

The Standard.

Vol. 14

No. 15

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance]

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1847.

[15s at the end of the Year

POETRY.

WE LOOKED FOR HAPPINESS & PEACE.

BY G. M. BELL.

We looked for happiness and peace,
But no enjoyment came;
We hoped that sickness soon would cease,
And health return again.
Night went and came, and day by day
Hope, like the sunbeam's flick'ring ray,
That struggles through fast-fleeting cloud,
Whose black'ning columns thick enshroud
The fulgence of his mid-day beam,
Slow faded from our happy dream.
And we resigned her case to God,
And prayed that he would spare
From the inflictions of his rod
Those who so helpless were.

We sat by her couch, and anxious toiled
To soothe her dying pain,
And wept as she moaned and murmured wild,
But tears were spent in vain.
As pale the cheek of summer flower
In sunny spot and leafy bower,
As shed the skies their frosty blight
O'er blushing buds of promise bright,
The blighting hand of death o'er-swept
That lovely being as she slept.
In fading beauty, and the breast
Heaved a faint parting sigh
O'er this world's fleeting happiness
In that last agony.

Great God of our fathers! leave us not
Neath thine afflicting hand,
To mourn, as if our deserted lot
No blessing could command.
As dew-drops on the parched flower,
Or sunlight through the shady bower,
Or rainbow on the dark cloud's rim,
Or moonlight on the waters dim,
Send thy peace on our troubled heart
To soothe the wound of death's fell dart
And bid us hope, when life is o'er,
We'll meet again, to part no more,
With that angelic one.

CHRISTIAN LOVE.

How sweet, how heavenly is the sight,
When those that love the Lord,
In one another's peace delight,
And thus fulfil his word.
When each can feel his brother's sigh,
And with him bear a part;
When sorrow flows from eye to eye,
And joy from heart to heart.

When free from envy, scorn, and pride,
Our wishes all above,
Each can his brother's failing hide,
And show a brother's love.

When love, in one delightful stream,
Through every bosom flows;
And union sweet, with dear esteem,
In every action glows.

Love is the golden chain that binds
The happy souls above;
And he's an heir of heaven, that finds
His bosom glow with love.

THE ROCK OF AGES.

Rock of Ages! cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee,
Let the water and the blood,
From thy riven side which flow'd,
Be of sin the double cure;
Cleanse me from my guilt and purr!

Not the labour of my hands
Can fulfil thy Law's demands;
Could my zeal no respite know,
Could my tears no respite flow,
All for sin could not atone,
Thou must save, and thou alone!

Nothing in my hand I bring,
Simply to thy cross I cling;
Naked, come to thee for dress;
Helpless, look to thee for grace;
Foul, I to the fountain fly,
Wash me, Saviour, else I die!

While I drew this fleeting breath,
When my eyelids close in death,
When I soar to worlds unknown,
See thee on thy judgment throne,
Rock of Ages! cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee!

Topicaly.

A certain cure for corns, is to rub them
well with salt every day for a week, and then
have both feet cut off, just above the ankle.

A gentleman who was in the roars for several
weeks' board complained one morning
at breakfast that his coffee was not settled.
You had better settle for the coffee and then
complain.

LEAVES FROM A LAWYER'S PORT- FOLIO.

THE ROBBERY AND MURDER.

Macd. O, horror! horror! tongue, nor heart,
Cannot conceive nor name thee! Macbeth,
"JAMES," said a mild but feeble voice,
"cheer up, God will yet send us relief. Has
he not said that he heareth even the young
raven's cry, and think you that he will suffer
us to starve? Oh! no, continued the sick
wife, forgetting her own sufferings in those
of her husband, believe it not. Succor will
yet come: we shall once more see happy
days—
Ay! answered the husband, bitterly, when
we are in our graves. Ay! when want has
driven the nails in our coffins: but not till
then. My God! he exclaimed, suddenly,
with the fierceness of despair, was it for this
I was sent into the world?

Oh! James, said the meek wife, bursting
into tears, I can bear all except such terrible
reproaches. Father, she continued, raising
her streaming eyes to heaven, forgive him,
for he knows not what he says.

The husband was moved. He turned his
head away from his wife, perhaps to hide a
tear; but if so, his weakness vanished as he
gazed upon the ruinous and desolate apart-
ment to which poverty had driven them,
while all the bitterness of his soul once more
loosened on his face.

The room was a low garret, black with age
and tottering to ruin. In its best days it
had been at most but a wretched apartment,
for at its highest part it would scarcely admit
of a man standing upright, while on the op-
posite side the cracked and leaky ceiling
shelved down until it met the floor. The
walls, had once been plastered, but age had
long since peeled them nearly bare; and the
time-stained beams of which the building had
been constructed—it was a wooden one—now
gaped through many a crevice. In several
places even the weather-boarding without
had given way or rotted off, admitting in
copious draughts, the biting wintry blast
which roared around the house. A solitary
candle burned in the room, flaring wildly as
the gusts whirled through the apartment.

There was no fire-place in the garret—God
knows it was well enough!—for the poverty-
stricken inmates had not wherewithal to pur-
chase fuel, much less fuel. "No furniture was
in the room, except an old chest, a broken
cup or two, and the rickety bedstead, on
which, with a mattress of straw beneath her,
lay that suffering wife. She was pale, emac-
iated, and evidently ill, but, amid it all, you
could see on her wasted countenance, traces
of the rarest beauty. The marble forehead;
the classic eyebrow; the Grecian contour of
face; the finely chiselled mouth and throat;
and above all, that dark blue eye, its chasten-
ed expression lighting up the whole coun-
tenance as with an angel's purity told what
must have been the loveliness of the sufferer,
before care, or poverty, or woe had driven
their iron ploughshares through her soul.

Oh! how might it fill her husband's heart
with agony to look upon her now, and think
of the day when in far different circumstances
he led her a blushing bride, to his home.
But if such were his feelings when gazing on
his angelic wife, how far more poignant did
they become as his eye fell upon the almost
faded babe lying in her arms. Poor little
thing! it had fallen asleep at length, after
crying long for that sustenance which its
mother had not to give, although she would have
given her husband's blood, if by so doing, she
could have appeased the hunger of her babe.

By its side lay a boy, apparently about four
years of age, his little delicate face worn with
hunger and privation, and his thin fingers
tightly grasping the bed clothes, as though
he feared lest some one should snatch the
scarvy covering from around his form. Alas!
he had been early introduced to misfortune.
Often had he gone supperless to bed of late,
forbearing even to ask for food, because he
knew his mother had it not, and that it would
only pain her to refuse him; and often, too,
when her husband being absent in the vain
search after employment, his mother would
indulge freely in the tears she checked in
his presence, her little boy would climb upon
her knee, and throwing his wan arms around
her neck, kiss her and tell her not to cry. At
such times the mother's babes convulsively
to her bosom, she would find a melancholy
pleasure in the sympathy of her child. But
all these things were now forgotten by the
boy. He lay in the deep sleep of infancy;
and as he slumbered a smile played across
his little face. Perhaps he was dreaming of
the angels in heaven.

James Stanhope was a young man of good
family, a fine personal appearance, and the
manners of a gentleman. Destitute, however,
of a fortune, he obtained a livelihood by act-
ing as a clerk in a public office. He moved
in good society, and enjoyed a moderate in-
come, which by proper economy afforded him
at least once a year, the means of spend-
ing a fortnight at one of those public places
of amusement, in which beauty, wealth, and
fashion annually resort. During a visit to
one of these summer pleasure haunts he met,
and formed an acquaintance with Miss How-

ard, a young lady, scarcely seventeen, a beau-
tiful, and an heiress, who was spending a month
at the watering place with a maiden cousin
for a chaperon. An intimacy was the result
of a casual introduction, which soon opened
into that most dangerous of all things to two
young hearts—an acknowledged friendship.
In one short word, they loved, and loved as
few have done. But Stanhope, while he ad-
dressed the younger, did not neglect the older
cousin; and the consequence was that the
simple-hearted spinster fancied that it was her
company to which the handsome young stran-
ger was attracted. She thus shut her eyes
effectually to the increasing intimacy between
the young people, and their love had become
not only unconquerable, but so evident as to be
the theme of general remark, before the de-
luded chaperon became aware of Miss How-
ard's entanglement. She was then thunder-
struck at her own indiscretion. She was
more: she was enraged at the deception which
had been practised upon herself. Dreading,
moreover, the consequences of Mr. Howard's
displeasure, she determined at once, by flying
from the place, to escape the attentions of
Stanhope. Her carriage was hastily collected,
and with scarcely an hour's warning, Miss
Howard was torn from her lover's presence,
without a moment being afforded her to com-
municate with him. She was not able even
to wave him a silent adieu, as he was about
that morning on a ride. Disturbed by a thou-
sand fears lest her lover should think her
faithless, and compelled to listen to the bitter
recriminations of her cousin, when sympathy
was rather needed for her tortured mind, the
poor girl lay back in the corner of the carriage
and wept with a bitterness of heart such as
she had never experienced before. Oh! who
can picture the agony of one thus rudely torn
from the object of her love. Life seemed to
have lost its charm. Death, in those first
moments of crushing anguish would almost
have been welcome.

But if such were Miss Howard's feelings,
what were those of the lover when, on re-
turning from his ride, he learned her sudden de-
parture? A thousand doubts retorted him.
At length, however, he gleaned enough of the
real cause of Miss Howard's disappearance,
to convince him that her flight did not, as
he had at first feared, originate in herself.
Oh! the joy, the bliss of that knowledge.
Ellen still loved him, loved him as warmly
as ever. But here another reflection stole
across his mind. With the sanguine temper
of youth he had indulged the hope that his
want of fortune would be overlooked by Mr.
Howard, especially as his cousin had suffered
the intimacy between his daughter and Stan-
hope to continue so long unopposed; but now
—how could he resist the intuition so plainly
given to him? Few can tell the agony of the
lover's feelings who have passed through the
same terrible ordeal.

I will follow her, at length he said, I will
see her once more. To live without behold-
ing Ellen is more than I can endure, and hav-
ing come to this conclusion the ardent young
man set out within a day to the city which
was the residence alike of himself and his
mistress.

We will not detail the progress of those
two young beings' passion. As in every like
case opposition only fanned their love—
Young, ardent, and uncalculating they had
already exchanged those vows, which are only
last lasting and holy than the married
ones,—and the pure mind of Miss Howard
looked upon it as sacrilege to break her truth-
ever had her heart whispered a willing as-
sent thereto. But, on the contrary, all that
was said against her lover, only increased her
admiration of his character, and consequently
heightened her affection. There is nothing
like injustice to draw a woman's heart closer
to that of her lover. In vain they originated
slanders to lower him in her eyes; in vain
they even brought pretended letters to con-
vince her of his infidelity; she remained in-
flexible, for every one, who knew Stanhope,
joined in asserting his innocence, and it was
impossible to conceal this from her without
severing her wholly from society. How of-
ten does a woman, in some trying circum-
stances, rise above herself, and display a sud-
den energy of character which those who had
known her for years had thought foreign to
her. Thus it was with Miss Howard. How
long this reliance in her lover's unabated in-
tegrity might have continued, if she had re-
mained without meeting him, we know not;
but Stanhope soon found a means to open a
communication with his mistress, with effec-
tually checked all danger, and deepened in-
calculably their mutual love.

Followed in his attempts to obtain an interview
with his mistress, Stanhope had found out the
church which she attended, and thither he re-
sorted every Sunday, to enjoy the happiness
of at least, beholding, if he could not address
her. It was not long before Ellen detected
his presence, and the stolen glance that ex-
changed across the church, were mutual as-
urances of their unabated love. How Stan-
hope's heart fluttered as he saw her enter the
church, and move up the aisle to her father's
splendid pew. And if, perchance, when the
family turned to depart, Ellen could an-
-

ved, give him a smile and nod of recognition,
how could he long to chide the dear girl to his
arms, and thank her for her kindness. Weeks
passed in this manner, however, before the
two lovers found an opportunity for an inter-
view. At length one Sunday morning Ellen
came alone. As Stanhope beheld her enter the
door unattended, he could hardly contain him-
self in his seat, so great was his joy. The
moment the service was over he hurried down
stairs, and amid the crowd in the vestibule,
with a beating heart, awaited her. Her agi-
tation was scarcely less than his own, as he ad-
dressed her. A thousand eyes seemed to her
fancy to be bent upon her, as she turned pale
and trembled by him. They had proceeded
some distance down the street before either
could speak more than the common words of
salutation. At length Stanhope broke the si-
lence.

Ellen, dear Ellen, do we meet at last? he
said, in a low tone, oh! how can I describe
the joy of this moment. Since we last parted
what agony have I not endured! Doubt, fear,
hope, despair have all succeeded each other
in my mind.
How could you be so unjust? said the sweet
girl reproachfully, oh! she thought to herself,
if he only knew what I suffered for his sake.
Pardon me, dear Ellen, but though I felt
convinced of your truth, yet I knew not what
false accusation might be made against me.
It was that which troubled me. But oh! you
cannot know how terrible it is to be forever
excluded from your presence. How often
have I watched your window at night, hoping
to catch even a glimpse of your shadow, and
how long and hitherto how fruitlessly have I
waited for this blessed opportunity, if only to
assure you of my unabated love, and to ask
if you are still my own Ellen. Answer me
but once more, dearest; let me hear it from
your own lips again.

The arm of Ellen trembled within her lover's
during this passionate address, and, as he
continued, her agitation increased so visibly
that when he ceased, and looking up into his
face, she essayed to answer him, for a moment,
she could not speak. At last she murmured
brokenly.

Why do you ask me such a cruel ques-
tion? and giving her lover a look of mingled
reproach she continued, you know I love you,
and overcome, by her emotions, and even for-
getting her public situation she burst into tears.
If Stanhope could have that moment clasped
her to his arms, and poured forth upon her
bosom his thanks for her renewed avowal,
what would he not have given. But he could
only press her arm as it lay within his
own, and murmur his gratitude. Oh! the ec-
stasy of that moment! it repaid him for all
he had suffered during the months he was se-
parated from Ellen.

Their conversation was long and full of
moment to their future lives. Urged passion-
ately by her lover, and half persuaded by her
own heart, Ellen consented at length to meet
Stanhope in her morning's walks; and then,
bursting afresh into tears, left him at the cor-
ner of the street, not far from her father's
principally dwelling, and hurried home. It was
a hard task that day at the dinner table to
conceal her emotion; but she did so. When
the meal was over, she hurried to her room
to indulge in her feelings. Had she done
right in thus consenting to meet her lover
clandestinely? Her heart answered yes—her
reason no. A fresh flood of tears came to her
relief, and thus tortured by conflicting emo-
tions, she sank toward morning into a troubled
sleep.

Well! they met—once—twice—daily. It
was a dream of bliss, but it could not last.
Every time they saw each other their love
grew stronger. Yet Ellen, although urged
by her lover to elope, was unwilling to con-
sent to it. Indeed on this point she was in-
flexible. With tears she said to herself in
the solitude of her chamber, that if she had
arrived at first through her inexperience, and al-
lowed her affections to be placed irrevocably
on one whom her parent even unjustly disap-
proved of, she would not go farther on the
path of disobedience. She was young, and
she hoped. She trusted that time would
make all right. But a bolt was about to fall
upon her head, which, for the honor of hu-
man nature, we would gladly escape record-
ing.

We have said little as yet directly of Mr.
Howard, though a glimmering of his charac-
ter must have been perceptible in the fore-
going pages. Mean, crafty, purse-proud,
haughty, and inflexible to obstinacy, he had
nothing in common with his daughter, ex-
cept the tie of relationship. Ellen was like
her mother in every thing, but that mother
had been long since dead,—and could the se-
crets of her grave have been unfolded, perhaps
it might have been seen that she died of a
broken heart. Yes! her husband was her des-
troyer. But he did nothing which made him
amenable to the law. No. He was always
outwardly respectful to his wife. It was only
at home that his brutality broke forth; and
Mrs. Howard was too meek and forgiving to
publish her own sufferings. And this life
too many gentle beings in our midst she
drooped, and sickened, and died; and when
they laid her in her gorgeous coffin, and

bore her to her tomb, amid all the splendor of
wealth, how little did they think that she had
been murdered—aye! murdered by her hus-
band's brutality. God help the thousands
thus die of a broken heart!

With such a father had Ellen now to do.
He had forbidden her all communication with
her lover as soon as he suspected that they
met, threatening to disown her at once if she
disobeyed, and Ellen was returning from a
parting interview with Stanhope, in which she
had told him of her father's commands, and
rejecting every proposal to elope, had signi-
fied, with a burst of tears, her determination
to obey her parent, when on reaching the
door step she met Mr. Howard. He was in
a towering passion, though he affected at
first to conceal it.

Very well, Miss, very well. You've seen
fit to disobey my orders, he commenced, have
you? I've watched you, you hussy, myself,
he continued, following his daughter into the
hall, and closing the door, what have you to
say?

Ellen made a vain attempt to speak, but
her emotions overpowered her, and looking
up imploringly into his face, she burst into
tears.

By G—, I'm not to be answered this way,
said Mr. Howard, no longer affecting to re-
strain his rage, and brutally seizing his daugh-
ter's arm he shook it violently, why don't
you speak? None of your whining. An-
swer me! and again he shook her.

Never before had her parent used her thus.
This personal indignity, and to his brutal lan-
guage, cut her to the heart, and brought on a
fresh flood of tears, which only increased her
father's rage. By this time, too, the servants
had gathered in the hall, and were witnesses
of the whole of this deplorable scene.

D—n it, he said, his face flushing with pas-
sion, as he again shook her violently. I'll
bring an answer out of you—I will. Ain't
you going to speak? I told you—I'd disown
you for this—and, here he muttered an oath
I dare not repeat it, I will. You and your
beggarly, upstart paramour—oh! had that fat-
ther a heart?—may go to the alms house
together. Out of my door this instant. You
are no daughter of mine. Out, I say. Open
the door, John.

The man hesitated an instant. It only in-
creased the rage of Mr. Howard.

Open the door, I say. By G—am I to be
disobeyed by all of you. I'll remember you
for this, you villain—yes.

I'm sure I don't care, said the man, almost
crying; for he had lived in the family since
Ellen was a baby, and loved her as his own,
for if you are going to turn my poor dear
mistress out of doors the sooner I follow the
better. I'd not live with such a brute, con-
tinued he, boldly, for millions.

Out of the house, both of you, out, I say,
roared Mr. Howard, with a volley of curses,
for he was now stung to an ungovernable rage,
and cared now what he did, begone! and tak-
ing his daughter by the shoulder he pushed
her violently toward the door.

Up to this period of the scene, the events
of which had passed in less time than we take
to describe them, Ellen, stupefied and aston-
ished, had been unable to utter a word. Her
father's unparalled barbarity called forth
continue floods of tears. But she now spoke.

Oh! father, she said, do not turn me from
your doors. You are my only parent, and I
will—I would have told you all. I only want
to bid farewell to him—indeed, indeed I did—
and, almost choked with rage, before my face,
It is too much—out I say.

Father! Father! said Ellen, falling on her
knees, do not cast me off. For the love of
heaven do not. I will be all you ask. I will
never see him again: I have parted with him
forever—oh! father! father!

Yes! you may father, father, now tell
you are tired; but it's too late. Go, and see
if your beggar of a clerk can help you. Go,
and God's and a father's curse go with you!
and, with the fury of a madman the brutal
parent seized his daughter by the arms, lifted
her up, and pushing her so violently from the
door that she went reeling down the steps
slammed it to after her. Ellen was alone—
no! not alone, for the faithful John, who had
sacrificed his place for her was at her side,
and as the innocent outcast looking wildly up
at the portal which was thus forever closed
upon her, gave a faint cry, and fell insensi-
ble to the pavement, he caught her in his arms,
and bearing her to a neighboring shop, gave
her in charge to the females there, to restore
her.

Shall we pursue the details of this melan-
choly story? Oh! let us rather hurry to the
close. It terminated as might have been ex-
pected. Thrust from her father's doors, his
brutality even if she could return, and know-
ing not where to seek protection in this sudden
emergency, Ellen yielded to the solicitations
of her lover, and was married. Poor girl!
though she never looked lovelier than on her
wedding day, in her pale, sweet face might
be seen the traces of that sorrow which had
already begun to darken her life.
(To be continued.)

DEBOROUGH
PILLS
OUGH CURED
IN COMPLAINT
of the
21st February 1845
LLOWAY.
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of sending you
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affected and all the
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at home and all
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Carbolic and Me-
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my Family about
obedient patient
ALDERBROUGH
OF WIDOW OF
ANDING
Miss Taylor (see
7th April 1845.
LLOWAY.
I have your Pills
which I have used
regularly of this phre-
pay for 32 years
without receiving
Pills and Ointment
missing from the
them up, being so
it to her longings
never expected to
to state that she
is now well, and
enjoying her life,
her face, and a
in an entirely re-
freshed state.
LLOWAY.
To inform you that
I have purchased at
Aldersbrough, and
sent you a box of
to be sent to you
I should be glad to
to be sent to you
in a box of Pills. You
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OF ANDING
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I have your Pills
which I have used
regularly of this phre-
pay for 32 years
without receiving
Pills and Ointment
missing from the
them up, being so
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to state that she
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IMPORTANT NEWS.

SURRENDER OF THE CASTLE OF SAN JUAN D'ULLOA, AND THE CITY OF VERA CRUZ.

After three days bombardment.
We are indebted to a friend at Calais, for the following extracts from a late Boston paper, brought by the Scht. "Only Daughter," which arrived at Eastport yesterday, in 32 hours from Boston.

New York, Saturday 2 P. M.
The Steamer Princeton arrived at Vera Cruz on the 4th inst. from Vera Cruz with despatches for the Government. She brings the highly important news of the capture of the City of Vera Cruz, and the Castle of San Juan D'Ulla, after 3 days bombardment. The City and Castle surrendered on the 29th, only 60 killed and wounded of the Americans. The Mexicans lost immensely. Harney with his dragoons, charged San La Vasa outside the city and defeated him. The Castle was short of provisions when surrendered.

March 9th. The disembarkation of Troops commenced. 13th Investment of City completed. 18th Trenches opened against the City. 20th Bombardment of the City. 21st Naval battery of 32 long 32 pounders and three 68 pounders, paixhans, guns opened a fire in the morning distance of 700 yards. On the 25th another battery of 4 21 pounders and 3 mortars opened. This day the naval battery opened a breach in the walls of the city. The fire was very destructive to the city. 26th Early in the morning the enemy proposed a surrender. The commissioners on the American side were Genls. Worth and Pillow and Col. Sutton. 26th The negotiations were completed and the city and castle surrendered. 4000 Mexicans surrendered and were released on their parole of honor.

Among them were 6 Generals, 90 superior officers, and about 270 Company officers. Com. Perry superintendent of naval operations. Com. Conner is on his way home. Total loss of Americans killed and wounded 65. Among the killed was Capt. Vinton and Albinson, and Midshipman Shubrick. The wounded are all doing well.

The American flag was hoisted on the Castle on the 29th.
ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS: General Scott held the City while the second in command (Gen. Worth) held the Castle. The Mexican force was composed of 30000 regulars and about the same number of irregulars. Among the killed was Capt. Vinton of 2nd. Artillery. Midshipman Shubrick and Lieut. Baldwin of the U. S. navy were wounded. Also Lieut. Delamont of 2nd infantry, and Lieut. Bell of 2nd Dragoons wounded.

The New Orleans Delta of the 25th ultimo, says:—By an arrival at an early hour this morning of the schooner Porcia, which left San Francisco on the 15th ult. We are in receipt of intelligence from Vera Cruz.

The troops were landed after a reconnaissance on the 9th. by General Scott, Patterson, Worth, Pillow, Quitman, and Twiggs, with their aids and the Topographical Corps, which approached near the shore towards the direction of the Castle.

The guns from San Juan D'Ulla opened their fire upon the party, throwing shells and round shot, but without doing any damage to the reconnoitering party.

The troops landed and amounted to the exact number of twelve thousand.

After the landing, the columns took up their line of march for the positions assigned to them in the important action and siege of Vera Cruz.

The Steamers Vixen, and Spitfire, opened on the city across the point in the direction of the castle, with shells and round shot, which was returned by the Castle, but without effect.

General Worth's Division, had been assigned to operations on the left flank of the city, and it became necessary to attack and take possession of two redoubts thrown up by the enemy—on one of which was a piece of artillery—and both filled with infantry. The redoubts were attacked, charged and taken.

A spirited resistance was made by the enemy who lost several killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss was some seven killed and seven wounded. Capt. Alburis of Va. was killed by a round shot, supposed to be from the Castle. The ball struck his head from his body—the same shot taking off the arm of a drummer, a boy, and wounding a private. Col. Dixon was wounded in the breast by a musket shot. Skirmishing was maintained by the advancing column, which passed forward to its position on the left flank of the city, where it commenced the siege of entrenchment.

The pipes supplying the city with fresh water have been discovered and broken up.

During the advance upon the rear of the city, a messenger from the rear of the city, who had been sent from Vera Cruz, was bound and taken to prison at Perote—but fortunately, he was rescued and is now on board his ship.

The City is now actually surrounded by our troops; entrenchments; completely cutting off all communication by sea and land, and at the same time we are safe from the fire of the Castle.

So closely is Vera Cruz now besieged that in very few days the news must reach us that both the City and Castle are occupied by our victorious Troops. No doubt is expressed in the successful termination of the enterprise.

From the City of Mexico.—By arrival of the Porcia, we have letters from our special correspondent at Anton Lizardo, to the 7th inst.

The revolution in the city of Mexico is not yet determined. There has been a freshing and bloodshed, and the news appears to be conflicting, and one of the revolved regiments has gone back to the side of the government.

Letters from Tepic, near San Blas, give accounts from California to the 18th of January. General Kearney had arrived with 200 men from New Mexico. Uniting other forces with his own, he immediately attacked the town of Los Angeles, and retook it after a stout resistance. Upper California is now in our undisputed possession. —Y. O. Pic.

Frederick Correspondence.—Letter from Jack Robinson.
Fredericksburg, 5th April, 1847.
Mr. Editor.—At this time last year the freshest was high.—The ice broken up on the upper part of the river St. John, and urged onward by irresistible force, carried bridges, houses, barns, fences, &c., all before it. The citizens of Frederick were terrified, and many of them left the city and fled to the mountains. This year there is no sign of the breaking up of the ice, all is as firm and winter-like as ever.

The Legislative Session has been busy and a pleasant one, much business has been disposed of, and many subjects of great importance have been carefully investigated, and ably discussed.

The subject of Political Economy, involving all the questions of Revenue, Protection, and Free Trade, has been well handled. Formerly a large majority of the members were Protectionists—their policy against freedom of trade, tending to cause both laborers and capital to work unprofitably, and diverting business from its natural channels. Members are beginning to see the "show of all of late." Members are beginning to see that the interests of all are best promoted, when each is left to follow his own business in his own way, and that the true interests of the agriculturists, and the laborers, and the manufacturers, and the merchants, are not, after all, opposed to one another, and so it turned out, that on a trial of strength, a large majority voted against the Protection principle, and advocated the imposition of duties for the purpose of raising a Revenue, and for that only. The ablest protectionist in the House is Mr. Wilmot of St. John. He is the mouth-piece of the party, and the Colonial Advocate newspaper is the organ of their principles. They are all a century behind the age. The Revenue Law of last year has been continued with a few alterations, and a Bill has passed to repeal the whole of the Custom House duties in a lump. This includes the Flour Duty, though our Charlotte members tried to repeal that duty by a separate Bill.

The Railroad and Telegraph questions engaged the attention of members for a long time, and the result has been the passing of several bills, and granting both lands and money for the encouragement of both these undertakings. All local opposition was most magnanimously withdrawn from the St. Andrews and Lancaster lines, and sanguine hopes are entertained of their success.

Much time was taken up in discussing plans for improving the country.—For this purpose the Roads and navigation Committees were appointed. The latter was composed of a member from each county, and sat a number of days. They recommended the sum of £27,000 and upwards for the Roads and Bridges, which has since been subdivided into more than a thousand parts and granted accordingly. The navigation Committee nearly £5000 for building wharves and improving the navigation of Rivers, but this has been thrown out by the Council.

The filling up of the Executive Council caused a good deal of discussion at the time, but the most animated and able debate of the session was of the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Fisher, to express an opinion that the Executive Council should during the recess devise measures for developing the resources of the country, and prepare and introduce Bills for that purpose at the following session. The resolution was connected with the position of the Executive Council, and the Constitution and Government of the Province as a Dependency of Great Britain. The initiation of money grants was also a question efficiently connected, with the extent to which the said development could be carried; and therefore the debate took a very wide range, and lasted three days. Hazen and Wilmot were the principal speakers, and the report of the speeches cannot fail to throw a great deal of additional light on the hitherto ill understood subjects which were discussed. The resolution itself was negatived by a large majority, and some of our Editors, who are fond of calling party names, such as Tories and Radicals, Conservatives and Liberals, and boasting of the relative strength of such parties, affirm that the debate involved a party question, and that the division showed the force of each party. Nothing however can be more fallacious, and so far as parties were concerned, the result was very much like the battle of Sheriff-muir, where

"Some say that we wan, an' some say that they wan, an' some say that none wan ava, man."

From what transpired however, it appears that the present House do not intend to give up the initiation of money grants—nor express any written opinion as to what the Executive Council ought to do—nor to divide themselves into two political parties, nor to offer any factious or improper opposition to the Executive Government all which perhaps is just as it should be.

The Parish School Bill, after a most determined and powerful opposition, has nearly wrought its way through the House, and with some slight alterations will probably pass, though in the Legislative Council will be uncertain, altogether it is generally considered the most important measure of the present Session.

Yours, JACK ROBINSON.

THE STANDARD.

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F. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.
Discount Day—TUESDAY.
Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

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List Fund, His Lordship then passes some severe sentences upon the House for refusing to fulfil the duty of the Imperial Government in the case of having broken faith, and directs Sir William to bring the subjects before the House for consideration.

Legislative.
The Lumber Law at present in force has been re-charged to the Assembly until 1850. The House then adjourns until the next session of the Legislature.

We beg to remind our Subscribers that their subscriptions for the last year, became due on the 1st inst. They will be called upon with their accounts, which we trust they will pay up.

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comes under your observation, to repair to the nearest magistrate make a complaint and cause an investigation of the matter to be had. His Honor here referred to the License Law, which he read and expatiated upon at some length. He charged the Jury thoroughly to enquire into the character of those to whom licenses had been granted, as he considered it a violation of that law to suffer them upon other persons than those of sober and temperate habits and orderly conduct, and he thought that those who were inclined habitually to drink, were unfit to hold and ought to be deprived of their licenses. His Honor then remarked upon the state of the county account and said that from an account which he held in his hand, the county was indebted in the sum of £207 19s. 8d. He further observed that the Legislature had made a law authorising the Justice in session to levy a tax upon county not exceeding £400. He then alluded to the private accounts of Mr. T. Turner who had petitioned the legislature to remunerate him for disbursements made for the support of the Emigrant poor. Mr. Turner he said had been relieved by a grant for upwards of £100 and authority to magistrates to tax the Parish £27 per annum for the next four years. He next turned the attention of the Jurors to the new School Bill the nature and bearing of which he fully explained. For his own part he thought the system a good one and that its working would be highly beneficial. He now spoke of the prospect of the speedy establishment of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway. This was an enterprise of the first magnitude, and would if proved successful, of which he had no doubt, be attended with magnificent results—that it would stimulate trade and commerce, and add in the end to the country. In summary and co-operation in the discharge of their business both among themselves and others, and he said that by any information they might require.

The foregoing is but a synopsis of the speech delivered by His Honor, which in our opinion is inferior to none we have heard on a like occasion for many years.

MELANCHOLY.—Two men named W. Shannon and Benjamin Dean left Digby on Friday last in an open boat loaded with bark, for Eastport. When off L'Etete passage the boat was struck by a squall and capsized. The men succeeded in holding on to the boat for a short time, and a boat was quickly launched, by some persons on the shore, but before they reached the boat, we regret to add, the poor fellows met a watery grave. Mr. Shannon was an industrious young man, and was but recently married and has left a young wife to lament the loss of an affectionate husband.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTIONS.—It is truly gratifying to observe with what hearty good will, the people in the United States (in addition to the large sums already collected) are still contributing to the General Relief Fund for the sufferers in Ireland and Scotland. In almost every city, town, village and hamlet, magnificent contributions are being made—the workmen employed in the large manufacturing and on the Railways, have cheerfully contributed handsome sums. In all the churches large sums have been raised—in a word there appears to be a universal sympathy, accompanied by a determination to pour wealth into the cottages of the Irish and Scotch peasantry, and to comfort and gladden those desolate homes. Such praise worthy and benevolent exertions are highly creditable to the American people—and will not soon be forgotten by their suffering fellow creatures in the mother country.

"IMPORTANT DOCUMENT." The President of the United States has addressed an official letter to Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject of carrying on a financial war with Mexico, from which we copy the following extracts. The President says that "the government of Mexico having repeatedly rejected the friendly overtures of the United States, to open negotiations with a view to the restoration of peace; sound policy, and a just regard to the interests of our own country, require that the enemy should be made as far as practicable, to bear the expenses of a war, of which they are the authors, and which they obstinately persist in protracting."

It is the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy, in their separate towns, or provinces, which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the same to defray the expenses of war.

In the exercise of those unquestioned rights of war, I have on full consideration, determined to order that all the ports or places in Mexico which now are, or hereafter may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces by conquest, shall be opened, while our military occupation may continue, to the commerce of all neutral nations; as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon the payment of prescribed rates of duties, which will be made known and enforced by our military and naval commanders.

To which Mr. Walker replied in a lengthy document in which he says,

"In order to realise from this system the largest amount of revenue, it would be necessary that our army and navy should seize every important port and place upon the Gulf of Mexico, or California, or the Pacific, and open the way through the interior ports and exports, and especially that the interior passage through the Mexican isthmus should be secured from ocean to ocean for the benefit of our commerce, and that of all the world."

Mr. Walker deserves to be paid in specie for this fine scheme. How long the thing

may be done! Seize every port and place on the Pacific.

Parish School Bill.—discussion, Mr. Brown's passed the Assembly on amendments. A resolution was passed by a large majority to this bill in a future number.

The following is a short Bill as it finally passed the copied from the Head Quarter Section 1.—Appointment of Teachers.

2.—Trustees to agree a engagement of Teachers, visit Schools, &c.

3.—Lieut. Governor an Bill to be a Provincial Board.

4.—A Training School at Fredericksburg: Master's Sala 5.—Secretary to the Provincial Board.

6.—Teachers to be trained conducting Common Schooling knowledge in a project of the art of Teaching.

7.—An allowance of £5 or Candidate while at school at Fredericksburg, for 8.—Provincial Board in charge of the schools and make rules and regulations of the same.

9.—Licenced Teachers of Training within a year 10.—Teachers to be in classes and licensed acc 11.—Two Inspectors, a to inspect all the schools in the county, and report the stat 12.—Provincial Board to be used in the Schools, for the gradual introduction of improved system of instruction 13.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 14.—The same to be sold annually accounted for.

15.—Teachers of the 16.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 17.—Teachers of the 18.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 19.—Teachers of the 20.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 21.—Teachers of the 22.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 23.—Teachers of the 24.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 25.—Teachers of the 26.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 27.—Teachers of the 28.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 29.—Teachers of the 30.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 31.—Teachers of the 32.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 33.—Teachers of the 34.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 35.—Teachers of the 36.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 37.—Teachers of the 38.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 39.—Teachers of the 40.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 41.—Teachers of the 42.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 43.—Teachers of the 44.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 45.—Teachers of the 46.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 47.—Teachers of the 48.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 49.—Teachers of the 50.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 51.—Teachers of the 52.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 53.—Teachers of the 54.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 55.—Teachers of the 56.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 57.—Teachers of the 58.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 59.—Teachers of the 60.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 61.—Teachers of the 62.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 63.—Teachers of the 64.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 65.—Teachers of the 66.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 67.—Teachers of the 68.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 69.—Teachers of the 70.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 71.—Teachers of the 72.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 73.—Teachers of the 74.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 75.—Teachers of the 76.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 77.—Teachers of the 78.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 79.—Teachers of the 80.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 81.—Teachers of the 82.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 83.—Teachers of the 84.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 85.—Teachers of the 86.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 87.—Teachers of the 88.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 89.—Teachers of the 90.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 91.—Teachers of the 92.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 93.—Teachers of the 94.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 95.—Teachers of the 96.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 97.—Teachers of the 98.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 99.—Teachers of the 100.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 101.—Teachers of the 102.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 103.—Teachers of the 104.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 105.—Teachers of the 106.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 107.—Teachers of the 108.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 109.—Teachers of the 110.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 111.—Teachers of the 112.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 113.—Teachers of the 114.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 115.—Teachers of the 116.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 117.—Teachers of the 118.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 119.—Teachers of the 120.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 121.—Teachers of the 122.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 123.—Teachers of the 124.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 125.—Teachers of the 126.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 127.—Teachers of the 128.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 129.—Teachers of the 130.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 131.—Teachers of the 132.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 133.—Teachers of the 134.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 135.—Teachers of the 136.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 137.—Teachers of the 138.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 139.—Teachers of the 140.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 141.—Teachers of the 142.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 143.—Teachers of the 144.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 145.—Teachers of the 146.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 147.—Teachers of the 148.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 149.—Teachers of the 150.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 151.—Teachers of the 152.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 153.—Teachers of the 154.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 155.—Teachers of the 156.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 157.—Teachers of the 158.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 159.—Teachers of the 160.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 161.—Teachers of the 162.—£10,000 to be paid of the Board, for the 163.—Teachers of

ion, to repair in a complaint and matter to be had. License Law, upon at some to those to whom he considered offer them upon sober and temperate conduct, and he inclined habitually and ought to be. His Honor, at the county an account which was indebted to. He further had made a law session to levy a fine of £100. The accounts of Mr. ed the legislature burmenses made grant poor. Mr. fieved by a grant authority to mngier annum for the turned the atten- School Bill the fully explaining the system working would be w spoke of the abatement of the Railway. This magnitude, and of which he had h magnificent re- trade and com- the county. In importance of una- the discharge of themselves and hem by any infor- synopsis of the or, which in our have heard on ors.

named W. Shan- ft Digdegush on loaded with bark, Elete passage the and capized— ing on to the boat boat was quickly on the shore, but, we regret to ad, istry grave. Mr. is young man, and had left a young in affectionate hus-

It is truly gratify- ing hearty good will. Sources, in addition, collected are a relief fund for Scotland. In all village and hamlet, are being made—the large manufact- ings, have cheerfully uns. In all the a been raised—in a universal sym- panimation, to pour of the Irish and comfort and gladness. Such praise worth- are highly credit- able—and will not er suffering fellow country.

The President of addressed an official retary of the Treas- urying on a financial "which we copy the President says that co-having repeated- vices of the Uni- tations with a view; sound policy, and its of our own coun- try should be made beat the expenses of e authors, and rist in protracting." inquirer to levy con- try, in their response, ch may be in his mis- quest, and to apply, expenses of war.

those unquestioned ull consideration, de- ll the ports or places are, or heretofore may sion of our land and st, shall be opened, ration may continue, rural nations, as well ot contraband of war, scribed rates of duties, own and enforced by ommanders.

replied in a lengthy nays, from this system the, it would be neces- sary should seize place upon the Gulph a, or the Pacific, and the interior ports and that the interior pas- sion isthmus should be can for the benefit of of all the world."

to be paid in specie How long the thing

may be done. Seize every important port and place on the Pacific.

PARISH SCHOOL BILL.—After a lengthy discussion, Mr. Brown's Parish School Bill passed the Assembly on the 6th inst. with amendments. A resolution introduced by Mr. L. A. Wilcox involving the principle of direct taxation in support of Schools, was negatived by a large majority. We shall refer to this bill in a future number.

The following is a short synopsis of the Bill as it finally passed the House, which is copied from the Head Quarters:

Section 1.—Appointment of Parish Trustees.

2.—Trustees to agree with inhabitants in engagement of Teachers, superintend and visit Schools, &c.

3.—Lieut. Governor and Executive Council to be a Provincial Board of Education.

4.—A Training School to be established at Fredericton: Master's Salary £200 a year.

5.—Secretary to the Provincial Board, £100 a year.

6.—Teachers to be trained in the art of conducting Common Schools, and communicating knowledge in a proper manner.

7.—Model School for the practical illustration of the art of Teaching.

8.—An allowance of £5 for every Teacher or Candidate while attending the training school at Fredericton, for ten weeks.

9.—Provincial Board may appoint Training Schools in other parts of the Province, and make rules and regulations for the government of the same.

10.—Licence of Teachers to undergo a course of Training within a reasonable time.

11.—£12.—Teachers to be divided into three classes and licensed accordingly.

12.—Two Inspectors, at £200 a year each, to inspect all the schools in the Province annually, and report the state of the same.

13.—Provincial Board to select Books &c. to be used in the Schools, and prescribe rules for the gradual introduction of a uniform and improved system of instruction.

14.—£10.—£1,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Board, for the purchase of Books &c., the same to be sold and the proceeds daily accounted for.

15.—Teachers of the lowest class to receive £25 a year; second class £32; and highest class £40; the inhabitants contributing £20 additional.

16.—Form of Trustees' Certificate to Justices in General Sessions.

17.—Warrant to issue, not to exceed £260 in a parish, nor the average of £180 in all the parishes in the County.

18.—All present engagements to be fulfilled, and Trustees to continue in office until others are appointed.

19.—Teachers at present Licensed, to continue as long as the Provincial Board shall think proper, at £20 per annum, as under the present law.

20.—Free Scholars in each School not to exceed five.

21.—£100 to provide a suitable place in Fredericton for a Training and Model School.

22.—Pre-law continued to the 1st January 1845.

23.—This act to continue to the 1st May, 1850.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following persons are appointed Super- visors of the Great Roads for the ensuing year:—

George Anderson—Saint John to Saint Andrews.

Joseph Moore—Oak Bay to Little Digdegush.

Wm. H. Howatt—Wawegito to St. Stephen.

Saint Andrews to Mynagadavie, on Fredericton Road, including the Bridges.

Mayorality of St. John.—We learn, upon what we consider good authority, that John R. Partelow, Esq., has been appointed to succeed Laughlan Donaldson, as Mayor of St. John. We have only to remark, with regard to this appointment, and those who know the persecution which Mr. Partelow has undergone within the last five or six years, and the fearful odds with which he had to contend, when fighting for his character, cannot but be gratified that his victory is now complete.

There are few men who would not have sunk under the load which this gentleman has had to carry, and it is his civic honors with moderation and dignity as he has raised the citizens of St. John, will have no reason to regret this Executive appointment.

Ethelial Vapour.—Surgical Operation.—A fungous bleeding tumor was removed by Dr. Fitch, a few days since, from the thigh of a man aged 69 years.—Dr. Hunter Peers administering the Ether. The pain of the operation was very much alleviated, so that during incisions which are in general by far the most painful, no suffering or sensation was evinced. He is now nearly well, and says that the only part of the operation he remembers is the insertion of the suture, and that the mere smarting from them, half an hour afterwards, when he had returned to full consciousness, was more severe than their actual application.—*Courier.*

We have been given to understand, upon good authority, that a project has been very lately started in New Brunswick, for the making of a marine railway for the transportation of vessels across the isthmus between this Province and New Brunswick. The contemplated line is between the band of Pettedicod and Harbour of Shediac. Such an undertaking, if successful, must be productive of the most beneficial results to this and the adjacent ports along the straits of Northumberland, by the increased facilities

which it will afford for intercourse with the United States.—*Pictou Chronicle.*

From Saint Fe.—The following important rumor was received via Ohio river to Pittsburg, and thence by telegraph to the Philadelphia North American:

St. Louis, March 25.—It was rumored at Glasgow, Missouri, on the 19th of March, that Captain Rall's company (Missouri Volunteers) from Saline, and a company from Boone, had been cut off by the Mexicans near Santa Fe. Though this comes in no official shape, it was generally credited.

A New Destroyer.—The New York True Sun understands from a gentleman who has recently returned from Washington, that the Government has just concluded a negotiation for the purchase of the most formidable weapon of destruction in the shape of a rocket, which can be propelled by one man, and yet will destroy life and property at a distance of two miles.

This weapon was invented by an Englishman, and offered to the Government, but not adopted by them when an American saw to it that the property, and possessed the patent right for £10,000. He then re-arranged the United States, and offered it to the War Department, and after it had been subjected to experiments in presence of all the distinguished military and naval officers, it was approved of and purchased for \$20,000. A company of artillerymen are to be drilled expressly to the use of this weapon and despatched to the sea of war forthwith.

Transports in the Gulf.—There are now in this service of the government, forty-six ships, twenty-four bark, fifty-six brig and eleven steamers. These, added to the vessels of war, make one hundred and sixty-four vessels, employed directly and indirectly in the reduction of the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and perhaps inappropriately termed the Gibraltar of the new world—and is the largest naval force ever put forth by the United States.

The Great Horse Race for £500 a side.—between Mr. G. G. Guerin's horse *Retriever*, and Mr. M. A. G. Guerin's horse *Livingstone*, came off on the Sands yesterday forenoon, according to appointment. The day was very propitious; a heavy snow storm prevailing at the time; but notwithstanding, an immense concourse of persons flocked to the Sands and all the commanding positions on both sides. At a few minutes before 10 o'clock, both horses came up to the starting post, and when the word was given, they went in excellent style. *Retriever* taking the lead and keeping it for some distance closely followed by *Livingstone*; but on turning the second mile post, the latter horse took the lead and kept winning the race, in three or four lengths, apparently with much ease. The whole distance (three miles) was run by *Livingstone* in 44 seconds.

Mr. R. Bunting rode *Livingstone*, and a young man from Long Island, N. Y. rode *Retriever*. Both Riders have gained great credit for their skill and judgment.

Retriever has been a little lame for some days past, to which circumstance, his owner attributes the loss of the race. They are both hurt in the forelimbs of blood horses, but *Livingstone* is the taller and more powerful of the two, and in a race of this distance must have the advantage.—*New Brunswick.*

MARRIED.

At St. John the 5th instant, by the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, Mr. Jesse Sanderson, of Portland, to Miss E. Hallett, of Halifax, N. S.

DIED.

At St. John, the 4th instant, after a long and painful illness, Isabella, wife of Mr. Lorenzo F. Langan, in the 33d year of her age.

On board the Packet Steamer *ALBEMAR*, on her passage from New Orleans to Cincinnati, on the 23d ult. Mr. Samuel Painsworth, aged 25 years, of the firm of Messrs. J. & S. Fairweather, of St. John, died.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

Arrived.—April 9th, Ship Mary Jane, K. C. Master, Eastport, Belfast.

April 12, Sch. Mary Jane, K. C. Master, Eastport, Belfast.

Left.—April 12, Sch. Mary Jane, K. C. Master, Eastport, Belfast.

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Two Pews for sale by Auction.

On MONDAY NEXT the 19th inst. at the Church Door, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at Public Auction:

PEWS No. 12 and 47 in ALL SAINTS Church, the same having become forfeited to the Church for non payment of Rent.

JAMES W. STREET, V. Clerk.

April 13.

Exchange for Sale.

REQUIRED by the Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at Saint Andrews the sum of £183 19s. 2d. sterling, payable in dollars and parts at 4s. 2d. sterling per dollar, or in British Gold or Silver at the sterling value.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 21st inst. by the Collector, at the B. of E. Exchange to be drawn by him on the Receiver General of Her Majesty's Customs, London, at 30 days sight.

Parties tendering to state the lowest amount of Bill for which they will furnish the sum of £183 19s. 2d. sterling as above specified.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Bill of Exchange."

Custom House, St. Andrews, April 13, 1847.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—The Regular QUARTERLY MEETING of the President and Directors of the Charlotte County

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will take place at the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 13th inst. at 11 A. M.

A full and punctual attendance is requested.

Per Order, ALEX. T. PAUL, Secy.

St. Andrews, 7th April, 1847.

The above Meeting is Postponed until TUESDAY NEXT, the 20th inst.

St. Andrews, 13th April, 1847.

VALUABLE FARM

For Sale or to Let, with or without Stock.

THE subscriber will ELL or LEASE that excellent FARM owned by him in BOGART, 17 miles from St. Andrews, fronting on the Grove settlement road. The Farm contains Two Hundred Acres, thirty of which are cleared, and twenty under good cultivation. On the premises are a new Dwelling House, well furnished, and a new Barn. The place is so well known, as to require further description unnecessary.

The above offer is made to any one requiring a well cultivated Farm, situated in the midst of a thriving settlement, with a couple of boys at the Standard Office, or to the owner, JAMES KYLE.

St. Andrews, April 7, 1847.

DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the C. C. Bank, (for the last six months) will be paid on or after the 1st proximo.

C. C. Bank, 5th April, 1847.

J. RODGER, Cashier.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of the C. C. Bank, will take place at their office on Monday the 2d proximo at noon, to elect directors and take into consideration such matters as may be laid before them.

(Signed) H. HATCH, President.

C. C. Bank, 6th April, 1847.

Molasses & Sugar.

JUST arrived, per scho. "Favorite" from St. John.

10 Hds Prime retailing Molasses, of excellent quality.

4 Hds. Porto Rico SUGAR.

March 31, 1847.

OAT MILL.

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

March 28, 1847.

C. A. BABCOCK.

NEW PACKET,

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

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

SCHOONER SPRAY,

of 34 tons—and will commence running regularly between the above named ports on the 1st of April next, and solicits a share of patronage. Every attention will be paid to freight &c. entrusted to his care. Good accommodations for passengers.

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

JOHN BALSON, Master.

March 24, 1847.

To Let.

That Cottage at present occupied by Mr. Robert Kerr—possession on the 1st May.

Apply to the subscriber, JEROME ALLEY.

St. Andrews, March 17, 1847.

TO LET.

ENTRY ON FIRST MAY. THE STORE presently occupied by Mr. Wm. Whitlock, fronting on the Market Square. Rent moderate. Apply to THOMAS SIMP.

March 10.

Meeting of Courts.

The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Nisi Prius for the said County will be held at the Court House in St. Andrews, on Tuesday the 27th day of April next, at 10 o'clock.

At which time and place all Magistrates, Coroners and Constables of said County, and all persons required to be at those Courts, and being lawfully notified to give their attendance.

By order of Her Majesty's Justices, JAMES W. STREET, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, March 10, 1847.

Packet to St. John.

The Schooner "FAIRCHILD" Helm, Master, will commence her regular trips on the 15th inst. between St. Andrews and St. John. Every attention will be paid to Freight &c.

Passengers taken as usual. Apply to H. HELM.

March 10.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT FOUR PER CENT. of the Subscribed Stock in the ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC

Rail Road Company, will be called for, and made payable at St. Andrews, on the FIRST Tuesday in MAY next.

JOHN WILSON, President.

GEO. F. CAMPBELL, Actg. Secy.

RUM.

Ex. Schr. "Defiance" from Boston the Subscriber has received.

5 Puncheons superior Flavored Rum, Jamaica which he will sell low.

March 17th 1847.

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. Pale SEAL OIL.

POLLOCK FISH, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

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

MR. HOUGHTON,

TAILOR, &c.

BEGS to intimate to his friend and the public in general, that having upon his return from England, recommenced business in Water Street, opposite the store of Messrs. Dickson & Watson, he now solicits their patronage. Mr. H. would also beg leave to assure all who are 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. Andrews, March 3, 1847.

EXECUTORS SALE.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction on Thursday the fifteenth day of April next, at twelve of the clock in the forenoon, at the house of Jarvis Jeddery, in the Parish of St. David, in the County of Charlotte, for payment of the debts of the late Joshua H. Woodcock, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal estate of the deceased for that purpose pursuant to a licence obtained from the Surrogate Judge of Probate of said County, the Lands and premises following, that is to say: A certain tract of land in the Parish of St. David aforesaid, containing One hundred Acres being the land formerly purchased by the said Joshua H. Woodcock from Allen C. Hayward.

DAVID WOODCOCK JR., Executors.

RUFUS WOODCOCK, Executors.

St. David, 6th Feb. 1847.

Valuable Property for SALE.

THAT well known Establishment in St. Andrews called "Copelands Hotel," at present occupied by the subscriber.

The House is 50 feet by 40, with cellar, out Kitchen and Woodshed attached; there is



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

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 Saint Andrews.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 20th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

At the right, title, interest, claim and demand of JAMES GRIMMER, of, in and to that certain Tract or Lot of Land, situated in the Parish of 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 Polleys, and endorsed to levy £24 8 4, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

W. WILEY, Chemist and Druggist, CALAIS, MAINE.

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

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.

Trusses of every variety constantly on hand and for sale.

Fehnestock's and Kohnstock'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—Drs. Holmes, Sir, Porter Smith Barke.

NEW GOODS.

Just received and now Opening CASE SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

1 Case Silk and Beaver HATS, 1 do Shell and Gossamer do 1 do BONNETS;

Which, with his STOCK ON HAND, he is positively SELLING OFF at first cost, as he intends changing his business, 1 those persons purchasing for ready money, would do well to look in and compare prices.

C. BRADLEY.

Those indebted to the Subscriber are called upon to square up their accounts, whether by Note or Book, immediately—otherwise they will be given in for collection.

C. B.

SHIPS' ARTICLES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ALL MAY BE CURED BY



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!

FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS

Extract of Letter from John Martin, Esq. "Chronicle" Office, Tobago, West India—

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 renowned Medicines within their reach, from 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 your Ointment, and who had been told that you cured him in about six weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored to health and vigor.

(Signed) JOHN MARTIN.

PILES, FISTULAS, AND BEARINGS-DOWN

A remarkable Cure by these Pills and Ointment.—A half pay lieutenant, lately residing at 121 Helier's, Jersey, 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 to undergo an operation, but to no purpose, and at last gave himself up in despair.

Yet, notwithstanding this complication of complaints, together with a debilitated constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities and restored to the full enjoyment of health by these justly renowned medicines, which every other means had failed.

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

Mr. LEWIS REEDON, of Georgetown on Demerara, writes under the above date—that Holloway's Pills and Ointment have cured him legs that were almost black with leprosy, and that he was of the most dreadful description, as likewise leprosy, blotches, scales and other skin diseases of the most frightful nature, and that the cure effected there restored the whole population.

CANKERED BREAST—A WONDERFUL CIRCUMSTANCE.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonderful cure of Cancer or Abscesses, of twelve years' standing, in my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time, eleven wounds were open at once. The Faculty declined 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. Gray, a London, April 25th, 1845.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that I believe I have been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the world with Chronic Asthma. For weeks together my breath was frequently so short, that I was unable to leave my room, and I was often obliged to lie down, and I was often obliged to lie down, and I was often obliged to lie down.

(Signed) JEREMIAH CASEY.

IN ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Hemorrhoids, Sore Nipples, Stomach and Ulcers, Cancer, Tumors, Swellings Gout Rheumatism and Languor, like what I believe I have been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the world with Chronic Asthma.

The Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means the cure will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by the use of the Ointment alone.

THE PILLS are not only a most effectual remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections, 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.

WM. WHITLOCK.

Has Just Received and offers for Sale at his Store, South side of the MARKET-SQUARE,

BELS and half Bels, Sup. Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Crackers, Pilot & Navy Brand, PORK, BEEF, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, Molasses, BEANS, Rice, Cheese, Hops, Vinegar, OIL, Northern Grass & Clover Seed, NAILS, Window Glass, ROOTS, Shoes, HATS, Pepper, Mustard, Starch, Spices, TOBACCO, Cigars, SOAP, Candles, PLOUGH, Hoes, Matreux & Hay Forks, AXES, Shingling and other Hatchets, French and American Paper Hangings, Seives, Water Pails and other Wooden Ware, Dried Apples, Salsaratus, with a Variety of other Articles, which will be sold at very moderate prices.

June 10.

GOLDEN FLEECE.

The Subscribers have received by the "Bristol" from London, the "Marianne," "Favourite," and "Lady Caroline" from London.

840 PIECES CASHMERE, CUMBERLAND, DELAINES, ORISONS and LUSTERS.

940 Fancy Dresses, newest styles in BAZARINES, Barges, Muslins, Organs, Aerials, &c.

2740 Straw Bonnets, in plain and Fancy Tussan, Luton, Devon, Rutland, Willow, Pearl, Vandyke, Cordoneer and Dunscombe—Boys' Tussan Hats.

2980 SHAWLS, newest designs in French, Norwich, Edinburgh and Paisley.

1275 pieces Bonnet Ribbons, newest styles. A splendid assortment of Kidderminster, Wilton and VELVET Rugs.

55 pieces Brussels, Scotch, Kidderminster and Imperial CARPETINGS.

110 pieces Plain striped, Plaid and Watered Silks. Ture Satins, Orisans, Quentals, Baranchoes, and Silk VELVETS.

550 doz. Ladies and Gents' Silk Cotton & Angola ROSES.

470 doz GLOVES assorted.

60 doz. white and colored STAYS.

304 pieces WHITE MUSLINS, in Jacket Mail Checked Striped Swiss Book Medium Victoria and Bishop's Lawns.

Corded Muslin and Marseilles' Rubes, White Muslin Dresses, Parrot Plaid and Drawing Book Muslins, Tulle &c. &c.

24 pieces Brocade, dined and striped Dimities, 430 pieces Furniture Prints, newest Styles, linings to match.

142 pieces Damask and Watered MORFENS, 18 doz. Window Hollands.

20 pairs Venetian Blinds, Counterpanes—Marseilles Quilts and "Window Muslins.

An extensive Assortment of BELLOUS & TASSER, Curtains, Fringes, Orisane Lace Furniture, Gimpes and Bindings, Red Green Carpet Bindings, Window Lines and Tassels, German and Tulle Fringes.

Imperial Embossed & Damask Table Covers, Damask and Diaper Table Linens, Towels, Damask Napkins, German and English Oil Cloth Table Covers.

130 pieces LAIN LINES & LAWNS, French Linen Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs.

A choice assortment of Jaconet and Book Edging and Insertions.

470 pieces White & Black Lace in every variety, 30 doz. Thread Laces Edgings and Insertions, 500 doz. Lyle Gimpes and Cotton Edgings, German Hose.

670 Black and White Veils Demi Veils & Squares, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Borders, Ruches, Feathered Cap Fronts, Tulle Caps and Robes Lace and Lace Collars, Chemise Bonnets and Hair Shirts newest styles, Trimming, Tempes and Fringes.

1180 English and French Parasols: Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.

240 pairs FURTED CALICOES.

60 doz. Regatta Shirtings.

60 doz. Linen and Cotton BED TICKS.

150 pairs BLANKETS.

60 pairs FURTED CALICOES and FANCY DRILLS.

Linen Drills, Military do.

750 pieces Gray and White COTTONS.

75 doz. Red Yellow and White FLANNELS.

A general assortment of Black Capes, Parasols, &c. &c. &c.

Long French Merinos and Orlans.

Scotch Ginghams, Rolled Jaconets, Cashmere and Silences.

48 pieces Gembroons, Lastings & Corded Orisans, 7 pieces Fashionable Beaver & Silk HATS.

9 DO. RIFLES.

1200 Gents and Boys' Cloth and Velvet CAPS.

147 pieces CLOTHS, Cashmeres, Buckskins, &c. &c. &c.

Long French Merinos and Orlans.

Gent's Silk Fatin, Muslin and Gingham Crevets, Newest Styles Satin and Silk Stocking Opera Ties and Neck Scarfs, Silk Pocket Hkerchiefs, Red and White Fawn, French and English, &c. &c. &c.

Valence and Marseilles VESTINGS.

Ducks, Ombagures, Canvas Brown and Black Holland, Padding.

Dressing Gowns, Robes and Silk Purges, Clark Dressing Gowns, &c. &c. &c.

NA further supply daily expected by the "Nautica" from Liverpool, and "Gloria" & "Sophia" McKean from Liverpool.

6 French Louises and Childrens' BOOTS and SHOES and 5000 pieces PAPER HANGINGS newest designs, to arrive by the "Ocean" from London.

DOHERTY & McAVISH.

Sign of the Golden Fleece, Prince of Wales Street, St. John's, Queen Street Frederickton, and Water Street St. Andrews.

May 10, 1845.

Saint Andrews Broom Factory.

The Subscribers have for sale at his Factory, on the side of the Market Square, an assortment of CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,

every variety, manufactured by the best American Broom Makers, which he will sell as low as similar goods can be manufactured in the Province or imported from the United States.

THOMAS SIME, Jnr.

St. Andrews, June 24, 1845.

Extensive Supply of GOODS.

DIMOCK & WILSON.

HAVE just received by the ship's "Caracal," Joseph Potter, Sea King, and other arrivals an EXTENSIVE SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

Consisting partly of DRY GOODS of all varieties including Cottons, Cloths, Ladies' Shawls and Hdkfs, Articles of Women and girls wear Silk, Clothing of the latest fashions, &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery, Cottons, Canvas, Paints and Paint Oil, A large and general assortment of STEEL & SHIP CHANDLERY Crockeryware, One Hundred Tons IRON, 150 Bbls. sup FINE FLOUR, Beef, Pork, Fish, &c. &c. &c. Which with their previous large stock on hand together forming an complete assortment as has ever been offered for sale in this quarter, they will sell at as low prices as any other House in the place.

Dec. 13, 1846.

TO LET.

Two houses with a few acres of land and to each situated on the West road at Weymouth, about a mile from the mill of John Wilson Esq. For the terms &c. apply to Mr. Wetherill Teacher near the premises or to H. H. Hatch Esq. regat. 4c St. Andrews.

EDWARD DEWOLFE.

June 10.

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 honorable promptness.

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

St. Andrews, Mar. 25. THOMAS SIME.



A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

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

Certificates of its extraordinary effects can be produced without number.—Being directed from the proprietors, can be warranted genuine.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by the Subscriber.—A liberal discount made to retailers.

THOMAS SIME.

Agent for the Proprietors.

St. Andrews June 3, 1845.

Shoemakers Wanted.

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber, FOUR JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, who will receive fair wages and steady employment.

August 25. JOHN McFARLAN.

HORSE STOLEN!

FROM the Subscriber about two months ago, a milking size Bay HORSE, about Ten years old. TWO hind feet white, some small lumps or swellings above the Hoofs, full dark eyes, short Bushy Tail, when left. Any person returning him or giving satisfactory information to the Yorkshire Tavern, Carleton, or to Silas Williams, St. George, shall be rewarded for trouble.

PRINCE BAKER.

Sept. 28, 1845.

ST. ANDREWS HOTEL.

WM. ROSS.

I am thankful for the patronage he has received, would respectfully inform his friends and the Public, that he has removed to the House lately occupied by B. E. Fitzgerald, which has undergone a thorough repair, and is now fitted up for the reception of Travellers and others. The situation is central being in the immediate vicinity of the Market Wharf. The manager pledges himself that no effort on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction to all those who may favor this Establishment with their patronage, hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon him since his commencement.

N. B.—Good Stabling, and an experienced Hostler.

St. Andrews, May 6, 1846.

STAGE BETWEEN SAINT-ANDREWS AND FREDERICTON.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has contracted to run a Weekly Stage, between two good Horses and a comfortable Carriage, between St. Andrews and Fredericton, leaving Fredericton every WEDNESDAY Morning at 10 o'clock; and St. Andrews every FRIDAY Morning, at 10 o'clock. The Stage Books are kept at Segre's Hotel, Fredericton and Ross' and Copeland's Hotels, St. Andrews.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Passengers, and any parcel committed to his charge will be carefully attended to.

JOSEPH LEAVITT.

St. Andrews, 12th May, 1846.

Brandy, Geneva, Wines.

Ex "Sea King" from Liverpool, 5 HDOS. best Cognac BRANDY,

MARTELL & OZARD brands,

1 do do Martell col'd Brandy, vintage 1841.

1 do do do Pale do

4 do do Pale Hollands (Lily brands)

2 do fine Old PORT WINE,

2 do Brown SHERRY,

20 Cheats Congo F&A,

10 Bags Black PEPPER,

12 Boxes Blue SPARCH,

3 Casks Glass, containing Tumblers, Wines [Decanters &c

1 Cask PUTTY,

60 Kegs best White Paint,

20 Gross Wine Bottles,

And to arrive in the ship "Ocean" from London.

3 Hinds best Old London's Particular Madeira WINES.

2 do do London Market JAMES W. STREET.

BILLS OF LADING, And other Blanks for sale at this Office.

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 Messia, 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; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad, which I wish to have another Box and a Put of the Ointment, in case any of my Family should ever require either.

You must be obliged and obedient servant.

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor (a Minister, Stockton, Durham, 17th April 1845).

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I think it my duty to inform you that Mrs. Clough, wife of Mr. John Clough, a respectable farmer of Acklam, within four miles of this place had been suffering from Dropsy for five years, and the 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. I was able to discover a letter in her favor, and such a fearful state. This cure is entirely of the use of your medicines.

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

A CURE OF INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS.

Copy of a Letter from G. R. Hythen Baxter, Esq. Author of the "Book of the Digestion," &c. &c. &c. 1 Bryn, near Treforlan, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, March 3rd 1845.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—I consider it my duty to inform you that your Pills, a few boxes of which I purchased at Mr. Moore's, Druggist, of Newcastle, have effected a cure of constant indigestion and constipation of the bowels, which application to literary pursuits has long entailed upon me. I should strongly commend your Authors, and strongly-disposed persons generally, to use your valuable Pills. You have my permission to publish this note, if you wish to do so.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) G. R. WYTHEN BAXTER.

A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Minister of the Presbyterian Church, London, of Angleson, North Wales, January 14th 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, bed through or 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, Asthma, Female irregularities, Retention of Urine, Bilious complaints, Fever of all kinds, the urine discolored, the bowels constipated, the skin itchy, Scalds or Ulcers on the Face, Gout, Kings evil, Colic, Indigestion, Stone & Gravel, Constipation of Infants, the Discharge from the Breast, the Female Affections, Secondary Symptoms, Jaundice, Tumors, Consumption, Liver complaints, Ulcers, Debility, Languor, Women of all kinds, Dropsy, Weakness from whatever cause.

These truly invaluable Medicines can be obtained at the Store of THOMAS SIME, St. Andrews, Agent for the County of Charlotte: John M. Campbell, Druggist, Saint Stephens, and Justus E. Knight, Saint George. In Pots and Boxes at 9d, 4d, and 2d each. There is a considerable saving in taking the large size.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

June 19, 1845.

INDENTURE S.

And other Blanks for sale at this Office.