus-  
picion from himself? The character, the re-  
lationship, the honor, the common sense of  
my client forbid the supposition that he would  
commit so frightful a crime, and yet instantly  
seek his home, although the ground was cov-  
ered with snow, and he knew that detection,  
under such circumstances would be inevita-  
ble. Gentlemen, it could not be. On  
your oaths you will say it could not be.  
As you value a fellow creature's life, as you  
value your eternal peace, I conjure you to  
remember that the least doubt must acquit  
the prisoner. Convict him—and you destroy  
an innocent man. Acquit him—and you give  
peace to a broken-hearted wife. If you con-  
demn him, oh! what will be your pangs of  
remorse when the real criminal is detected.—  
I leave you to your God and yourself. I im-  
plore heaven to guide you aright.

He took his seat. A dead silence hung  
over the vast assembly. The effect was too  
deep for words. At length a heavy, long  
protracted sigh was heard throughout the  
crowd, as if men had held their breaths in awe,  
and found relief, only that moment from the  
spell which bound them. Oh, how I longed  
that the verdict might then be taken. The  
sweet wife of the prisoner felt a hope which  
hitherto she had scarcely ventured to cherish,  
and clasping her husband's hand, looked up  
into his face with a love language can ex-  
press, while the tears rolled fast and thick  
down her cheek.

At length the attorney general rose to re-  
ply. Guarding the jury against being led  
away by their feelings, he plunged as soon  
as possible into the argument, and keeping  
constantly before their minds the fact of the  
possession of Mr. Howard's purse by the ac-  
cused, and the exclamation used by the mur-  
derer at the moment of committing the deed,  
he soon succeeded in removing from their  
minds at least, the impression of the prisoner's  
innocence. How my heart sickened as I  
saw them turn from one to the other, with  
all those significant glances. And when  
the prosecuting officer sat down, after his  
adroit and effective harangue, I felt almost as  
if my own doom was at hand.

The judge proceeded to charge the jury—  
Long afterward that judicial effort was talked  
of as a model of clear and comprehensive  
logic. It was his fear, He bore terribly  
upon the prisoner, treated the story of the  
accused as of no credibility; and concluded

by a powerful appeal to the jury not to be  
misled by the eloquence of counsel. Yet  
even when thus performing what he deemed  
his duty, his eye happened to fall upon the  
prisoner's wife, and I noticed that his lip  
quivered.

The jury arose and retired. The anxiety,  
not to say excitement of the spectators was  
wound up to an unusual pitch, and increased  
momentarily. Whatever might be the senti-  
ment of those who were the arbiters of  
the prisoner's fate, but one feeling seemed  
to pervade that vast assembly—and a deep,  
intense sympathy for the accused, had sup-  
planted the almost universal opinion of his  
guilt which with the trial had opened. Men  
eagerly leaned forward to catch a sight of the  
proud bearing of Stanhope, or the touching  
demeanor of his wife, and more than one  
hand brushed away a tear as its owner beheld  
that melancholy group, awaiting the decision  
of its fate. As time passed on, the audience  
grew restless with impatience, glancing  
now at the clock and now at the door,  
where the jury were expected to enter,—  
and when at length the bearers of the pris-  
oner's entered, one by one, with slow and so-  
lemn steps, like mourners on the shores of  
Styx, a deep-drawn breath of mingled dread  
and curiosity, was heard throughout the  
room. It was an ominous sight to me that  
every man of the jury avoided looking at the  
prisoner.

As the accused was ordered, according to  
the usual form, to stand up and look upon  
the jury, I glanced at the face of his wife.—  
It was pale and red by turns. She seemed  
fainting. But the bearing of my client was  
as calm and collected as a Roman martyr's.  
Save a slight flushing of the face, he betray-  
ed no emotion. The audience, however,  
was lost in the most intense curiosity. Judge,  
officers, attorney general—all gazed anxiously  
at the foreman. Bending eagerly forward,  
they breathlessly awaited the verdict. The  
silence of the dead reigned in the room.

How say you, gentlemen of the jury, said  
the clerk, is James Stanhope, the prisoner at  
the bar, guilty or not guilty, in manner and  
form as he stands indicted?

There was a thrilling suspense of a mo-  
ment, which seemed protracted into an age.  
Then came, in a low and fearful distinct  
voice, the foreman, as, laying his hand upon  
his heart, he said,—

Guilty of murder in the first degree.  
A half suppressed cry shot wildly through  
the apartment, and then followed a heavy sob  
at my side. It was the prisoner's wife who  
had fainted, and would have fallen, had I not  
caught her.

And so say you all? asked the clerk.  
The jury nodded, and while the foreman  
handed in the verdict, prepared to take their  
seats, when suddenly, in a corner of the ap-  
artment, a commotion arose, as if some per-  
son was endeavoring to make way through  
the crowd, but was resisted. The opposition,  
however, was only momentary, for after a  
murmured altercation, a cry arose of "pass  
her on—make way," ending at length in a  
prolonged huzza, and before the astonished of-  
ficers of the court could move towards the  
scene of the uproar, or be heard commanding  
silence in the din, the form of a woman was  
seen hurried through an opening in the  
crowd, and in an instant she stood within the  
bar. She was evidently highly excited.

Stop, she said, turning to the foreman, "in  
God's name stop—don't hand in your verdict  
—the prisoner is innocent—I can point out  
the murderer.

If I could live, throughout an eternity, I  
should never forget that moment. Every  
man started to his feet. Without waiting  
for an explanation, the crowd caught at her  
assertion, with an eagerness which could not  
have been surpassed had their own fate de-  
pended on its truth. A universal frenzy had  
seized on the spectators, which showed itself  
in long and reiterated shouts, lasting for  
several minutes. Even the officers caught the  
excitement. The judge himself was visibly  
agitated. The prisoner, convulsively, while  
his poor wife, recovered from the momentary  
shock, grasped my hand as if in a vice, and  
trembling violently.

Mr. Clerk—don't record the verdict yet!  
said the judge, with an excited voice. Let  
us hear the woman first. Swear her.

As soon as silence could be procured, the  
woman was sworn. She proved to be the  
mistress of the real murderer, and had in-  
tended preserving silence, but her conscience,  
not yet altogether seared, would not suffer  
her to stand by, and see an innocent man  
convicted, when a word from her might save  
him. She was cognizant of both the robbery  
and murder, and now offered to turn state's  
evidence. The murderer hid confessed to  
her his meeting with Stanhope, and exulted  
in having given him the purse of the murder-  
ed man.

The exclamation of the criminal on dis-  
charging his pistol was accounted for by his  
having formerly been a clerk in the employ-  
ment of Mr. Howard, who had turned him off  
on suspicion of a robbery of which he availed  
he was innocent. But the impetuosity could  
not be shaken off, and he was accordingly dis-

Original issues in Poor Condition  
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European Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.
Suez per Cambria. The London Times of March 31st estimates the shipment of specie by this vessel at £520,000, and the amount per Cambria, Sarah Sands and Caledonia, at £1,000,000 sterling.

The most important event since the departure of the Hibernia is the decline in the price of provisions. The Corn markets are receding in every direction, and in some descriptions—that of Indian Corn, for instance—the fall has been astonishing. The price has receded about 2s. The rapid rise in this species of food surprised many persons, and, in the judgment of the uninitiated, exceeded the necessities of the case. Flour, like Indian Corn, has sustained a considerable fall; and the existing depression can hardly fail to be increased by the fine spring weather we are now enjoying which foreshadows an early and prolific harvest.

China. A meeting was to have been held in Canton on the 12th February in behalf of Ireland. It was reported that the first steamship conveying the Irish mail, will leave Havre about the last of next month for New York.

We have again the gratification to announce the approach of an event calculated to increase the domestic happiness of our sovereign and the prince consort. Her Majesty's accouchement, it is confidently stated, will take place in August next—Morning Post.

The central relief committee of the Society of Friends in Dublin have received £7000 per Cambria, from their brethren in America. During the past week, potatoes were imported into London from Holland, Germany, Italy, Spain, France, Madeira, the United States, and the British colonies in North America.

The Sarah Sands was to leave Liverpool for New York on the 6th inst., and the Caledonia for Boston on the 20th.

The European Times announces a great revolution in steam propulsion, the result of the discovery of a Mr. Parkhurst which has been secured, by letters patent in all parts of the world. The invention, it is said, has been tested by experiment. Mr. Parkhurst was to take passage in the Sarah Sands, for the purpose of laying his discovery before the American government.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY. The American subscriptions are already beginning to pour in; already are those substantial results of the noble generosity to which we have so lately called attention, beginning to reach our shores; and ungrateful, indeed, will our people be (but we fear not for them in that respect), if ever they forget the timely aid afforded to them by America, in this their hour of need.—Ereman.

PARLIAMENT. Parliament had adjourned over to celebrate the Easter holidays. On the 31st of March, Lord John Russell moved that the House, at its rising, do adjourn till Monday, the twelfth of April. He would propose that the House should go into committee on that day. They would afterwards take the miscellaneous estimates. He would add, that on the first Friday after the recess, he proposed taking the consideration of the third reading of the Irish Poor-law Amendment Bill, and the third reading of the Danded Property (Ireland) Bill. Motion agreed to.

The principal interest of the Parliamentary proceedings relate as usual to Ireland. The battle in the popular branch of the Legislature is still a poor law for that country. The Government measure has been debated at great length, and amid much opposition. The amendments have been various, but most of them have shared the fate which they deserved—defeat; and in too many instances, the cloven foot of interested selfishness has been visible. The object of the dissentients has been to make the measures as worthless as possible, and to throw, as heretofore, the burden of supporting the poor of the sister kingdom on the people of England. The Irish landlords instinctively recoiled at contributing their fair share. But the Bill is now safe—so far, at least, as the House of Commons is concerned. The Bill has gone through its most critical stage—the committee, and the third reading, will take place after the recess. In the House of Lords there is no reason to believe that it will fare worse than in the more democratic House. The calamity which has overtaken Ireland, will, when the present storm has blown over, prove of permanent service. A better system will supersede the one which has entailed so much misery on the wretched inhabitants; and when the lords of the soil find that they must do something towards the support of the poor—when relief becomes compulsory, and not optional, the owners of property will have the strongest pecuniary inducement to raise the condition of the pauper by means that will prevent him from becoming a burden on the community.

Lord Morpeth has introduced an important bill into Parliament, which proposes to establish a board in London for promoting the health of towns, and regulating all measures bearing upon that object. The bill proposes to secure for the poorer classes in the great communities, the advantages of improved air, light, and water. The details of the measure are voluminous; like the Poor Law Bill, its working will be entrusted to the local authorities on the spot, subject to the supervision of the head body in London.

The Inauguration of Prince Albert as Chancellor of Cambridge University took place at Buckingham Palace in London on the 25th of March. A large deputation from the University, and many other members arrived at the Palace to assist at the ceremony. They were received in the Throne Room, where Dr. Philpot, the Vice Chancellor de-

livered an address to the Prince. After taking the oath of supremacy, and other ceremonies, and the delivery of a Latin oration by Rev. Dr. Crook, the Prince made an address. In the evening a good dinner was given at the Palace to the deputation and other guests.

The King of Holland had been dangerously ill.—The latest bulletins announce some improvement.

The Bank of England return of March 27, reports the amount of notes issued £21,320,349. Gold coin in the issue department £2,297,732. Silver, £1,491,603. Public deposits £2,616,272. Banking department £1,182,182. Notes in the Banking department £1,660,015. Gold and Silver coin £55,243.

General O'Connell's health had improved and he had gone to the Continent. On the 27th of March he left Paris on his way to Rome. Dr. Ghonel, the King's Physician was of opinion that if he would avoid political excitement he might recover his health.

Liverpool Timber Market, April 3.—The arrivals last month from British America consist of seven vessels, 5107 tons against nine vessels, 4157 tons, in the same month last year. There has been a fair consumption, demand, more particularly in the supply of railway requirements, and there has been some improved feeling in the market with a consequent rise in prices. American Pine Timber O.S. had one cargo of 63 inches over average sold at 18s; and lately one of 18 inches sold at 18s. Two others have been sold at 18s. A parcel of St. John wood cargo was sold at 15s per foot another from yard at 10s. and some muddling in like manner at 15s per foot. Birch—St. John, with cargo has been sold at 15s per foot apart at £10 7s. 6d. per standard. Severa parcels have been sold from the yard at 24s to 25s per foot. Boards at 1d 5-16ths to 1d 2-3 per foot. Boards at 1d 5-16ths to 1d 2-3 per foot of 2 in. Sales have been made at higher rates, which have not generally transpired and holders are establishing an advance in correspondence with the high rates now ruling in London, Hull and other ports. St. John—St. John Ash had been sold at 26 per M.

IRELAND.

Lord Cloncurry has given an order to the Messrs. Sheridan, of Parliament-street for sixty pounds worth of carpeting, to be manufactured in Dublin.

Since the commencement of his year nine thousand natives of Ireland have sailed from Liverpool for America.

A cargo of flour from Hamburg, which cost £5000, has arrived at the promoters of the Liverpool Joint Stock Bakers, and the committee are in treaty for a concession to commence operations.

The 15th of June next is named for opening the Railway communication from Dublin to Monaghan, a distance of 46 miles of London. The New Provincial College at Belfast has been contracted for, at the cost of \$34,000.

Mr. Sucke has written a letter to the Dublin Freeman, in which he indicates that he has for the present withdrawn from Conciliation Hall. He had recommended that Association to meet less frequently, which advice being disregarded, he retired.

Sound Potatoes. At the Droghda market last Saturday upwards of one hundred barrels of sound Potatoes were exhibited for sale. They were chiefly jumpers, and sold at from 20s. to 25s. per barrel for seed.—Louth Advertiser.

A correspondent informs us that there were upwards of one hundred loads of potatoes at Kilkenny market on Wednesday, which were offering at 6d per stone, and at Bagninabry, County of Carlow, on Saturday there was a good supply of excellent potatoes—the price asked was 13s. per barrel.—Evening Post.

Ireland is literally inundated with bread-stuff. At the principal ports the ships are under demurrage, there being no ware-house room left unappropriated. "Every tide" says the correspondent of the Daily News "washes fresh provision cargoes into the port of Dublin. The stars and stripes have very rarely been seen on our waters, and several of the stars-spangled banners, in consequence, have attracted the attention and excited the admiration of our citizens throughout the week. Some of the American vessels, contrary to the expectations of the Emigrants, did not wait for an outward cargo but after unloading, dropped down the river, probably for Liverpool. Prices are tumbling Indian corn, which once fetched 80s, has been offered and refused a 54s."

Dublin, March 29th. There are very melancholy accounts of the spread of typhus fever, and of its fatal effect among those of the wealthy classes, whose official duties or benevolent labors bring them within the range of contagion.

In Belfast, the most thriving commercial and manufacturing town in Ireland, the pestilence is also extending.

Dublin, April 1. It will be learned with gratification that there is considerable improvement in the progress of spring work. Many of the landlords are bestirring themselves, and taking active measures to procure supplies of the necessary seeds for their tenants; and if this conduct be but generally imitated much of the danger which now menaces the country, in the shape of a deficient harvest, will undoubtedly be averted.

The misery which prevails in the rural districts of the western presidency of India is unalleviated.

The peculiar and unhappy state of things presented to us in Ireland and part of Scotland, by the failure of the crops, constitutes the present a most favorable period for beginning these enterprises. The unemployed population is abundant—the desire to emigrate is general, and the disposition of the British Government to promote those views, and to give employment to the unemployed is well known. The class of emigrants too, now about to seek the shores of North America is of a superior character. Unhappily, the very poor and destitute have not the means of emigrating, but the distress is so general, that thousands of those who have some means left, are looking forward to an early removal from the places of their birth to some promised lands which they hear of so much, and which, by the modern improvements in navigation, are now brought so near to them.—The British journals inform us that it is the class of small farmers that may be expected, and they will bring with them means, industry, and intelligence. They are exactly the kind of people adapted to the North American Province; they are generally well skilled in dry business, which the soil, climate, and situation of land adapted to this branch of agricultural industry is incalculable, but railroads are necessary, in many cases, to gain access to them. As the timber trade must, in process of time, of necessity be diminished, it seems proper to look to other articles for export: there are none so easily found, and so likely to prove successful as those manufactured from the produce of the cow. These ideas we have put forward before, and we repeat them now because they appear to us more applicable and more in unison with the pecuniary of the times than at any former period.

The Affairs of Lahore continued to require the utmost vigilance and activity of the officers employed there. Colonel Lawrence and his assistants administered the government to the best effect, and the inhabitants had some hopes of improving their condition under the British rule. It was stated that no troops would be sent to the frontier station Peshawar. Some of the nominalists in the Lahore districts had revolted, but their forces had been routed by the young chief called Ghobab Singh, who although possessing the same name, is not of the Mahairaj of Jammu. The insurrection is said to be owing to the dislike entertained by the people to the rule of Ghobab Singh; and it may be correct, it says but little for the policy which established that chief in so important a position in the Sikh Kingdom. Raja Lal Singh has been taken to Agra, and placed with his family to the fort, where the celebrated gates of Samanah are still in "duragee" style.

Sir John Lister has been appointed to the command of the Punjab division of the army, comprising the whole of the troops on the right bank of the Sutlej; Colonel Wheeler is to be a brigadier of the first class, and to command in the Jullundur Doab; and Colonel Campbell is to be a brigadier of the first class, and to command at Lahore.

Great excitement had been caused at the court of Peshawar by the information that a British officer was coming to take charge of the province.

We also learn that thousands of ransomed Indians which the British Government had obtained from Dost Mahomed, had crossed the Indus at Attock. There is said to be a great scarcity of money at Cabul. Dost Mahomed remained there in quiet.

The principal items of Scinde news are that Sir Charles Napier has taken his departure for Hyderabad, and that a party of Jacob's Horse had achieved a trifling success over the Booghties. Sir Charles Napier had issued a general order, dated headquarters, Karachi, January 28, from which the following are extracts:—The army of Scinde is ordered to be broken up and the number of troops reduced, so as in future, to form the ordinary garrison of a frontier province. This, as regards the interior tranquility of Scinde, might have been done two years ago. But the character of the Lahore Government and of its troops made it necessary for the Government of India to keep an army in Scinde.

The portions of the Naldia territory which had been confiscated have been made over, partly to the Rajah of Patialah, and partly to the Mahomedan chief of Malhair Kotela, in testimony of the opinion entertained by the Governor-General of the value of the assistance rendered by those States to the army during the campaign on the Sulje.

The British Government has still in agenda a commission, however, had been appointed to enquire into affairs, and it was hoped that further hostilities might be avoided.

The Prince and Princess of Capua.—The Augsburg Gazette of the 17th inst. announces that the differences so long existing between the King of Naples and his brother the Prince of Capua have been arranged. The King is to pay to the Prince six years' arrears due of his annuity. The Princess is to have the title of Duchess of Mascalci and to be received at Court.

From the New York Albion. THE ST. ANDREWS RAILROAD. The spirited people of the town of St. Andrews, have taken the lead in the matter of railroads in the Lower Provinces. They have subscribed a large sum to commence the undertaking, have obtained important grants and privileges from the Legislature, and are now endeavoring to get the remains of their stock taken up in England.—Captain Robinson of the Royal Navy, and Mr. M. H. Perley having been sent home to effect this latter purpose.

Captain Robinson, having done us the favor to address a letter to the Albion describing the route, purpose and advantages of this road, we have great pleasure in giving it insertion, and to us we reiterate the information. We have the most sanguine expectations that this road will be speedily constructed, and we have the further expectation that it will prove profitable, and be followed by other roads, not only in New Brunswick but in the other North American provinces; for the people of the provinces may be assured that this great modern improvement is essential to their prosperity and to the development of the immense resources with which that vast region abounds. Any nation, or people, who do not adopt the railroad system, must be considered behind the age, and must take rank with those inert and stationary countries which are a standing reproach to the enlightened epoch in which we live.

As we have said on former occasions, we hail with satisfaction the contemplation of colonial railroads in any quarter, and therefore cheerfully give our support to that in question; but we must still press the great main enterprise—that of a road from the Atlantic to Lake Huron. The people of Nova Scotia are deeply interested in the first part of this great inter-colonial communication—we mean the route from Halifax to Quebec—and should pursue it unceasingly. That it is feasible and will be profitable we have no doubt; and its utility, nationally, as well as locally, is obvious to every one. As throwing light on this point, we copy from the colonial papers a portion of a pamphlet lately put forth by Mr. George R. Young, which is worthy of an attentive perusal.

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of the institution," as well as the tuition of the more advanced classes, ought to be under the direction of a competent superintendent.

The expense to the public for such a seminary, would be no more than is now incurred for the half dozen minor schools in which the children are taught; but the advantage to the latter in the acquisition of a sound intellectual education, would be incalculable. Their moral and intellectual training would be greatly improved,—the amount of knowledge actually acquired would be vastly increased,—and much valuable time would be saved.

Institutions of this kind when properly conducted, have not only shown the means of communicating the blessings of a thorough education to these in their immediate vicinity, but have uniformly attracted students from distant places, have been a credit to the neighbourhood in which they were situated, and have elicited a great and lasting benefit upon the public at large.

It is not my intention at present to enter into the details of the general plan here suggested. My object is simply to bring the principle before the public, and if it be approved, minor arrangements can then be easily made, and the system carried into full operation.

Yours &c. D. S. MORRISON. April 24th.

New Steamer.—The beautiful steamer built at the yard of Mr. Hugh Irvine, Courtenay Bay, in the year of this city, was launched on 1st Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a concourse of spectators. She is principally owned by Messrs. Thomas Barlow & Co., Mr. I. Merritt, and Capt. Avery, and is named the "Sant John". The proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense to render her in every respect a superior boat; she is modelled and painted in the style of the New York River Steamers, and her appearance is much more attractive than any of her predecessors in our waters. Her cost is stated to be about £2000—the engine which was manufactured at Messrs. T. Barlow & Co's (Pneumatics) Foundry in this city, costing nearly half the amount.—It is expected that she will be propelled at the rate of about sixteen miles an hour, and perform the passage to Fredericton and back again in a day. She is to be commanded by Capt. Wylie, long known as the popular commander of the Steamer New Brunswick, and we learn will commence her trips on the river on or about the first of May.—We wish her enterprising owners the most abundant success.—Observer.

THE STANDARD. ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1847. CHARTERED BANK. HON. HARRIS HAYES, President. Director next week—J. W. Whitlock. T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor. 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. Andrews and York House. Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Key, C. W. Dunock, M. S. Hannah, John Bailey.

St Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company. R. M. Andrews, Esq., President. Director this week—S. T. Cove. J. Wetmore, Agent. St. Andrew's Bank. G. D. King Esq., President. Director next week—Geo. S. Hill. 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—April 5. Montreal—April 16. London—April 3. Quebec—April 17. Edinburgh—April 1. Halifax—April 21. Paris—April 1. New York—April 24. Toronto—April 16. Boston—April 25.

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria. The R. M. Steamship Cambria, arrived at Halifax on the 18th inst. and Boston on the 20th, making the passage to Halifax in 14 days. The news was received here via Boston on Friday last. The English papers and letters via St. John, were not received until Monday night last. We have given in our columns such selections as we trust will be interesting.

The most remarkable article of intelligence is that of the reaction of the corn market. There had been a sudden fall in the prices of grain of every description, in England, Ireland and France. This change appears to have arisen not so much from an excess of quantity, notwithstanding the large importations, as from a panic among the speculators, who had become alarmed at the high prices.

ST. ANDREWS & Co. In the New York published a letter from a brief account of the above enterprise; and the same subject by the we have copied into the pleased with the materials this important piece. We quite agree with or people, who do not must be considered which we trust will British America pro country have taken a road matters—let the they will undoubtedly noble example for others. The subscribers for TUESDAY NEXT their Shareholders, to clear year. We trust a full as important measure before the meeting for.

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Lord Elgin is on first Canadian Parli Liberal Press com attempt to form a p has placed himself a old compact party: of jealousy in the b should think it wou the issue.—Colonel of the 51st Regt. die Sunday.

QUEBEC.—The Agent, Mr. Bucha great number of E from Limerick, at the spring.—Some of the sted in their passag rest are finding their resources. The Qu increase its stock to

SONS OF DI. The Charlotte Di of Temperance of Brunswick, was of Wednesday last by bell W. P., of Howa red by the officers a Division, Wilberfor the Brethren of Fro visions and others. The following br cers for the term siz Charles Stevenson W. A. John Little A. R. S., Hugh C Stevenson T., Chari M. Law A. C. John McWhinney O. S.

The state of Ire account received of into effect the gen al of a fifth part of works show that d exaggerated, and d turbulence have v ly the poor people b emply patience. I had not been enfora tures will soon be in the counties where receiving local operati the preliminary arr completed and rates, relieving the destitu

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ten in reality to crime. On this suddenly discovering his old master, to a long cherished thirst for revenge, and murdered him in the impulse of the moment.

All this will be clear, said the judge, if you produce the real criminal. I cannot suffer the jury again to retire until you have thus corroborated your story.

Let your honor send a couple of officers to my house. Nat Powers, whom every one knows, is the man.

In less than a minute a posse had set forth, every one wondering that suspicion had passed over the most notorious character in the neighborhood, and who had not left the penitentiary a twelvemonth. Before an hour the guilty man was produced in court. He maintained his dare devil expression of countenance until he saw by whom he was at the time accused, when he turned pale as death, and muttered a curse on her treachery.

The real murderer was subsequently tried, found guilty and hung. The disclosure he made after sentence led to the arrest of one of the mail robbers, who suffered also. Yet no one would ever have suspected them, if the murderer's leman had kept silence. Thus closely allied in appearance are often innocence and guilt.

Need I say that a verdict was returned unanimously acquitting the prisoner—or that the joy of that sweet wife was past utterance? Stanhope, who had stodd all till now, wept like a child. God knows their after felicity was dearly purchased by the agony of that day.

**PERSIAN GEOGRAPHY!** The following extract regarding the British Isles is translated from a Persian work.

Ireland (Ireland) is an island in the midst of the ocean; for the excellence of its soil, poisonous reptiles and rats are not produced upon it: the people are long-lived, red-haired, tall, strong and brave: it is a fountain there, into which, if a peck of wood is thrown, in the course of a week it becomes stone. The largest island is called Iglutera (England): in it is mountains containing mines of gold, silver, copper, lead and iron; fruit-trees are abundant; amongst the wonders of that land is a tree which produces birds—it is thus at the time of blossom a sort of bag appears upon the tree: within this the bird is attached by its beak: when the fruit is ripe the bird makes a hole with its beak and comes out: they keep it two years, by which time it grows to the size of a duck or goose: it is the common meat of the people of that country—in both these islands there are sheep, from the wool of which they make cyprus and scarlet cloths. The King of both these islands is called Scotland.

### DAILY STAGE,

DAILY STAGE.

**BETWEEN SAINT AND SAINT 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 Andrew and Saint Stephen; leaving Saint Andrew every morning at 6 o'clock, and returning from Saint Stephen at 2 p. m. Books kept at Ross's Hotel, St. Andrew, and at Thos. Quin's Hotel, St. Stephen.

No exertion will be spared to make the passengers comfortable.

THOS. HARDY,  
Mail Contractor.

**G. W. WILEY,**  
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,  
CALAIS, MAINE.

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

and where he will carry on the business in his branches; having had ten years experience in Boston, he feels himself perfectly competent to do.

Grateful for former patronage he would solicit a continuance of the same, which he hopes by strict personal attention to merit. He pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render the establishment in every way worthy the public confidence. Physicians' prescriptions punctually and carefully attended to, and every article prepared and put up by him will be warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

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

COUNTRY TRADERS.—Having made such arrangements that I can supply at very low prices, are respectfully invited to call.

Assays of every variety constantly on hand for sale.

Fahnestock's and Kolmstock's genuine Vermifuge, a sure cure for Worms, for sale. Also, best Cognac Brandy—Holland Gin, Old Port Wine and New-England Rum, for sale for medicinal purposes.

Store opened on Sundays from 9 till 10 in the morning, 1 till 2 afternoon, and 5 till 6 evening.

He is at liberty to refer to—Dr. Holmes, Blair, Porter Smith Barke.

**CAUTION**—All persons are hereby cautioned from purchasing or negotiating a NOTE OF HAND, drawn by the subscriber some time since, in favor of William Patterson for \$400—as he has not received value for the same.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, Junr.



### SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

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

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

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

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrew, 3d Decr. 1846.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 26th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrew.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of JAMES GUMMER, of and to that certain Tract or Lot of Land, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, containing 60 acres, more or less, formerly owned by Dupcan Campbell, bounded by land owned by one John M'Diarmid, and by the road leading to the Pomeroy Ridge.

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

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Thomas B. Abbott, endorsed to levy £35 0 2, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrew, December 16, 1846.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 2nd day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Saint Andrew.

ALL the Right, Title, Interest, demand or claim whatsoever of GEORGE P. McMASTER, to that certain tract of land, situate at the Ledge, in the Parish of Saint Stephen, on the bank of the St. Croix river, known as Lot numbered 121 in the Penobscot Grant, the same having been seized and levied on, to satisfy two executions, issued out of the Supreme Court, the first at the suit of William Ker, Thomas Turner, and John McKean Trustees, endorsed to levy £47 15 6, and the second at the suit of Wm. Douglas, endorsed to levy £39 11 7 with interest on £32 16 2, from the 29th July last, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,  
Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrew, }  
20th April, 1847.

**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. Dixon & Wilson, he now solicits their patronage. 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.

St. Andrew March 3, 1847.

**Brandy, Geneva, &c.**

1st Dec. 1846.

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

2 PIPES, 5 hds. COGNAC BRANDY

—Martell and other approved brands

6 Hds. very fine Pale Hollands,

2 Bls. best French Vinegar,

JAMES W. STREET.

**Tea, Sugar, Raisins, &c.**

BLS. Bright SUGAR,

Quarter and Half Boxes fresh RAISINS,

Boxes CANDLES, Boxes SOAP,

Chests Pouchong & Congo TEA, 25lb. ea

SEAL OIL,

Just received and for sale by

W. WHITLOCK,  
St. Andrew, Dec. 9, 1846.

### ALL MAY BE CURED

BY

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!

FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS

Extract of Letter from John Martin, Esq. "Chronicle" Office, Toledo, West Indies—

February 4th, 1845—

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this Island especially those who cannot afford to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious of having your astonishing Medicines without their reach; for the immense benefits some of them have derived from their use, as they have been found here, in several cases, to cure Sores and Ulcers of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentleman in this Island, who had, I believe, about fifty running ulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all other Medicines before the arrival of yours, but all which did him no good, but yours cured him in about six weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored to health and vigour.

(Signed) JOHN MARTIN.

PILES, FISTULAS, AND BEARINGS-DOWN

A remarkable Cure by the Pills and Ointment—A bold pay (testimony), lately reading at 21 Helier's, J. Ross, whose name, by request, is omitted, had for three years suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general bearing down, of the most distressing nature. He had in ce undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at last gave himself up to despair. Yet, notwithstanding this complication of complaints, together with a delicate constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities and restored to the full enjoyment of health by these justly renowned Medicines, when every other means had failed.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE IN THE WEST INDIES, OF LEPROSY AND OTHER DANGEROUS SKIN DISEASES.

June 3rd, 184

MR. LEWIS REEDON, of Georgetown in Demerara, writes under the above date—that Holloway's Pills and Ointment have cured bad legs that no doctor could manage, ulcers and sores that were of the most dreadful description, as likewise leprosy, blotches, scales and other skin diseases of the most frightful nature; and that he cured effected there amongst the whole population.

CANCERED AND WONDERFUL CIRCUMSTANCE.

Copy of a Letter from Richard Bull, Bootmaker, Totton, near Southampton

February 26th, 1845

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonderful cure of Cancer of the Breast, of twelve years standing, in my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time, she was unable to open her mouth. The Faculty declared the case as past cure, several pieces of bone had come away, and I expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken from me. It was then that a friend recommended the use of your Pills and Ointment, which, to our utter astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life.

I shall ever remain

Your most grateful and obedient servant,

(Signed) RICHARD BULL.

**Wheezing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath.**

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. Casey, No. 1, Cross Street, Cannon Street, Brunswick square London, April 25th, 1845.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that I believe I have been, for more than three years, one of the great sufferers in the world with Chronic Asthma. For weeks together my breath was frequently so choked that I was afraid every moment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into a bed very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the night without being able to recline sufficiently. My head on a table, lest I should be suffocated. No one thought I should live over the winter nor did I expect it myself, but I am happy to say that I am now able to work from morning to night and sleep as well as ever I did in my life, and that I attribute all to the use of your Pills and Ointment, which, to our utter astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life.

(Signed) JEREMIAH CASEY.

**IN ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN,**

Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancri, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cure will be effected with a most greater certainty and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Mosquitoes, Sand-flies, Chigoeftos, Yaws, and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, and Lips, also Bunions and soft-Corns, 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 affection, as well as 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.

### HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

CONNECTICUT, UNITED STATES.

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.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for St. Andrew for the above mentioned Company, is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

St. Andrew, Mar. 25. THOMAS SIMS.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I think it my duty to inform you that Mrs. Clough, wife of Mr. John Clough, a respectable farmer of Acklam, within four miles of this place had been suffering from Dropsy for five years, and for best medical advice without receiving any relief. Hearing of 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. A vein she used to get up in the morning it was impossible to discover a feature in her face, but in such a fearful state. This cure is entirely by the use of your medicines.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. &c.

(Signed) THOMAS TAYLOR

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor, the said, Southey, Durham, 17th April, 1845.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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**A CURE OF INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS.**

Copy of a Letter from G. R. Wyken Barter, Esq. Author of the "Book of the Battles," &c. &c. 1 Bryn, near Newcastle, Montgomeryshire North Wales, March 3rd 1845.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I consider it my duty to inform you that your Pills, which I purchased at Mr. Moore's, Druggist, of Newtown, have cured me of constant indigestion and constipation of the bowels, which application to liberal persons has long entailed upon me. I should strongly recommend Authors, and studiously-disposed persons generally, to use your pills in this case. You have my permission to publish this note, if you wish to do so.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) G. R. WYKEN BARTER.

**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 18th 1845.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—The Pills which I requested you to send me were for a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who, before he took them, was almost unable to walk for the want of breath, and had only taken them a few days when he appeared quite another man; his breath is now easy and natural, and he is increasing daily in strength.

(Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS.

N. B.—These extraordinary Pills will cure any case of Asthma or Shortness of Breath, however long standing or distressing the case may be, even if the Patient be unable to lie down and through not being choked with cough and phlegm.

This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following Diseases:

Ague Erysipelas Rheumatism

Stitch Female Irregularities Retention

Stitches on the Face Sore Throat

Stomach Complaints Headache Stomach or Bowel Complaints

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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 Villa Messina, Leghorn, 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 may I not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad I would 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

ALDBOROUGH

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

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