

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

Evans tumendum est optimum.—Cic.

[12: 64. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE]

No 22

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1857.

[Vol. 42]

IDA OF ATHENS; OR THE CRESCENT AND THE CROSS.

BY FRANCIS A. DURIVAGE.

To live with fame
The gods allow to many; but to die
With equal lustre is a blessing Heaven
Selects from all the choicest boons of fate,
And with a sparing hand on few bestows.
LEONIDAS.

During the heroic struggle of the modern Greeks for independence, when the heart of every liberal throughout the world was beating with anxiety for the fate of the patriots, the defenders of Missolonghi found themselves leagued by a powerful Turkish army. Moslem cannon had reached their walls: the ground about them had been mined by their antagonists; their ammunition was about exhausted; their wounded were accumulating on their hands; and finally, to complete the horror of their situation, famine stared them in the face. Yet there was nothing left for them but to struggle to the last; for the foe was merciless, and capitulation would only bring death to the men and a servitude worse than death to the women.

In the ruins of an old church, a council of war, hastily summoned, was assembled by torchlight. Noti Bozzaris, the oldest living member of an heroic family, distinguished in the annals of Greece, the aged patriarch of Missolonghi, presided at the council. Grouped around him were the wild and haggard faces of warriors clad in the picturesque garb of their native land. Some were gray haired and bowed with age—others in the flower of manhood, or the vigor of youth, but all bore traces of hardship and suffering.

The patriarch, with a trembling voice, counselled patience. Success might arrive—he had no positive advice; but still hope and faith whispered in his ear. In the encircled state of the garrison, fighting was no longer practicable.

Demetrius Pallacaris, a young Solite, sprang to his feet when the patriarch had concluded.

"Father," said he, energetically; "I grieve to differ from you. But you are old. The snows of seventy winters rest on your venerable head. Resignation—fortitude—martyrdom—are the inspiration of your years; but we of better blood cannot brook the course you counsel. What! shall we, in the flower of life, with arms in our hands, sit here and starve to death like rats in a dungeon? Forbid it Heaven! Forbid it, our ancestral fame! The memory of Marathon, of Platea, of Thermopylae, speak to us different counsel. Our ammunition is almost gone—but we have yet our good swords. Our ancestors had no other weapons. With these we may cut our way through the ranks of Osman; and open a path for our women to liberty and life. My voice then is for a sortie. Let us take to the sacred standard of the cross, and this very night attack the foe. Your relative, the noble Marco, father died in such an attack, but he died in the arms of victory. Remember that, father."

A young man, in a foreign uniform, followed Demetrius. Gerald Falconer was an American of wealth, who had abandoned the luxuries and endearments of home, to devote his sword and fortune to the Greek cause. The friend of Demetrius, he shared his opinions, and defended them eloquently. The sortie was decided on, and the council of war broke up.

Within half an hour, a small but resolute band was collected in the shadow of the ruined church, that rose like a vast bulwark against the glorious summer heaven, now beginning to be lighted by the unclouded rays of the full and rising moon. The balmy breeze breathed through the groves of olive and myrtle, and came laden with the sweet perfume of flowers. It was a night for quiet converse—for peaceful contemplation—tyranny had willed it to be a night of deadly strife.

Demetrius whispered to his young friend:—"I have sought my betrothed, my beloved Ida, but I found her not. If I should fall in the skirmish to-night, and you survive me, seek her out I pray you, and tell her my last thoughts were of her. More than this—you are rich and independent, Ida is a poor orphan—her parents perished in the struggle. When I am gone, she will have no one to care for her. Promise me, that you will soothe her broken heart, that you will remove her from the scene of strife and bear her to your happy land. There she may cease to weep—happy she can never be while she survives me."

Gerald grasped his friend's hand and gave him his required promise. Demetrius thanked him and turned to his command.

"Forward, brethren," he said. "Every moment is precious. Tread silently—and keep in my footsteps—when the moment is arrived, I will give you the signal to strike home. March!"

Silently and swiftly, the little band of heroes, led by Demetrius and Gerald, issued from a crubling beech, and keeping in the shadow of trees, and the hollows of the ground, approached the Turkish camp. Their attempt was so daring that no provision had been made against surprise. No sentinel was there to challenge. They burst upon their enemies as unexpectedly as the lightning sometimes streams from a single cloud upon a summer's day.

At once all was uproar and confusion in the camp. Horsemen sprang to the saddle but half clad and armed—infantry collected in confused groups—artillerists rushed to their cumbersome cannon, half awake and bewildered—tambours, cymbals, and horns suddenly broke the stillness of the night—and smothered groans attested the fatal fury of the onslaught of the Greeks. In the midst of the battle, a rocket fired by the hand of Gerald, mounted to the zenith like a shooting star, and then exploding scattered its crimson sparkles all over the face of heaven. It was a token to Missolonghi of the success of the sortie, and warned the inhabitants to follow the path of the victorious troops and pass through the Turkish camp.

Striking down a man at every blow Demetrius cut his way to the tent of the Pacha, intending to surprise and slay him. But the Turk had been too prompt. At the first sound of alarm, he had vaulted into the saddle of his Arab steed, and summoning the faithful by his powerful voice, rushed to the charge, and rolled back the tide of battle.

"Forward, still forward," Man followed on man, While his horse-tails were dashing After in the van."

The shouts of "Allah!" and "Bisillah!" rent the air. Before the devoted Greeks arose a tumbling sea of white turbans, lit by the flashing blades of scimitars, while on their flanks poured an irregular but deadly volley from the Turkish infantry. The standard of the cross was captured and the little band of patriots, after fighting till all hope was lost, were driven into Missolonghi, which the Turks all but succeeded in entering. The old men, women and children who were preparing to fly, filled the air with lamentations as their last hope vanished.

Demetrius sought the patriarch, and throwing down before him the fragment of his shattered blade, said, sadly:

"Father, I have sought death, but I have not found it. When the standard was captured, I could faint have thrown away my life, but I was borne off in the tide of fugitives, and saved against my will."

"My child," said the old man, "two must not murmur against the decrees of Heaven. The best of us can only do his utmost—the result is with a higher power than man's will. Go to thy betrothed—she needs thy presence, doubtless—she at least, will not grieve at the failure of your suicidal project."

Meanwhile the Pacha was seated in his tent upon a pile of cushions. An alabaster lamp lighted the rich interior of his military dwelling. He had laved the blood stains from his hands; his fatal scimitar had been returned to its jewelled scabbard, and now with the amber mouth-piece of his chibouk applied to his lips, he was quietly inhaling and expelling wreaths of fragrant smoke, musing, perhaps, on the delight of that paradise to which his fidelity to the cause of the Prophet had given him such an incontestable claim.

"Well, Hassan," he said, addressing an officer, who was standing respectfully before him, with his arms folded over his glittering vest, "thinkest thou the infidel dogs will renew their attack?"

"No, Pacha! we have them engaged now, their fate is in your hands. But what shall be done with the prisoners?"

"They shall die, by the beard of the Prophet! At the hour of high noon to-morrow, see that their heads are stricken from their shoulders. They will be an acceptable present to the commander of the faithful. So may all foes of the Sultan perish!"

"And must all die?"

"All? Yes. Why this question?"

"Because there is one whose extreme youth—"

"I said all, Hassan," replied the Pacha. "But I confess I should like to see the being that could move your pity."

"Shall I bring him before your highness?"

"Ay."

Hassan inclined reverently and disappeared; but soon returned, bringing a Greek boy of slight and graceful figure and exceeding beauty.

"Slave!" cried the Pacha as the boy stood erect and with folded arms before him, "where is your reverence! know you in whose presence you stand?"

The beautiful lip of the boy curled with a scornful smile.

"I am no slave," he answered, "though a captive. I never quail or stoop before the face of man. Do I know you? Yes—I

know you are the assassin of my race—the oppressor of my countrymen."

"Infidel dog!" said the Pacha. "Know you the fate reserved for you?"

"I know not—I am a prisoner of war, taken with arms in my hands—you may perhaps shoot me."

"We do not shoot rebels," replied the Pacha. "It is a waste of ammunition. No! there is a keener way of solving the mystery. That fair neck and the edge of the scimitar will be made acquainted to-morrow. Then thy body will be stripped and exposed on the public highway till the hungry dogs devour it."

A sudden paleness overspread the face of the Greek—his dark eyes closed, and he would have fallen, had not Hassan caught him in his arms.

"Your highness!" he exclaimed, "this is no boy—it is a woman."

"Ah!" cried the Pacha, with kindling eyes. "You are right—and a woman fit to be the light of the Sultan's harem. But for my vow—but that I had sworn that all the prisoners should die, I would reserve her for myself. But she revives."

The Greek girl, for such she was, recovered the use of her faculties, and pushing Hassan aside stood erect again and nerved herself for the termination of the interview.

You have betrayed yourself fair infidel said the Pacha; in a milder tone than he had before assumed. "The fear of death was too much for your nerves."

"You shall see that I know how to meet it with the firmness of a man. Ida of Athens is equal to her fate."

"Now by the beard of the Prophet! this is glorious news!" cried the Pacha. "Thou art too betrothed of the dog Demetrius the leader of last night's onslaught. Were thou thou shouldst die. Away with her, Hassan. The prisoners die at noon—remember!"

"To hear is to obey," was the answer of Hassan, as he led the unfortunate Ida from the Pacha's presence.

At the approach of the appointed hour, in the centre of a square of Turkish infantry and cavalry, and in the presence of the Pacha and his mounted staff, a block was prepared, attended by an executioner, bearing a ponderous scimitar, the instrument of death. Within the square, and on the left of the executioner, stood the handful of doomed Greeks, among whom Ida was conspicuous by the beauty of her features, her dress, and her heroic bearing.

Before the executioner had received his orders to commence his savage work, the sound of a bugle was heard, and an officer advancing to the Pacha, announced the arrival of two messengers from Missolonghi, the bearer of a flag of truce.

The Pacha immediately ordered them to be sent before him; and in obedience to the command, Demetrius and Gerald, mounted on fine horses, rode up to the Turkish commander. A faint cry escaped the lips of Ida as she recognized her lover.

"Pacha," said the latter, "I come to treat with you for the ransom of my boy."

The Pacha smiled bitterly.

"What interest," he asked, "do you feel in that—boy?"

"He is the son of a friend," faltered Demetrius; "I would save him for his father's sake."

"You will be sorry to learn then," replied the Pacha, coldly, "that at the hour of noon he dies. 'Dog of an infidel!' he added, fiercely, 'do not think to blind me. You are no boy—it is Ida of Athens—your betrothed. Ha! ha! Am I not revenged?'"

"Pacha!" cried Demetrius, as the drops of agony stood on his brow; "you know me well; I am your deadliest enemy the sworn foe of your race. In the cities of the minarets, the Moslem mothers are yet weeping for their first born, slain by the sword of Demetrius. Only last night I made your bravest bite the dust, and even yet my leadership may save Missolonghi. Well—I offer you this hated life. Liberate my captive, and receive me in her place."

"Pacha be firm! listen not to his proposal!" cried Ida.

"I hate thee, Greek dog!" answered the Pacha, through his teeth, "but your death alone is insufficient to satisfy that hate. I would not have thee die till thou hast quaffed the cup of misery to its dregs. The means of wringing that proud soul are in my power. Your beloved dies. Remain and witness her death, or go back to Missolonghi, and tell them when the shadows begin to fall to the east, Ida of Athens is no more."

"At least," said Demetrius, "you will permit one last word to the prisoner?"

"Granted," said the Pacha, "for it will only add to the agony of both. But be brief."

At a motion of his hand the ranks opened and Demetrius rode into the hollow square.

"Ida," he said, in a melancholy voice, "our days of happiness are numbered. Greece,

I fear, is fallen—our dream of felicity and glory is dispelled. I came here to die for you."

"I could not have purchased life at such a sacrifice," replied Ida. "Go dearest, we shall meet in a better world. Go and tell them at Missolonghi that Ida is happy in dying for her country."

"Ida! there is one hope," whispered Demetrius. "This barb is fleet as the very winds of heaven. Your feet and sinews are light as the gazelle's. Spring up behind me, and away! They can but kill us—and it will be so sweet to die together."

In an instant the little Greek girl was on the horse, her arms around her lover's waist. With the bound of a panther the fleet animal sprang forward with his double burden.

Gerald was beside them.

"Fire!" shouted the Pacha, rising in his stirrups, as he headed the pursuit.

A rattling volley of musketry instantly followed the command, but the confusion of the soldiers, and the bounds of the flying horses disconcerted their aim. Winged as the wind, Greek horses sped upon their way, and the lovers and their friends were soon in Missolonghi. That night in the same ruined church which had been the scene of the council of war, the patriarch united the hands of Demetrius and Ida, before the ruined altar. The ceremony was brief and suited to the crisis. The bridegroom was armed to the teeth, and the bride, unveiled and unadorned, wore yet her Amazon attire. A yataghan hung by her side, and a brace of pistols were stuck in the silken sash that encircled her slender waist.

"The gates of Missolonghi are opened," said the patriarch; "the foe will soon enter. Go, all you who are yet able to meet them. Your only hope is to cut a way through their ranks with your good swords—to remain is to perish."

"But you, father—what is reserved for you?" asked Demetrius, anxiously.

"The crown of martyrdom, perhaps," replied the old man.

"Come with us," said Ida. "We will place you on a horse and bear you off in safety."

"Daughter," replied the old man, "it were vain. I am tottering on the brink of the grave—the effort alone would kill me. Leave me here—the church where I worshipped as a child—where I have ministered as a priest, is the fittest tomb for Noti Bozzaris. Farewell, my children; and may Heaven bless you!"

The clash of arms interrupted further remonstrance. Demetrius and Gerald mounted their steeds, placing Ida on another horse between them. Thus disposed, and surrounded by devoted friends, they rushed to meet the advancing foe, now pouring into Missolonghi through the open gate. A furious battle ensued, but the handful of Greeks cut their way out into the open country.

Meanwhile the infuriated Moslems inundated the city. A few, who like the patriarch, had refused to quit the place retired fighting to the church, where they ranged themselves with their venerable leader, before the ruined altar.

"Bravely done, my friends," said the patriarch. "We have done our utmost, we have struggled to the last—another blow is vain. Hither come the oppressors and destroyers of our nation, to sacrifice us at the altar of our faith. And here they shall meet their reward. In the vaults of this church lies a store of gunpowder. Behold, the match is burning in my hand—the train lies at my feet. Let us command our souls to Heaven, our hour has come."

The patriarch and his followers were still kneeling, when the Pacha and a portion of his troops burst into the church.

"Kill, every man!" shouted the fierce Moslem. "Spare neither youth nor gray hairs, but destroy them utterly, in the name of the Prophet!"

The church was filled with savage men, rank on rank rushed into the sacred enclosure, even some of the spahis pushing their snorting horses forward in their thirst for blood.

At this moment of anticipated triumph, the Greeks rose from their kneeling attitude a spark of fire gleamed at the altar's foot, a rushing sound ensued, then an awful burst of subterranean thunder, hurrying victor and vanquished, Moslem and Christian, priest and soldier, to destruction.

Demetrius and Ida had turned to look their last upon their late abode, when the earth shook beneath them, with sudden thunder, and a vast volume of smoke and flame, filled with fragments material and human, told the awful story of the patriarch's vengeance.

"Now there is nothing left to linger for," said Gerald. "Ride forward, my dear friends. Missolonghi has fallen, but her foes have perished."

Often did Demetrius and Ida, when seated at the hospitable fireside of Gerald Falconer, recur to this scene, and when, after the battle of Navarino, they returned to their country, they erected a simple but striking monument to the memory of the Patriarch of Missolonghi.

coner, recur to this scene, and when, after the battle of Navarino, they returned to their country, they erected a simple but striking monument to the memory of the Patriarch of Missolonghi.

A Good Joke.

A correspondent of the Lamberiville Beacon (N. J.) says, that a short time since while staying at the borough of H—, he overheard the following, which he thinks too good to be lost:—

A number of politicians, all of whom were seeking office under the Government, were seated on the tavern porch talking, when an old toper, named Jake D—, a person who is very loquacious when "corned," but exactly the opposite when sober, said, he would tell them a story. They told him to fire away, whereupon he spoke as follows:—

"A certain king—don't recollect his name—had a philosopher upon whose judgment he always depended. Now, it so happened that one day, the king took it into his head to go hunting, and after summoning his nobles, and making all the necessary preparations, he summoned the philosopher, and asked him if it would rain. The philosopher told him it would not, and he and his nobles set out. While journeying along they met a countryman mounted upon a jackass; who said, it will certainly rain. They smiled contemptuously upon him and passed on. Before they had gone far, however, they had reason to regret not having taken the rustic's advice, as a heavy shower coming up, they were drenched to the skin. When they had returned to the palace the king reprimanded the philosopher severely for telling him it would rain, whereas you told me it would not. The king then gave him his walking papers, and sent for the countryman, who soon made his appearance. 'Tell me,' said the king, how you knew it would rain. 'I didn't know,' said the rustic, 'my jackass told me.' And how pray, did he tell you? 'The king asked in astonishment. 'By pricking up his ears, your Majesty.' The king now sent the countryman away, and procuring the jackass of him, he placed him—(the jackass) in the office the philosopher had filled. And here observed Jake, looking very wise, here is where the king made a great mistake."

"How so?" inquired his auditors.

"Why ever since that time," said Jake, with a grin on his phiz, "every jackass wants an office!"

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S INFIDELITY.—It is beginning to be generally understood that the Emperor is gradually falling back into those voluptuous habits, reports of which were so prevalent before his marriage. It is tolerably certain that the fascinations of the press keep him at home less and that those of the countess Castiglione are immediately in the ascendant. Before her house the same machinery is brought to bear that formerly surrounded Mrs. Howard's in the Rue de Cessqui—that is policeman and patrols are seen hovering about at the corners of streets leading towards it, and others immediately take up their stations before the gates, which, as if by enchantment open at the approach of a dark cabriolet, and close instantaneously on its entrance. The magnificent presents, in the shape of jewelry, which find their way into the interior, are said to be of fabulous cost. She has great powers of conversation accompanied with a sweet silvery voice that adds an inexpressible charm. She speaks English, with only just sufficient foreign accentuation to increase its beauty.

"Papa, I planted some potatoes in our garden," said one of the smart youths of this generation to his father, "and what do you think come up?" "Why potatoes, of course."

"No, sirree! There came up a drove of hogs and eat them all." The old man grin in.

An Irish officer not very conversant with law terms, was lately tried for an alleged assault. As the jury was coming to be sworn, the judge, addressing the major, told him that if there were any amongst them to whom he had any objection, that was the time to challenge them. "I thank your lordship," said the gullant prisoner, "but with your lordship's permission, I'll defer the ceremony till after my trial, and if they don't acquit me, by the power of Loinster, I'll challenge every mother's son of them, and have 'em out too."

Knowledge will not be acquired without pains and application. It is troublesome and deep digging for waters; but when you come to the spring, they rise up and meet you.

You can't get anything in this world without money, some say, but this is not true, for without money you get into debt.

European Intelligence.

A WEEK LATER—BY THE STEAMER AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, June 2.

The steamer America, from Liverpool, 24, arrived at this port at 11 this A. M. and sailed at half past 12 for Boston—Pass 233, off Rock Light, England, ship Alton, bound in.

Steamer Khorfouze arrived at Liverpool 22d, having broken her shaft on the 17th, off Ratlin Island.

Steamer Eriksen arrived in the Mersey, evening of the 22d.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London Gazette contains an order in Council, announcing the contract of marriage between the Princess Royal and Prince Frederic William of Prussia.

On Monday evening, the Navy estimates, amounting to £9,000,000, were carried in Parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer produced a sensation in the House of Commons, by proposing that the Princess Royal should have a marriage portion of £40,000, and an allowance of £3000 a year. The precedents of the reigns of George II. and III. were adduced as to the practice in such cases, but Mr. Roebuck regarded such precedents as absurd, and moved an amendment. Members, however, were impatient to vote, and, after Lord John Russell had spoken against him, declined going to division, and the motion was agreed to.

The question of cotton supply is taken again into consideration. At Manchester a deputation from Liverpool waited upon the Cotton Supply Association there, and it was understood that a national meeting on the subject is proposed to be held in Liverpool.

The London Globe has been given to understand that Mr. Thomas Baring will be the new Lord of Admiralty.

Robert Burns, the eldest son of the poet, died at an advanced age at Dumfries on the 13th ult. His remains were attended to by the tomb by his brothers Colonel and Major Burns.

The betrothal of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederic William appears to give great satisfaction to the people of Prussia. The Berlin correspondent of the Times says:—"All shades of political parties, not even excluding the *Rechts* party, whom we are mistakenly inclined to look on as hostile to England, simply because they are friendly to Russia, sympathize in the warm aspirations for the coming alliance, and few princesses have ever married into a court and country where every heart is so widely and so warmly opened to welcome her as the Princess Royal will when she comes hither and takes possession of the little empire of affection that is preparing for her in the hearts of her future subjects. Though I must not venture on any details at present, I may at least mention that the men in Berlin whose minds are most precious, and whose intellect and talents are of the highest order in this country, are already, and have been for some months past, devoting their time and thought to find means of best demonstrating the homage that Prussia's intellect and heart are preparing to pay to the fair scion of Great Britain's Royal Family."

From what I know of the men concerned and the plans they entertain I am ready to believe that the execution of them will be worthy the princess and themselves; but I must not dilate on this further, for, though the betrothal of the young couple has been a public secret for a long time, the plan I allude to is, for the present, a private one.

FRANCE.—Paris, Friday, May 21.—Baron Gros, the Ambassador Extraordinary to China, and the attaches of his mission, left Paris this evening for the port of embarkation.

The growing grain-crops in France are magnificent, and wheat and flour were declining in nearly all the French markets.

The King of Bavaria had reached Fontainebleau and was received by the Emperor.

SPAIN.—Advises from Madrid had been received in Paris, announcing the settlement of the dispute between Spain and Mexico on the 10th inst. After the ratification of the treaty, M. Lafragua will remain as Minister of Mexico.

Another despatch says there is every probability of a pacific adjustment of differences between Spain and Mexico. M. Lafragua arrived at Madrid on Thursday.

The latest despatches received by him, from Mexico, were said to be of a satisfactory kind, and there is little doubt that a favorable disposition exists on both sides, zealously encouraged by the English and French Ambassadors at Madrid. The affair will terminate amicably. In that case the greater part of the Spanish troops sent out to the Gulf will be kept at Cuba, to strengthen the garrisons of the island.

Higuanes, originating in the dearth of food, and, in consequence, a royal decree has been issued, prolonging to the 31st December next, the free importation of corn.

NAUFRAGHE.—La Presse announces that M. de Hatzfeldt, the Prussian Minister at Paris, has received instructions authorizing him to sign the protocol of the Conference of Paris.

It was expected that the next Conference will be held on Monday, for the signing of the Convention.

NAPLES.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is reported in various quarters that the King of Bavaria, at present the guest of the Emperor Napoleon, is endeavor-

ing to effect a reconciliation between the King of Naples and the Western powers.—The King of Bavaria came direct from Naples to France.

SWITZERLAND.—Bern, May 20.—The Grand Council has voted the Constitution in principle, unanimously; 45 votes were given for the immediate revision, and 25 for it after a certain date.

Col. Gevecke, ex-commander of the foreign legion, has committed suicide.

DENMARK.—The Government of the Netherlands has signified its intention to send a ship of observation to join the Anglo-French squadrons in the Chinese waters. The list of the new Danish Ministry has given great satisfaction, and it is thought in Germany that the question of the Duchies will very soon be arranged.

AUSTRIA.—The crops in Hungary, Moravia and Bohemia are looking remarkably well, but they are less flourishing in Upper Austria.

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor will not confuse his measures of clemency in favor of the Hungarians to the amnesty granted to political prisoners and refugees, but will also restore them their landed property, confiscated after the revolution, and administered since that period by a special commission. It is believed that the value of the landed property sequestered in Hungary amounted, in 1850, to nearly 40,000,000 francs.

Letters from Germany state that the Emperors of France and Russia are to meet this summer at Berlin.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—Trieste, May 21.—The American Minister at the Porte left Constantinople on the 15th for the Principalities. It is pretended that his visit has a political object.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.—In the treaty concluded between Russia and Persia, the former renounces all claims to the money which Persia owes, and, in return, obtains two pieces of land, one on the Caspian, and the other in the eastern part of Persia. Both of them, for strategic reasons, are of the highest importance to Russia.

The Emperor was highly satisfied with the General who made the treaty. This session of land, and other intrigues connected with it, may account for the proceedings against Persia.

Russian circles in Paris maintain that the Shah has not and will not ratify the treaty of peace with England, as sent to him.

PERSIA.—It is said that a Conference will be held in Paris, composed of representatives of the various Powers, who have signified their assent to an arrangement which will apply to all the Consular Agents in Persia. The Conference will take place during the stay of the Persian Ambassador in Paris.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The British steamer Hornet has destroyed seventeen piratical junks on the China coast.

The two native regiments which had mutinied in India, had been disbanded without much trouble.

The Boizars, a tribe of Belooches, occupying the hills near Peshawar, and 15,000 strong, had been reduced to submission.—Loss on the British side, 60.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, May 23.—Breadstuffs are generally steady, with an improved demand. Wheat has advanced 2d per bushel on the week, with a steady market. Flour quiet and steady, and quotations exhibit 8d per barrel advance. Corn advanced 1s 1d, with a buoyant market. The weather has been favorable for crops.

SLAVERY IN MINNESOTA.—The Minnesota Republican, published at St. Anthony, says that men are now held as slaves, as property, in Minnesota. Every year men who come from the South, bring their slaves as body servants to the hotels, and take them away again. And it has positive information that a Southerner is now holding his slave at Stillwater, and declares that under the Dred Scott decision he defies the authorities to interfere. He intends to remain in the territory, and thus to render slavery a permanent institution.

ELECTION RIOT AT WASHINGTON AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On the 1st inst., the Municipal Election took place at Washington, which resulted in a riot, and the loss of several lives. Some fighting took place at the polls, when the Executive, at the request of the Mayor, ordered out the marines to preserve order, who fired upon the mob, killing six persons, and wounding sixteen, although it is believed there are others of the victims who have not been discovered. It is said that all the killed were innocent spectators of the riot. An indignation meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at which speeches condemning the conduct of the Mayor were made. Much excitement prevailed.

A FUNNY EXPLOSION.—A baggage man at the Central Depot, yesterday, while handling a trunk in the usual slam-bang manner of that useful class of citizens threw it down with such force as to explode a pistol within. The pistol exploded a canister, of powder, the powder exploded the trunk, and the trunk exploded the baggage-man, tumbling him neck over heels; and served him right at that. If such an accident could only happen semi-occasionally, it would be a glorious thing. It might kill a few baggage-men, but the community could endure that loss in consideration of the gentler handling which their baggage would receive.—Buffalo Commercial.

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If you can paint fire with charcoal light with
dark, and make colors live and be able then
you can with the same give a faint idea of the
excellence and magic effects of Perry Davis'
Pain Killer. Its reputation is of world wide
renewal; its introduction is received with great
favor in foreign lands.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

ARRIVED.
June 3rd - Packet Matilda, McMaster, East-
port-general cargo.
4th - Packet Sisters, Gaskill, Grand Manan,
passengers, &c.

Sailed from Cardiff, May 10th, barque
Alma, Frizell, for this port.
Boston June 3rd - Arrived - Brach Alma,
McKenzie Whiton NS. Br sch Pleasant,
Daly, Annapolis.

Cleared June 3 - Ship Albus, Coffin, St
George, NB. George Greig & Co. Br sch
Charlotte, Poudrout, Arichat, CB. Br sch
Youth, Wyman, Weymouth NS. Br sch
Meridian, Hinds, Pabuco, Br sch Paragon,
Parks, Port-Madway Br sch Fowler, Cross
ley, Joggins Port, NS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands
against the Estate of Simon McCarrell,
merchant late of St. George, (deceased)
are requested to present the same daily at
least, within three months from this date,
and all persons indebted to the said estate
are requested to make immediate payment to
JOHN MC-CARRELL,
JUSTUS WEITMORE,
HUGH LUGGAGE, } Executors.
St. George, June 6th, '87. 3 23

Programme of the Fourth of July.

NATIVE REGATTA ON LEWY'S LAKE.
An Old Fashioned Celebration at Lewy's
Island.

BAPTIST FAIR AT CALAIS.

AN Oration will be delivered at Lewy's Island
at 12 o'clock, on the arrival of the Steamboat
Train. In the afternoon there will be three Grand
Races, at which over \$500 will be distributed in
prize to the winners. The first race will be for
Indian boys under 16 years of age. The second
race for all, and the third race for squaws.
An exciting time is anticipated as it is expected
that the best paddlers of both branches of the tribe will
be present. The race will be for a distance of
about two miles and a good opportunity will be
afforded for the thousands who will be present to
witness the contest. Trains will run from Calais,
Lewy's Island during the day, leaving each place
every hour and a half. Fare 75c both ways.
Steamboats will leave Calais at 6 and 8 o'clock at 7
o'clock, touching at Robbinston. Negotiate with
leave Magalloway at 8 o'clock, touching at St.
Andrews. Returning, the boats will leave Calais at
3 o'clock.
Passengers will have ample time either going or
returning to visit the Baptist Fair at Calais,
Calais, June 10, 1887. 3w23

PERRY DAVIS' Vegetable Painkiller.

Internal and External Remedy.

We call attention to the great remedy of Perry
Davis & Son, called the Pain Killer. We believe
that the public generally have great confidence in
the efficacy of this medicine, as it is in this State
very generally used. -Bristol Recorder, (N. C.)
It has been said of old - "This is a world of wonder"
- and to the observer it daily presents something
new and wonderful, both in nature and art. Men of
genius and skill are constantly engaged in seeking
out that which may become valuable to the public,
and a living emblem to scientific and from all
these wonders which have been brought before the
world and particularly our Medical Faculty thereof
has been nothing as yet surpassed Perry Davis'.
Pain Killer,
which is the most valuable family medicine now
in use, for many internal and external complaints that
do not yield to any other remedy. To convince you of the fact,
you have but to call at the Drug Store, where you can
get a bottle - from 25 cents to \$1. - Tennessee Or-
gan.
As a means of removing pain from the body no
medicine has ever acquired a reputation equal to
Perry Davis' Pain Killer.
The sale of this article has exceeded all belief -
But it has real merit and that is sufficient - New-
port (Ky) News.
Thomas S. Ramsey, writing from Bangor, Bur-
mah, Dec. 19, 1886, says - "It is becoming
more popular, and in several instances I am as-
sured that the cholera has been arrested and life pre-
served by its use. The late prevalence of cholera
here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had,
and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be
disappointed in my inability to supply. Please
send me an invoice of \$150 worth by first opportunity."
Rev J. Phillips, formerly of the Orissa Mission,
India, writes - "My wife is using your celebrated
Pain Killer for a rheumatic affection from which she
has suffered for years, and with better effect than
any other of the various remedies she has tried;
and I am using it for dyspepsia and kidney com-
plaints with good success."
SOLD BY
ODELL & TURNER
St. Andrews. 4w25

Farmers Look Here.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at his store, 100
Bushels of BLACK & WHITE WHEAT, at 10c
per bushel. Also 100 bushels of
PORTER OATS, and 100 bushels of HOPKINS OATS.
All at the best quality for seed.
HENRY O'NEILL
St. Andrews, 31st March, 1887.

GENEVA, LINSUED OIL, WHITE PAINT, PEPPER, CRUSHED SUGAR, &c.

May 23, 1887.

By the "Arthur White," from London, and
"Peter Maxwell," from Liverpool, via St. John.
10 HDS best pale Geneva "Anchor",
2 Pans. Irish Mail Whiskey.
13 Hds. Basted and Raw Linseed Oil.
2 Tons Black Pepper.
5 Bags real Japan Blacking.
4 Tons Refd. Sugar.
5 1/2 Tons fine Congo Tea.
1 Extra Chest do do
3 Bbls Vinegar.
40 Bags Spikes.
5 Bags best Horse Nails.
3 Bbls Common round Iron assorted.
35 Sheet Iron.
2 Charcoal sheets.
2 Sheets 3 and 3 1/2 lbs sheet-lead.
52 Bags hot, assorted, &c., &c.
5 Bbls Tinagar.
3 do Fluid.
J. W. STREET.
May 25th, 1887. 3w22

G. HIRKLAND GENERAL BUILDER AND JOINER.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhab-
itants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he
will be happy to execute any orders connected with
the BUILDING trade.

Mr. K., has had considerable experience in the
above business in England, and also for the last
five years in this Province; and has been largely
connected with Public and Railway works. He
trusts by strict attention to receive a share of pa-
tronsage.
Plans, Specifications, and estimates fur-
nished.
St. Andrews, May 27th, 1887. 4

1st JUNE, 1887.

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL, &c.

Just Received -
150 Bbls Philadelphia S. F. Flour.
25 do do Corn Meal
15 do Heavy Moss Pork.
White Beans, Cheese, Lard, Bbls Tarand
Punch, White Lead, and Paint Oil, &c., &c.
W. WHITLOCK.
St. Andrews.

J. F. ROGERS, TAILOR and DRAPER.

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhab-
itants of St. Andrews, that he has com-
menced business in the above line, in the pre-
mises in Wm. Henry Street, adjoining Mr. J. Irwin's
store.

From his long experience having worked in many
of the principal cities in England and the United
States, and by strict attention and a desire to please,
he trusts to receive a share of public patronage.
Garments cut in the best style and warranted to fit.
Fashion plates from London and New York re-
ceived daily.
St. Andrews, May 27, 1887.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, May 5, 1887.

THE undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will
be offered for sale by Public Auction on Tues-
day the second day of June next, at noon, by the
respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeably to
the Regulations of 11th May 1883, and no sale
on credit will be made to any person who is in-
debted to the Crown for previous purchases.
(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or
other Lumber under Licences applied for previous
to the application for the purchase of the Land.)
(No person is allowed to hold more than one
hundred acres payable by instalments.)
CHARLOTTE.
By Deputy John, at Saint Andrews.
60 acres, lot R, Waweg, John Cumming.
200 acres, lots 1, 2, block 24, Pennfield, Hugh Mc-
Kinney.
200 acres, lots 3, 4, block 24, Pennfield, D. Hend-
erson.
180 acres, lots 3, block 24, and south of 5, Jacob
Reed.
180 acres, lots 23, 24, block 24, Pennfield, Wm.
Armstrong.
95 acres, lot 25, block 21, Pennfield, James
Candy.
200 acres, south of lots 1, 2, James Cox.
200 acres, south of lots 3, 4, Michael Reed.
103 acres, north of 23, of block 24, Thos. Mack.
120 acres, east of Thos. Mack, Peter Davis.
157 acres, west of Thos. Mack, Dan. Cambron.
115 acres, north of 23, block 24, Wm. Bundren.
83 acres, outlet of McDougall's Lake, Jos. Had-
dock.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, Sur Gen.

Charlotte County Bank.

St. Andrews, 4th May, 1887.
At a meeting of the Stockholders held this day
pursuant to notice for the purpose of choosing Di-
rectors for the ensuing year the following Directors
were duly elected agreeably to the Act.

J. W. STREET,
SAM. T. GOVE,
G. D. STREET,
WILFORD FISHER,
H. H. HATCH,
DANIEL GILLMORE,
T. T. ODELL.
G. D. STREET,
Chairman.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors
Geo. D. Street Esq. was re-elected President for the
ensuing year.
C. W. WARDLAW,
Cashier.

MOLASSES.

35 HDS. Prime Retailing Molasses
For sale by
J. W. STREET.
May 1, 1887.

ST. JOHN AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.

Appointed to Sail from Liverpool as under -
1887.

Ships	Captains	Tonnage	To sail
John Duncan	Kennedy	921	5th April
Peter Maxwell	Marshall	1038	20th do
Middleton	H. Betts	996	5th May
Imperial	Moran	1279	20th do
John Barbour	Abell	924	5th June
Albania	Crosby	1016	20th do
John Owens	Brown	1236	20th July

These Ships are built of the best materials, sail
remarkably fast, are classed A 1 at Lloyd's, and
coppered, and will be dispatched punctually on the
days appointed.
They are commanded by men of the greatest ex-
perience and nautical skill, and no expense or ex-
ertion will be spared to make this line efficient in
every respect for the safe and speedy conveyance of
Goods.
Orders for shipment of Goods by this line are re-
spectfully solicited.
For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool, to
Messrs FERNIE BROTHERS & Co, Warne
Buildings, Water Street, or at St. John to
May 9, 1887.

CROWN LAND OFFICE.

May 11, 1887.

THE Petitions of the undermentioned persons for
the purchase of Crown Land payable by labour
on the Public Roads are complied with, subject to
the Regulations of 28th May, 1882; but no com-
missioner is to allow work to be done in payment
for any Land at present in the occupation of any
other person. And the Commissioners are required,
in every instance, to satisfy themselves that the
representation which the Applicant has made to
Government, that he owns no Land already in cor-
rect.

CHARLOTTE.
Thomas O'Brien.
J. MONTGOMERY, Sur Gen.

Public, Private, & Circulating LIBRARIES.

Supplied at reduced prices, with choice
and best editions of Books in all departments
of Literature, either English or American, or
the latest English and American.
Address, A. WILLIAMS & Co. 100 Wash-
ington St., Boston.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this part
of the country, to locate elsewhere, will sell that
Valuable and Convenient Cottage,
with outbuildings and garden attached, now occu-
pied by Rev. Mr. Ross. Terms will be made easy
to any wishing to purchase.
That VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
now occupied by Mr. Geo. McCulloch. The stand
is a desirable one - suitable for Dry Goods or Gro-
cery business. This property is well known, and
therefore requires no further description; it is sub-
ject to a yearly ground rent of twenty-six shillings.
An undoubted title of the above named properties
will be given.

TERMS - CASH.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber
at Eastport, or Mr. John Bradford, St. Andrews -
who is fully authorized to act as my agent.
SAMUEL KYLE.
April 14, 1887.

J. BERRINGTON, (FROM ENGLAND.) Clock and Watchmaker.

QUEEN-STREET.

RESPECTFULLY intimates the inhabitants of
St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has opened
a shop at the head of Queen Street, where he
will be happy to attend to all orders in his line.
Watches and Clocks neatly repaired and cleaned.
March 25, 1887. 3mbp

Assessors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the un-
designed, Assessors or Rates and
Taxes for the Parish of Saint Andrews, in
the County of Charlotte, will receive, at the
Office of ODELL & TURNER, until the
5th day of June next, statements in writing
from all who are liable to be assessed for the
current year, in the Parish of Saint Andrews,
of the real and personal properties and incomes
they possess; such statements, to be sworn
to before a Justice of the Peace, as the Law
requires.
THO. TURNER ODELL,
WM. WHITLOCK, } Assessors.
JAMES RUSSELL,
St. Andrews, May 5th, 1887.

BARLEY.

BARLEY in any quantity wanted immediately
at the
Patent Steam Brewery,
St. Andrews.
A Liberal price given -
CHAS. A. THOMPSON.
St. Andrews, Sept. 3, 1886.

The Court of Probates,

FOR the County of Charlotte, will in future be
held on the first Tuesday in each month, at the
hour of noon, at the Registrar of Probate's Of-
fice, in St. Andrews, of which all persons will take
notice.
By order of the Court.
OEO. D. STREET,
Registrar of Probates.
St. Andrews, Sept. 17, 1886. -21

CALAIS HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully intimates the inhabi-
tants of St. Andrews, and the Public generally, that to
continue to keep the above named Hotel, Parties in-
quiring with a view to the purchase of the same, have
to take notice and consideration. The House is within
five minutes walk of the River and Landing.
Calais, Nov. 1886. 3 YEABY.

BOSTON WHOLESALE HOUSES.

As the season of trade between St. Andrews and the City of Boston is
drawing to a close, and as it is the policy of the Boston Wholesale
Houses to supply the trade with the best and most reliable goods, we
have decided to send a select list of the goods we have on hand, and
to that Market.

Agricultural Goods, Seeds, Trunks, &c.
PARKER WHITE & GARNETT, Agricultural Ware,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Agents for the Province of
New Brunswick, and the County of Kent, N.S.

DRY GOODS, Gent's and Ladies' Wear, &c.
JAMES L. LEE & CO., Importers of Dry Goods, 24 N.
Main Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Agents for the
Province of New Brunswick, and the County of Kent, N.S.

HAIR OILS, Perfumery, &c.
J. L. LEE & CO., Importers of Hair Oil, 24 N. Main
Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Agents for the Province
of New Brunswick, and the County of Kent, N.S.

MAKING LATHES, &c.
J. L. LEE & CO., Importers of Making Lathes, 24 N.
Main Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Agents for the
Province of New Brunswick, and the County of Kent, N.S.

C. F. HATHAWAY & CO., Manufacturers of Lathes,
24 N. Main Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Agents for
the Province of New Brunswick, and the County of Kent,
N.S.

SAMUEL KEMENY & CO., Importers of Lathes, 24 N.
Main Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Agents for the
Province of New Brunswick, and the County of Kent, N.S.

E. J. HOLMES, Importer of Lathes, 24 N. Main Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Agents for the Province of New
Brunswick, and the County of Kent, N.S.

W. G. HALL & CO., Importers of Lathes, 24 N. Main
Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Agents for the Province
of New Brunswick, and the County of Kent, N.S.

ADAMS, Importers of Lathes, 24 N. Main Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Agents for the Province of New
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GREENGLASS, Importers of Lathes, 24 N. Main Street,
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W. D. WATERS & CO., Importers of Lathes, 24 N. Main
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PRESTON & McPHELL, Importers of Lathes, 24 N. Main
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COOKING STOVES, and other articles for Country Houses, and
Groceries, Tea, Spices, Flour, Cane Sugar, &c.
J. L. LEE & CO., Importers of Lathes, 24 N. Main Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Agents for the Province of New
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SAINT & CO., Importers of Lathes, 24 N. Main Street,
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COOKING STOVES, and other articles for Country Houses, and
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STILES' INTERNATIONAL AGENCY.

As the season of trade between St. Andrews and the City of Boston is
drawing to a close, and as it is the policy of the Boston Wholesale
Houses to supply the trade with the best and most reliable goods, we
have decided to send a select list of the goods we have on hand, and
to that Market.

Agricultural Goods, Seeds, Trunks, &c.
PARKER WHITE & GARNETT, Agricultural Ware,
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DRY GOODS, Gent's and Ladies' Wear, &c.
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Main Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Agents for the
Province of New Brunswick, and the County of Kent, N.S.

HAIR OILS, Perfumery, &c.
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SHERIFF'S SALES

to take place at the Court House.

Real Estate of E. Lynott July 11.
Do. of John McCull July 11.
Do. of John McCull Sept. 19.
Do. of John McCull Oct. 19.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews—

ALL the right, title and interest of EDWARD LYNOTT, of and to the following piece or Lot of Land situated in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, and bounded thus, to wit:

Northerly by the River Maguadavic, Southerly by lands owned by one Anderson, and being the Easterly half of the Numbered Fifty four, in the Mascaren Grant, which said half lot is estimated to contain Fifty-three Acres and was conveyed by William H. Lockett to the said Edward Lynott.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Samuel Gentry against said Edward Lynott, endorsed to levy £99 10 besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, 29th Decr. 1856.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in St. Andrews—

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of Edward Lynott, to that certain LOT OF LAND, No. 53 in the Mascaren Grant, bounded on the North by the River Maguadavic, and containing 50 ACRES more or less, formerly owned by William Lockett.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Robert Ross against said Edward Lynott, endorsed to levy £13 12 10, besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 31st Decr. 1856.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction on Saturday the 19th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House, in St. Andrews—

ALL the right, title, interest, and claim whatsoever of JOHN MCCULL & EDWIN R. RUSSELL, of and to the following piece or Lot of Land, in the Parish of St. George, in the County of Charlotte, viz:

Being Lot No. 40, Upper Mills Brook, Plakhegan, situated in the Parish aforesaid, formerly granted to John McCull, and containing 100 acres more or less.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of Daniel Gillmor, Esq. against the said McCull & Russell, endorsed to levy £113 34, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, 10th March, 1857.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 10th day of October next, at 12 o'clock at the Court House, in St. Andrews:

All that certain Lot of Land situated at Mill town, in the Parish of St. Stephen, in said County, with the Dwelling House and building thereon, which said Lot was formerly conveyed by John Ross to John McGarrigle, excepting therefrom a portion thereof conveyed by the said John McGarrigle to John McCull in 1854.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an alias execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Samuel Neil against the said John McCull.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 25th March, 1857.

LAND of the late JOSHUA BRISLEY of the Parish of St. James, to be sold, for non payment of its Assessment.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of a Warrant issued by two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this County, dated the 5th inst., and delivered to me this day, by the Collector of Arrears of Taxes for the Parish of St. James—

I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 20th day of June, next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in St. Andrews—

Baitsey, situated in the Parish of St. James, being the S.W. half of Lot No. 4, lying on the W. side of the Reserve line, granted to Josiah Hitchings and others, and bounded on the N.W. by land owned and occupied by David and John Gittel, on the S.E. by the line of road running through Lynfield, and on the N.E. by land owned and occupied by David and John Traflet— as will be in my judgment sufficient to pay £2 0 0, besides Sheriff's fees and incidental expenses.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 11th May, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons liable for Taxes in St. James Parish, will save costs by paying the same into the hands of Mr. James Grant, or to the Sheriff, WM. BARBER, Collector of Rates.
St. James, Feb. 13, 1857.

BRITISH PERIODICALS

RE-PRINT OF THE FARMER'S GUIDE. GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE LATTER PUBLICATION.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals viz:

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These Periodicals will represent by the great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but point out only one feature of their character. A Organ of the most profound writers of Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion they stand, as they ever have stood untrival in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

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The Publishers will pay the United States postage. N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is about \$5 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Lane College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is confessedly the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and is ordered to give a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES. When sent by mail (post paid) a Carriage and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post paid, 36¢) \$7. This work is not the old Book of the Farm.

Remittances for any of above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold-street, New York

Scientific American

TWELFTH YEAR.

One Thousand Dollar Cash Prizes.

The Twelfth Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 13th day of September next.

The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is a illustrated Periodical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemical Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of PRACTICAL SCIENCE is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. PATENTS granted, are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the PATENT CLAIMS, together with news and information upon thousands of other subjects.

\$1,000, in CASH PRIZES, will be paid to the list of January next, for the largest list of subscribers as follows:—\$200 for the 1st, \$175 for the 2d, \$150 for the 3d, \$125 for the 4th, \$100 for the 5th, \$75 for the 6th, \$50 for the 7th, \$40 for the 8th, \$30 for the 9th, \$25 for the 10th, \$20 for the 11th, and \$10 for the 12th. For all Clubs of 20 and upwards, the subscription price is only \$149. Names can be sent from any Post Office until January 1st, 1857. Here are fine chances to secure cash prizes.

The "Scientific American" is published once a week: every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred Original Engravings.

TERMS—Single subscriptions, 2 Dollars a year, or 1 Dollar for six months. Five copies for six months, 4 Dollars; for a year, 8 Dollars. Specimen copies sent Gratis.

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MUNN & CO. are extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions and will advise inventors, without charge, or regard to the ability of their improvements.

ODELL & TURNER, Agents for St. Andrews.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BALTIMORE, Md., 26th Decr. 1856.
DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints.

REBN KNOX, M.D.
A. B. MORTLEY, Esq. of Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my family ever since you invented it and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a cold I should never pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle that does without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.
BOSTON, Mass. I will cheerfully certify your Pectoral is the best remedy for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your family in the South appreciate your skill and your medicine to our people.

HILMAN CONKLIN, M.D.

AMOS LEE, Esq. of Montreal, La. writes, 26 Jan. 1856: "I have used your Cherry Pectoral, which has done me more good than any other medicine I have used. It has relieved the most distressing symptoms of Croup, Whooping Cough, and the chest diseases of children. It has relieved the most distressing symptoms of Croup, Whooping Cough, and the chest diseases of children. It has relieved the most distressing symptoms of Croup, Whooping Cough, and the chest diseases of children."

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AYER'S PILLS

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been accomplished here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity, but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langour and Loss of Appetite, Liveness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Constipation, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Scour, and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Eruption of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, remove the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism.

Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists, but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

PREPARED BY JAMES C. AYER, Assayer and Practical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS.

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The Proprietor of the above Establishment gives notice to the Public, that he has entered into Partnership with his Brother under the firm of

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Monuments, Headstones, Tombs, Vaults, Fountains, Mantle Pieces, and Table Tops, &c. of all designs and patterns, and all kinds of cut stone for Buildings.

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October 31, 1856.

Shingle Machine FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD a SHINGLE MACHINE. A new Webster's patent nearly new; the only one of the sort in the Province. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

St. Andrews, May 28, 1856.

AYER'S PILLS

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fever, Gout, Hemorrhoids, Irritability, Indigestion, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effective Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a "bilious habit" prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative.

This is alike true of Colds, Fevers, and other ailments, and the bowels all over the body. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet this demand.

An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing anything hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the supposition of fraud.

An- use the eminent Georgia, to whom we are allowed to refer for these facts.

Dr. A. A. HAYES, Practical Chemist of the Port of Boston, and Geologist for the State of Massachusetts.

Dr. J. C. AYER, an eminent Surgeon and Physician, of the City of Lowell, who has long used them in his extensive practice.

H. C. SOUTHWICK, Esq., one of the first merchants in New York City.

C. A. DAVIS, M.D., Surg. and Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea, Mass.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred such names, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the certificates of these eminent public men is shown in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded out of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process, in a state of purity and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of compounding for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, various medicines are blended with more or less of acrimony and irritability, by this, each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the most important and valuable of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues are retained, hence it is self-evident the effect should prove as they have proved more purely prepared, and the Pills a sure, powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known in the world.

As it is frequently expedient that an attending Physician, and as he could not properly be supplied without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formula by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If however there should be any one who has not received them, they may be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known. Their constituents in their mystery. I have no mystery.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject, freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral, as pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it to healthy action—remove the obstruction from the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting wherever they exist any derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see the wrapper on the box.

Prepared by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Assayer Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

ODELL & TURNER, Agents for St. Andrews.

Flour, Pork, and Sugar. Oct. 28, 1856.

For "Cities" from Boston and "W. P. Buchanan" from Baltimore.

200 BARRELS best superfine HANGY FLOUR.

10 Bbls. MEAL PORK, 10 Tierces Muscovado SUGAR.