



WAYS OINTMENT!

Ordinary Cure of a Case
ABANDONED BY
METROPOLITAN KING'S
HOSPITAL, LONDON.

Wagon to this 8th day of March
the Lord Mayor at the
Mansion House.

MAN OF AFFIDAVIT.

JOKE. Messenger of No. 2,
Southwark, London, no
hills, that he (this deponent) was
FIFTEEN RUNNING UL-

left arm, and ulcerated sores
on both legs, for which depon-

ed an out-door patient at
Mansion House, in April 1841,

stumped for nearly four weeks,
before a cure there, the depon-

ed relief at the three following
King's College Hospital in May

8; at Guy's Hospital in July
1841; and at Charing Cross Hos-

pital in August for some weeks
before deponent left, being in a far

more than when he had quitted
St. BERNARD COOPER,

deponent's officers of the establish-

ment, that the only chance of
him was in his arm. The

deponent called upon Dr. Bright
at Guy's, who, on viewing

deponent, kindly and liberally
gave him a letter to go to

WATSON, and try what effect
the ointment would have. As I

had pressed the ointment, I
observed the ointment, and

effected in the few weeks, by
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS &

after four bottles had been
taken, Dr. Bright was shown by the

result of his ointment and pills
that I am both sound and
strong, and I thought that I

could be cured. I never saw
any other person who had been
cured by this ointment.

WATSON'S OINTMENT, the only
cure for the disease of the
limbs, and the only cure for
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The Standard.

VOLUME 12

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Price 12s 6d in Advance

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1845.

[15s. at the end of the year]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.—Upwards of 100 of the military are employed, in addition to the ordinary labourers, in proceeding with the works of this ancient fortress. The site of the old armoury has been nearly excavated, and concrete laid for the foundation of the new barracks. The earth taken out of the latter has been thrown over the Tower into the moat, to fill it up, and it is not now intended to make it into a plantation but into an exercise ground for the military, and a promenade for the inhabitants of the fortress.

STOCK.—Important Fact.—In the petition of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the House of Commons, praying for a reduction of the duty on sugar, we find the following important statement:—"That within the space of the last ten years, upwards of thirty-one millions of money have been wrung from that portion of our people which can permit itself to use sugar, more than it would have had to pay if there had been no protective duty.—Apply the same course of examination to the other imported articles on which differential duties are imposed, and how appalling would be the result."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—During the early part of this month we have had much rain, with cold and piercing winds. On the 11th inst. there was a thunder-storm, accompanied by torrents of rain and hail, the violence of which caused considerable alarm, especially to those who recollected the fearful one of August, 1843. The crops, however, have advanced rapidly since the rain set in, the appearance of wheat is excellent and it promises a good crop. A few days of warm weather would cause a great improvement to take place over the whole face of nature.

WILL OF A MILLIONAIRE.—The will and codicil of Philip John Miles, Esq. late of Bristol, banker, have just been proved in Doctors' Commons by his executors, who have sworn the personal property alone to be above the value of a million sterling, the highest amount to which duty is payable. He bequeathed to his sons (eight in number) £100,000 each, and William Miles an additional sum of £50,000. The residue, after very many legacies, is given to his sons and executors. The will is dated in 1842, and is of great length (79 sheets of paper, or 369 folios). The codicil is dated in 1844. The stamp affixed to the probate is of the value of £15,750.

The Iron Duke and the brig Parana.—The collision between the Iron Duke steamer and the brig Parana, bound for Montreal, having on board a cargo worth £18,000, was argued before the Admiralty Court, on the 13th instant. The brig was run down off Puffin Island, on the morning of the 9th of September last, when five out of ten persons on board were drowned, owing, according to the plaintiff's case, to the absence of a good look-out on the part of the steamer, and on the part of the Iron Duke, which was carrying the mails at the time, to similar neglect on the part of the brig. The Court pronounced, in favour of the brig and against the steamer, with costs. An appeal was lodged against the decision.

Mr. Ashbel Smith, Texas Charge d' Affaires.—There appears to be some misapprehensions as to the precise character in which Mr. Ashbel Smith has returned from Texas to this country. The facts are, we believe, simply these.—Mr. Smith was, it may be recollected, up to a very few months ago, Charge d' Affaires of Texas, both in London and Paris. After an absence of some years from Texas he solicited his recall. His request being granted he left England. He was replaced in the Texas mission to Europe by General Terrell, late Attorney General of Texas. This appointment was made by session, and on its assembling did not receive the approval of the Senate, and consequently became void. President Jones has, therefore, re-appointed Mr. Ashbel Smith; and that gentleman, consequently assumes, the ordinary diplomatic functions of the mission, and has not arrived in any special character.

Advices of December 20, from Batavia, state that there had been further troubles in the upper districts of Padang, but the troops succeeded in quelling them, though not until several villages were burned.

The Algerie states that the greatest anarchy reigns in the empire of Morocco, and that the people of the south are in open insurrection.

An opinion prevails at Berlin, that the import duty on linen and cotton thread will be considerably increased, and that in consequence several new cotton spinning mills will be established in Prussia.

Port Phillip papers to the 11th January have been received. There are about a week later than previous accounts. Statistics of the export trade in the colony for the last year show an increase, but the connexion with Sydney is considered a drawback to the prosperity of the inhabitants, as they have to contribute largely to the general govern-

In the House of Commons, May 19.—On the motion for the third reading of the Maynooth Bill.

Mr. Ewart moved as an amendment:—"That while it is expedient to open all the public educational establishments of Ireland to the Catholics, to reduce to its due dimensions the Irish Church, and to establish entire civil and religious equality between Great Britain and Ireland, it is not advisable to extend the principle of making any religious denomination endowed, by and dependent on the State."

The amendment having been seconded by Mr. Masland, was withdrawn.

Mr. G. Banks then moved that the Bill be read a third time that day six months. He said that judging from the declarations of many Members of that House that they were voting against the wishes and feelings of the constituents they presented, so far as this debate was concerned the House of Commons was not a representative assembly. He gave the Government credit for good intentions, and a desire to confer a boon on the United Empire; but they were mistaken, and if they passed the measure, they would give but little satisfaction to the one portion of the empire, and he could hardly find language to express the dissatisfaction which it would occasion in the other portion of it.

The Prime Minister had boasted of having sent a "messenger of peace to Ireland," but that messenger had come back with far other assurances than those of peace. Many Members who had supported the Bill gave it a reluctant assent, because they thought they would rid themselves of the unpleasant discussion which arose upon the Maynooth grant. In their expectation in that respect he undertook to say they would be disappointed. The Maynooth question was becoming every year of less importance. It was a question almost worn out—but in lieu of that annual question they would have one brought forward by Mr. Ward or some other Hon. Member, to obtain the payment of the funds for the Maynooth establishment out of the revenues of the Irish Established Church. They had changed it to that question. The voice of the country was against the Minister and against this measure; and since to beseech him would be useless, in the name of the people of England, Mr. Banks said he defied him to dissolve the Parliament.

Mr. R. Inglis seconded the amendment. Mr. M'Greahy supported the Bill. Mr. Mangles likewise supported it. His chief reason for doing so was, he said, because the Dissenters of England and Ireland, as well as the members of the Church of England, are descendants of those who had been parties to the despoliation of the Roman Catholics of Ireland; and until full and perfect restitution be given, he and they ought to be content to put their hands in their pockets and concede this small and imperfect measure of restitution.

Mr. B. Escott maintained that the whole question was one simply between £9,000 and £26,000 a year; that the people of England were not opposed to the Government proposal, and that no more unpopular act could be committed by any member than to be a party to the rejection of the Bill.

Mr. Spooner supported the amendment, and quoted several Roman Catholic authorities to prove that the doctrines of the Romish Church are contrary to the constitution of this country, and to the peace, happiness, and individual comfort of the people. He called on the House to remember what concession had led to. The Roman Catholics, previous to the Relief Bill, had on oath declared that all they desired was civil rights and civil equality, and that they would not even had they the power, touch the property of the Protestant Church in Ireland. Now, however, they demanded a portion of that property, and the concession that was proposed by the Government was accepted by them only as an instalment.

Mr. Charles Buller, Sir V. Blake, and Lord Ingestre, spoke in favour of the Bill. Lord Ingestre said he had always voted against the Maynooth grant, because he thought it too small; but he was now ready to vote for the increased grant because he thought it enough. He had no hesitation, however, in saying that had the increased grant been proposed by gentlemen opposite he should have voted against it.

Much laughter accompanied Lord Ingestre's remarks, and Mr. Blackstone remarked that another Forbes Mackenzie had come to judgement; yes, a Forbes Mackenzie.

Lord Ingestre emphatically denied that he was like any body else—he was himself alone.

The debate on the motion of Mr. Lawson, was adjourned.

The new Colleges for Ireland.—The government scheme of academical education in Ireland was laid before the House of Commons last night by Sir James Graham.

The following are the leading features of the scheme:—Three provincial colleges are to be established—one in Cork, for the south of Ire-

land; one in Limerick, or Galway, for the west; and one in Derry or Belfast, for the north. For certain reasons, explained by Sir James Graham. The probability is that Belfast will be the favoured spot for the north.

The sum wanted for the erection of the three colleges is estimated at about £100,000, and the annual charge for the endowment of each college will be £6000.

Each college to have a principal, with a salary of £1000 a-year, and about ten or twelve professors, with a salary of £300 a-year each.

The professors to be nominated by the Crown, and to be removable for sufficient cause: the principals to have a residence within the walls of the colleges, but the professors and the students to dwell without.—There is to be no faculty of theology in any of the colleges, and no divinity lectures; but every facility will be given for the endowment, by private benefaction and munificence, of lectures or professorships of religion, and the professors thus endowed by the victual powers of the crown, will be accommodated with the use of lecture rooms, and will have every facility afforded them.

The question of whether the three new colleges shall all have the faculty of granting degrees in art, science, and medicine, or whether they shall be united to form one university, or be incorporated with the Trinity College, Dublin University, is to be left undecided at present. Sir J. Graham, however, expressed his opinion that a central university in the metropolis, composed of the three colleges, would be the most advisable; but that to interfere with Trinity College would be neither politic nor just. The scheme thus propounded met with the general approbation of the house. Sir R. Inglis, however, and one or two other members opposed it on the ground, that there was no recognition of the duty of the state to provide religious instruction for those whom it undertook to educate. Mr. Sheil intimated, that however valuable the present measure might be, the Roman Catholics of Ireland would not be satisfied until Trinity College, Dublin, was fully thrown open to them.

The Stewartfield Estate.—We understand that Lord Campbell has purchased the estate of Stewartfield, which lies in the immediate vicinity of Jedburgh. The exact price which his lordship has paid for it we have not learned, but we believe it to have been between £45,000 and £50,000.—*Kelso Paper.*

ERECTING OF FREDERICKTON CATHEDRAL.—Subscriptions will be received in Liverpool in aid of a fund for the erection of a Cathedral in the new Diocese of Fredericton. The subscription originated in the following manner.—Dr. Medley, the new bishop, has for many years taken an active part in promoting the erection of churches, schools, &c., in the diocese of Efefer, in which he held a living, and upon his appointment to the bishopric of Fredericton, his friends were desirous of presenting him with some testimonial of their esteem. He, however, declined to receive anything in the nature of a personal present, but stated that he should be much gratified if the money collected, could be applied towards the erection of a cathedral in the new diocese. About £1,600 has been collected, (besides the Liverpool subscriptions,) which is to be presented to the bishop before he leaves home. The Liverpool subscriptions will be presented previous to the Bishop's departure from Liverpool by the next steamer to Halifax. We need not say how gratifying it will be to all the bishops' friends to find that Liverpool on such an occasion has acted in a becomingly liberal spirit.—*L. Pool Courier.*

The Bishop of Exeter and the Maynooth Bill.—His lordship, in a letter to a gentleman who had requested him to present a petition against the increased grant to Maynooth, says,—"I have much pleasure in presenting the petition which you mention. I return to Bishoptone on Monday, or the following day. I shall, however, if God give me health, come again thither for the sole purpose of joining in a resistance (however hopeless of success) to the minister's measure, when the bill shall reach the Lords."

Departure of the Great Britain steamship.—The departure of this splendid vessel for New York has at length been fixed for the 25th July; her stay consequently at Blackwall cannot be much prolonged, as she must proceed round to Liverpool, and take up her freight for her first voyage across the Atlantic.

She is also appointed to leave New York on her homeward trip on the 28th of August. Her arrival in the Mersey is looked forward to with much interest by the maritime world in Liverpool.

The Arctic Expedition.—The Erebus, Captain Sir John Franklin, and the Terror, Capt. Crozier, discovery vessels, left Green-

hithe yesterday for their destination. Each ship has been supplied two hundred tin cylinders, for the purpose of holding papers, which are to be thrown overboard with the statement of the longitude, and other particulars worthy of record, written in six languages; and the parties finding them are requested to forward the information to the Admiralty.

POLITICAL RATTLING.—Verily, Sir Robert Peel is determined to make the paths of Maynooth rats, paths of pleasantness and profit.—Sir Stephen Glynn, who has on two different occasions recorded his vote against the old small annual grant to Maynooth, after absenting himself from the earlier divisions on the present measure, voted in favor of it, against Mr. Hindley's motion for going into committee that day six months, and for his new Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire. We do not suspect Sir Stephen Glynn of interested motives, or think for a moment of classing him with Mr. Forbes Mackenzie. We comment on this appointment as a proof of the celebrity with which Sir Robert Peel rewards Maynooth concessions. Lord Castle-reagh, Lord Lieutenant of Devon; Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, Lord of the Treasury; Sir S. Glynn, Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire; &c.

Lord de Vuesi has withdrawn his proxy from the Duke of Wellington, and will vote against the Maynooth grant.—*Post.*

Lord Mountcashel is about to sell his Antrim estate of 50,000 acres, rental £11,000 a year.

We hear that Sir Robert Peel has purchased the estate of Closeburn, in Dumfriesshire, for the sum of £239,000.—*Glasgow Courier.*

It is said that Sir C. R. S. Murray, Esq. late M. P. for Bucks, is to erect a Roman Catholic Church at Great Marlow, at his sole expense.

Douglas Jerrold is the writer of Mrs. Candler's famed "Curtain Lectures" in Punch.

A letter received in South Shields, last week, from Sydney, states, that Frost, the Chartist convict, is in comfortable circumstances there, being on a ticket of leave, and the manager of a large mercantile store.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

At the usual weekly meeting of this body on the 12th instant, the rent amounted to £126 13s. 1d. Mr. O'Connell stated that he purposed to disregard the threatened call of the House of Commons, as he was satisfied that the Act of Union passed in 1800.

He also vindicated Sir James Graham's plan for extending academical education in Ireland, and agreed with Sir Robert Inglis in thinking it was a "gigantic scheme for godless education." The state of Ireland, if we are to credit the reports of the different newspapers from that part of the kingdom, is awfully alarming. The former scenes of midnight assassination, brutal murders, &c., are again renewed with terrific vigour; nor are such uncivilised scenes confined to the Capatins Rock and Lady Clare's of the south—for the north, we are informed, the "Molly Maguires" are equally as bad. In Cavan, three lawless desperadoes have been busy for some time past.

Two men who were convicted at the Limerick assizes, by the clearest evidence, of murdering the Rev. Mr. Dawson, have escaped scot free in consequence of some technical inaccuracies in their trial. They were discharged out of custody in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday.

O'Connell and his Parliament.—We find the following announcement in the Drogheda Journal:—"We have just learned that O'Connell will hold a levee on the 30th of May, for the purpose of receiving addresses congratulating him on the result of the late prosecutions, and renewing the pledge of the Irish people to continue under his guidance their struggle for the repeal of the legislative union." The Corporation of Ireland will attend in their robes; members of the '82 Club in their uniforms; all others in their evening dress. The trades of Dublin will have a public procession on that day.

ORRISON TRAVELLER.—The Gentleman's Magazine contains the following notice of Orrison's History of the Oregon Territory:

"The Oregon Territory is a subject of curiosity for two reasons. The one, of its forming at present a point of dispute between ourselves and the Americans as to the right of possession.—Secondly, because it is said to be the only remaining portion of the globe where life is unoccupied territory, suitable to receive the emigration from popular countries; and that, supposing it to be filled, there is no remaining spot that can be found to receive the overflowing tide of human increase. This work is written by a person well competent to give information on the subject, for Mr. Dunn was six years resident of the country, and belonged to the Hudson Bay Company. On the American claim to the whole Territory of Oregon as

being America, he observes, 'That up to 1814, they never claimed more than the right of joint occupancy, (with the English); that, after the Florida treaty, they took a bolder tone, and claimed exclusive right; that, in 1827, they never ventured to claim beyond the 29th degree, but now they claim up to the Russian frontier.' In his eighteenth chapter Mr. Dunn considers the relative claims of the two countries, as founded:—1. On prior discovery. 2. On formal possession after discovery. 3. On settlement, and he (p. 276—304) that Great Britain stands on her primitive rights of discovery, possession and settlement, and that these rights she has maintained without one hint of concession up to the present hour.—Since 1790 she has made no new claim, because her claims are as strong as justice could make them. It appears that the pretensions of the Americans became the subject of diplomacy so early as 1807; but it was in 1818, when the Florida treaty with Spain was made, when that country gave up all her claims to territory north of the 42d degree of latitude. It is on this occasion on the part of Spain, that America partly rests her sole right to the territory of Oregon, and partly on the discovery of the Columbia by Gray. Mr. Dunn shows that these grounds are untenable, but he says the object of the Americans is to have the dominion of the whole continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to exclude all Europeans, especially the English, from them. This they do not disguise; indeed, they are every day growing bolder and more exclusive in their tone. The 49th degree of latitude was the extreme northern limit the Americans ever set formerly, even in 1827, to their claims, in their boldest assumption of right; but now they have transcended all their former pretensions by many degrees, for they claim as far north as the 54th degree. The President, in his formal message to Congress, on the 5th December, 1842, says, 'The United States have always contended that their rights appertain to the whole region of country lying in the Pacific, and embraced within 42 deg. and 50 deg. 40 min. of north latitude.' 'Commentary,' says our author, 'on so false and monstrous an assertion as this is thoroughly useless. If concession be made on this claim, they will by and by claim as far as the pole. In a word, nothing will satisfy them short of the extinction of British power and influence throughout the northern coast of America, and its only remains for the British Government and the British people to consider whether they will tolerate this.'"

Red-hot Process of Producing Artificial Ice.—One of the most singularly beautiful experiments perhaps ever devised, has been recently published by M. Provostshire, illustrative of the repellent power of heat radiating from bodies of a high temperature, and the rapid abstraction of heat, produced by evaporation, or generally by such a change of condition as largely increases the volume of any body. The experiment is simply this:—A platinum crucible is made and maintained red-hot over a large spirit lamp. Some sulphurous acid is poured into it from a pipette. This acid though at common temperatures one of the most volatile of known bodies, possess the singular property of remaining fixed in the red-hot crucible, and not a drop of it evaporates; in fact, it is not in contact with the crucible, but has an atmosphere of its own interposed. A few drops of common water are now added to the sulphurous acid in the red-hot crucible. The diluted acid gets into immediate contact with the heated metal—instantly flashes off into sulphurous acid vapour, and such is the rapidity and energy of the evaporation that the water remains behind, and it is found frozen into a lump of ice in the red-hot crucible, from which, seizing the moment before it again melts, it may be thrown out before the eyes of the astonished observer.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

Truth Stranger than Fiction.—A poor Country girl travelled from Gee Cross, near Manchester, to London, during the troubles in the times of Charles the first, to seek a place as servant. Failing in this object of her ambition, she engaged as what was called tub-woman to a brewer—that is, she carried out the beer from the brew-house.—Pleased with her healthy, handsome face, the brewer raised her to the position of his servant—then to that of his wife—finally, to that of a widow, with a handsome dowry.—She engaged Mr. Hyde, then celebrated as a clever lawyer, to settle some plunging money matters for her, and, as his own money matters happened to be not only puzzling, but in a hopeless state just then, he proposed to the rich widow still married her. Mr. Hyde became Lord Chancellor, and Mrs. Hyde, the only daughter of the marriage, became the wife of James the II., and another to the Princess Mary and Ann; and so the poor tub-woman ended her life as Countess of Clarendon, wife to the Lord Chancellor of England, and mother to one, and grand-mother to two, Queens of England.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN QUEBEC ONE THIRD OF THE CITY IN RUINS

By the Mail from Canada yesterday, we received "La Canadienne" of the 29th of May, containing an account of a terrible fire which has ravaged that City, and laid a portion of it in ruins. We translate the following particulars.

The fire broke out a little before noon on the 25th of May, in the quarter of the city known as St. Roch, which, says the Editor of the *Le Canadien*, in proportion to the means and extent of its inhabitants, far exceeds the disastrous fires which occurred in the Cities of New York, Hamburg, and Pittsburgh.

The habitations of one-third of the population are in ruins, and the greater part of the sufferers have lost all or nearly all they possessed. From the suburb of St. Valier, where it commenced, the fire was carried by a heavy wind into the most thickly populated parts of the suburb of St. Roch, which soon presented the spectacle of "a tempestuous sea of fire." The cinders were carried by the wind into the quarter of the Palace, and into the nearest streets of the suburb of Saint John, which also fell a prey to the flames.

The fire communicated several times to the houses of the Upper and Lower Town, but owing to the efforts of the inhabitants no great damage was done in this quarter. A change of wind from the west to the south-west, and the torrents of rain which were falling, preserved the Upper and Lower Town and the greater part of the suburb of Saint John. All the rest of the City, except a part of the suburb of St. Roch, towards the General Hospital is in ashes.

The fire commenced in the steam Tanneries of Mr. Osborne Richardson, at the foot of the hill of St. Genevieve, and destroyed 8 houses in this place. It then descended Crown-street, destroying all but the Convent and two houses. On St. Francis street from Crown to Anne streets, only the parish Church remains. From thence, all it burnt to the right of Anne, Richardson, Craig, Queen and Dominique streets. All the part of the Parish of St. Roch, to the east and south of the limits above described, comprising the building yard of Mr. Munn, is destroyed—the steamer *Charlevoix*, which was in the neighbouring yard, escaped by a miracle—All that part of the quarter of St. Peter, from St. Roch street to the Foundry of Port Hope containing the wood yard of the Government and the market of St. Paul, with nine schools and bazaars in the port of Palais, has fallen a prey to the flames.

In the quarter of St. John, all is burnt to the north of Abraham, from St. George to St. Oliver street, except the house of the Hon. L. Messier.

It is estimated that the number of houses destroyed will not fall short of TWELVE HUNDRED! The loss, including merchandise, furniture, timber, &c. &c., is incalculable.

There are probably not less than twelve thousand persons who have been deprived of their homes and left without any place of abode. The number those who perished in the flames is unknown, but it is feared that it will prove frightfully great. Seven bodies have already been found in the ruins, including that of an infant about a year old. It is said that five or six other children are yet missing. Many persons have been more or less seriously wounded.

It is said that from £25,000 to 30,000 are insured in the Quebec Office; from £20,000 to 300,000 in the Canada office, and £2,500 in the Phoenix office, London. As for mutual Insurance Office of St. Roch, it is altogether destroyed.

A large meeting of the Citizens of Quebec took place on the evening of the 28th, at the Palace of Justice, under the direction of the Mayor, when it was resolved that the school-houses and other public edifices should be opened for those who could find no other refuge. It was also resolved that a distribution of bread be made to the sufferers—Some intemperate bakers, speculating on this public calamity, have been selling their bread at exorbitant prices—it is said from 1s 6d to 2s 6d, per loaf!!! Measures were about to be taken to put down this infamous extortion. A general meeting of the Citizens had been called to ascertain the most pressing wants of the victims by the fire, and to adopt measures for their immediate relief.

We regret to learn that our talented and respected contemporary, the Editor of "Le Canadien," (from whose columns we have obtained the above particulars,) has lost his all in this terrible conflagration.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE AT PITTSBURGH—Sixty or seventy Houses destroyed—loss from \$30,000 to \$400,000—at least 700 People Homeless!

The Pittsburgh Age, of Wednesday, says—

A large part of the densely peopled East Ward of our city, about two and a half squares north of our former burnt district, has been laid in ashes.

About half past 8 o'clock last evening, (Tuesday, May 27th,) a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. Samuel Young, on Seventh street, which in less than three hours, so rapid was the progress of the flames, destroyed as near as we can judge, from sixty to seventy frame dwellings and one brick house.

These houses were most densely filled by our industrious hardworking labouring men, who are least able to bear the loss; draymen, carters, labourers and mechanics, many of whom sought a shelter in this section of the city, when driven from the South Ward and that portion of the West which was destroyed by the eye-memorable fire of the 10th ult. are again driven forth, many to seek an assistance from friends or the benevolence of

the public who have so nobly sustained us under the last afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence.

To return to the details, as far as we can obtain them at the hour we write. The fire, being in the midst of contiguous frame buildings—stables, shops and dwellings, spread with unexampled rapidity in a north-easterly direction from the stable where it originated (on Seventh, between the canal and coal Lane,) winding up the side of Prospect Hill as far as Poplar Lane on the one side, and down towards the canal nearly to Fountain street.

A spread in the direction mentioned, aided by a wind, (which was apparently caused by the fire, increasing with its growth,) until conquered by the unexampled exertions of our firemen, who, although nearly destitute of hose, with apparatus injured by the late fire, disorganized by neglect on the part of the authorities, and almost disheartened by adverse circumstances, laboured with an energy and effect seldom equalled, and never we may say with truth, surpassed!

The houses destroyed number, we believe, about sixty or seventy, but were of little value. Mr. James Mackrell's dwelling was the only brick burnt, and the loss cannot well exceed 30 or \$40,000 upon which (from their materials and dangerous position,) we presume there was but little or no insurance.

The front row of houses on Seventh street escaped with a severe scorching; not a house on the street was burned.

The buildings destroyed were all, we believe, situated upon the "Old Estate," now Mr. Schinley's the lady of Capt. Schinley, of the British Army, and daughter of Wm. Crogan, Esq. of this city, an estate covering about 17 acres in this portion of our city, about 3 acres of which were occupied by the buildings just destroyed.

There appears to be but little doubt that the fire was communicated desigually. Mr. Young and his driver had put up their horses, and gone to bathe in the "Allagueny" a short time before the fire was discovered in the upper story of the stable, which was next door to that of Mr. Wright, which had been set on fire on Sunday week, but extinguished at once.

Mr. Samuel Young saved both his horses, his dwelling was not burnt, although in much danger—his furniture was removed.

From the number of families living in a single house, in some parts of the districts, we have no doubt that at least seven hundred persons have been rendered homeless. The suffering will be great, although the aggregate loss will be but small.

From the description of the property destroyed, our readers at a distance will at once see that, as a commercial or manufacturing city, this fire will not affect our situation in the least.

We trust that our editorial friends abroad will understand the propriety of letting this important fact be known to their readers.

We find in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, the following numerous and conclusive reasons for an immediate war between the U. States and Great Britain:

"Let's go to War."—John Bull wants a flogging—let's give it to him. He is insolent—let's flog him. He is spreading his power in all quarters of the world—his armies are all over the earth, his ships all over the water, and his merchandise all over land and water. Let's flog him. It will cost us a few hundreds of ships, and a few hundred millions of dollars, and a few score thousands of lives. It will turn society upside down, give rowdies and robbers the upper hand, and entail upon us an aristocracy of military heroes for another half century. All the better for that. John Bull needs a flogging, and he ought to have it. We want a flogging too, and it would do us good. We want bleeding as well as John Bull; so let us have it. Let us turn to, and have a real Irish knock down. Who is going to have John Bull set his lions to growling at us across the water? We'll stop his nose, if it is by thrusting our own heads down his throat. Who is going to spend all his life in merchandising and manufacturing and lecturing and preaching and printing? Who wants to hear this everlasting talk about conscience and reason, and right and wrong. The world has become stale and insipid. The ships ought to be all captured, and the cities battered down, and the world burnt up, so that we can start again.—There would be fun in that; some interest—something to talk about. The newspapers are not worth reading. The murders they tell of, are only one at a time, and the terrible explosions only to killing half a dozen or so. We want to see men mowed down in long battalions, and artillery trains dragging over them before they are dead. We want to have squadrons of horse trample on men dying, but not dead, and see the blood spurt when they tread on living hearts, and see the vultures feed on the richest sort of carrion. We want, wherever we see a head to break it; wherever a heart beats, to stop it; wherever there is beauty to deform it; and wherever there is order to bring in chaos. We can't bear these restraints which are called civilization.—"This is mine, and that is yours." We want to own nothing and to be for every thing. This world has swung out of its orbit, and come too near to what they call heaven. It comes to swing it as far the other way, until it comes hard by, if not all over in the infernal regions. If we can do no more, we want to fight old mother England, and flog her, and get flogged ourselves; and when we are both flogged nigh to death, then make a treaty, and have something to talk about.

We have heard some reports that a Secretary has been appointed for this Province in the place of Mr. Beade. Whether this be

the case or not a very short time will determine, and until some official notification appears we decline mentioning the name of the Gentleman to whom rumour has given the appointment.—Head Quarters.

SCIENCE vs. PREJUDICE.

We copy the following article from the New York *Courier and Enquirer*. It speaks for and explains itself; so much so, that it is not necessary we should add a single word to it.

From the *Courier and Enquirer*.

A British surveying vessel is in Boston harbor to run out a meridian line in order to connect Halifax with Boston. The latter being a well settled point astronomically—the purpose is, by scientific observations and calculations, to ascertain with precision facts of interest at once to navigation and to science—which facts as soon as thus ascertained and settled are thus made public with all speed by the British Admiralty.

This praiseworthy object, in which our commerce and our science are even more interested than those of England, has excited the ignorant and prejudiced comments of a portion of the press, to which the *Journal of Commerce* a day or two since, by publishing without dissent, a communication signed *Foretop*, adds its weight.

For *top* treats as an offence and a wrong and we suppose as a danger, the circumstance whether true or not we know nothing, that while the *Warspite* was lying here some year or two ago, boats from her, commanded by officers occasionally sounded our harbor—What then? Could they discover anything which we ourselves have not revealed? Does the *Journal of Commerce* or its correspondent suppose that we are to owe our immunity in any way to the ignorance of other nations about our maritime approaches?

Why all the ships in the British navy could not perfect a chart of our harbor and coast superior to or more abounding in minute details, than that which our own Government are now publishing as the result of the Coast Survey. The times are past when the lock-up policy which Spain so long maintained in regard to her American colonies, has any influence or imitators. All is now open, and instead of objecting to foreign ships seeking to make discoveries on our coast we should be thankful for them—seeing that such discoveries are made public for the common benefit.

It is in curious contrast with the mean, narrow spirit of this caviller and all like him, that on the very morning when he made his complaint, we had the opportunity of examining a set of charts, most beautifully executed and in most minute detail, of the coast of England and of the entrance into the mouth of the Thames, and of all the British West Indies—transmitted by the Admiralty to Messrs. Blunt, hydrographers of this city, for their use in improving or adding to the charts which they publish.

Nay more—an application from these gentlemen to Capt. Owen, commanding the British surveying vessel in Boston harbor, for a copy of the work he is executing of the survey of the Bay of Fundy, with which his observations in Boston are connected, was most courteously entertained by that officer, and promise given that the copy should be furnished.

Capt. Owen also, at the suggestion of Messrs. Blunt, has undertaken to survey *Casler's Ledge*, a shoal lying off our Eastern Coast, hitherto imperfectly known or examined.

Yet it is against such enterprises as these, undertaken in the interest of humanity and for the promotion of knowledge, that appeals to national prejudice and resentment are made, which—mischievous and illiberal at all times—are especially mischievous just now, when points of controversy between the United States and Great Britain exist which may, by indiscretion, be sharpened into causes of actual war.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR,—I live in the country, and know but very little of the town, I visit it only once a month, or perhaps not more than once in six weeks, those visits I generally make upon what is commonly called the market day, as the country people repair in crowds to town, on Saturdays, to sell their commodities, and buy their little necessities.

If the proverb be true that "a great city is a great evil," you have not this to complain of, your town is not large, nor does it impose upon the country traveller by making a great show at a distance, a person entering from the country can, scarcely see it, till he finds himself in the midst of the hurry and bustle of the town. I believe it has quite a different appearance to one entering by water. But in justice to your town I must say that though it is small yet it is a very active place, all life and motion, the industrious farmer not only cultivating the town plots, with much taste and elegance, but also around the suburbs trusting the seeds to the bosom of the earth, securing favourable anticipations of an abundant harvest, these are never failing signs of industry and prosperity, mechanics and tradesmen are hard to work—shopkeepers clean and neat, hanging out their goods no doubt to induce the buyer, and in fact all I saw with the exception of a few diplomatic gentlemen, who seemed to have nothing to do, were in some way or other throwing in their might in order to entertain the scene and promote the good of St. Andrews.

I passed on to the Steam Saw Mill, and truly I might say with one of old "the one half was not told me," it particularly charmed my attention and increased my astonishment. I tried to count the beams, posts, braces, &c.—but this was a puzzle for I

verily believe I might as well undertake to number the stars of the milky way. How thickly the pieces are planted in the frame, how well they are morticed, and how neatly they are joined, surely thinks I to myself the man that framed it must have a head (as the saying is) as long as an Almanac-maker.—How imposing will be the sight when she is complete in all her appendages, her machinery all in motion, and the logs a turning into deals as if by magic, this will repay the enterprising company, and also reflect much credit on the chief builder as well as on the mechanic. I don't wish to tire my reader with a long letter, my intention in throwing those few hints is simply to induce some other pen better acquainted with the situation and prosperity, to enlarge on the subject in order to do ample justice to Saint Andrews.

As I reside in the country, I am therefore the more acquainted with its peculiarities, and intend in my next letter to give a short sketch of our leafy groves, verdant lawns, silvery lakes, and above all the gentle cooling breeze, which we have on the summer evenings, through the long twilight.

Yours &c.

SEPTEMBER.

June, 1845.

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1845.

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.
T. B. WILSON, Esq. Solicitor.
Director next week—Wm. Whitlock.
Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alum and Black Mount.
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. A. Babcock, Thos. Turner, John Bailey.

Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. KING Esq., President.
Director next week—Geo. M. Porter.
Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.
BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, May 20 | Montreal, May 19
London, May 9 | Quebec, May 19
Edinburgh, May 16 | Halifax, May 28
Paris, May 15 | New York, May 28
Toronto, May 19 | Boston, May 28

From our Correspondent.

ST. JOHN, JUNE 9TH, 1845.

SIR,—The great and absorbing topic of the day here is the arrival and proceedings of His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton. His Lordship, accompanied by his wife, left Halifax with his Lordship and suite, on Friday morning; but from the severe gale from the west, it was not expected that she could be here before Sunday morning, and the tiptoe of anticipation had to sink down on its quiet heel.—On Saturday evening, however, the Columbia came into Harbour, and I suppose that being after "Sun-down" the entitled salute was not exchanged. Yesterday morning all enquiries were about as to the place and time where his Lordship would hold forth.—Those who went to old Trinity in the morning—those who went to Mr. Coster's Church at Carleton in the afternoon—and those who went to St. Luke's at Portland in the evening, were the gratified individuals. It is to me an exceedingly pleasing thing to record that the Bishops mode of addressing his audience is extremely prepossessing, he is more anxious about enforcing his points than he is about the manner of doing so—he possesses a quiet, earnest, and persuasive mode of delivering his sentiments, much in accord with the apostolic style, which has elicited from all parties who have heard him, an expression of their hopes that he will be a useful and valuable man, as the chief of the Church of England here, in promulgating and maintaining vital Christianity. These expressions, it may be expected in our latitudes, will be attributed to the old story of "aristocracy" and its vulgar antitheses "new Brooms" and so forth; but if prejudice must submit to facts, I am one of those who would rather take things as they seem, than fancy they will be what they do not now appear.

The only observation I would add is that Dr. Medley, although an eloquent preacher, has not come here to occupy the pulpit—his Lordship's duties are high and multifarious; and he will in future be better known by his prudent management of his church than as an advocate in public of its doctrines.

As even the most sacred profession is not exempted from the common fallibility entailed on our race, I must tell you of an error into which the Clergy of this place fell in their prepared Address, had his Lordship arrived in time to receive it on Saturday. Fortunately it occurred otherwise. The Lady heard of their intention to elicit from the Bishop, an expression of his sentiments (by a cunningly contrived sentence) of his opinions on Puseyism, but thinking that such a subject was out of place in an address of welcome, a very general Local address was numerously signed leaving out all such irrelevant matter. This address of the Lady was presented at 10 o'clock to day, through Judge Parker

and was eloquently answered by the Bishop, and on his Lordship being requested to furnish his reply in writing he candidly confessed that what he said was the spontaneous sentiments of his heart and that he had not returned any studied reply. The consequence was that an amended address was delivered to him by the Clergy at 2 o'clock this afternoon!

I have to congratulate you on the early political news which the *last Standard* put forth! I think that with strict attention, unwearied perseverance, some speculation, and a little expense, you might make your paper useful by imparting early and correct information, and proving to the people that you are earnestly endeavoring to give them something worthy of their patronage. The way to obtain friends is to deserve them. Do something for them, and you will be sure to procure them. Charlotte is a wide and an intelligent country—Lay yourself out for its intellectual, political, local and moral interests and "my basket to a prentice cap" it will support you in the long run, whatever mistakes or inadvertencies you may be guilty of in attempting it.

I had proposed to communicate two other articles; the one on the resuscitation of trade here and its concomitant evidences; the other on the facts of emigration and the efficient and valuable services of the well-adapted Government Agent, Mr. Perley, but my candle is getting low and my eyes are gathering straws, so good night.

Yours, &c.

ERO.

Fires.—In our columns this morning, will be found accounts of the greatest fires which have taken place for some years, on this continent. Almost every mail we receive particulars of fires in the U. States. By the stage last evening we learn that there are one or two bridges on the St. John road destroyed by this destructive element, and that the woods in every direction are on fire. In the neighbouring town of Calais, upwards of six houses were burnt to the ground, on Monday night. The inhabitants of this town have been particularly fortunate in not being visited with the devouring element.

FIRE AT CALAIS.—A correspondent at St. Stephen, has kindly furnished us with a brief account of the Fire, which took place at Calais, on Monday night last; which we give below:—

St. Stephen, June 10, 1845

MR. EDITOR,—While papers from all parts of America are teeming with "Awful Conflagrations," "Destructive Fires," "Town in Ashes," &c. &c. I regret to say that the Town of Calais again furnishes her quota of news, under this unenviable head. About 2 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the extensive Book and Drug Store, of Messrs. Bedlow and Wiley, and the devouring element had already gained such ascendancy, that the Store with its contents were wholly consumed, and the Fire communicated to the adjoining buildings. The large corner Building, owned and occupied by Mr. Bixby, the store of Mr. Pool, the Confectionary store of Mr. J. J. Ames, and two other buildings, one occupied by Mr. Dunn, Tailor, on the Mill Town road, with the Butcher's Stall, on the Front Street.—Seven houses in all, were levelled to the ground, before the dread Tyrant could be conquered. The contents of the several dwelling houses, and stores, (the first named excepted) were mostly removed. The loss I have not heard estimated, but should suppose it could not fall short of \$10,000 or \$12,000. The Engines of Calais and Milltown, were early in attendance, and I was happy to see so many of the citizens from our side the river rising in their exertions with the inhabitants of Calais in staying the flames and rescuing the moveable property. Mr. Bixby and the principle sufferers, were not insured. The brick House of Mr. Barnard, on the Milltown road, stood the further progress of the Fire, in that direction, and the continued exertions of the Engine Company, upon the store occupied by Mr. Lord, on the front street, prevented its further extension in that direction.—The exertions of a number of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians, who are encamped in the vicinity of Calais, are truly creditable.

Yours, &c.

Holmesy Ointment and Pills.—Extraordinary Case.—Mr. S. Old, residing at Chapel-place, Belgrave-square, London, had a bad leg and foot, which by disease became entirely shapeless, resembling in appearance the trunk of a tree, and covered with knots, tumors, and rolls of hard flesh; the case was such, that for three years the lady could scarcely walk across the room. Surgeons of great eminence were consulted, but afforded no relief. However, she now declares that by the use alone of the above medicines, she can walk miles in a day.

MARRIED.

At St. David's, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Amos Hutchings, Mr. Daniel T. Perkins, to Miss Cynthia Scott.

At same place, by the same, on the 5th inst. Mr. Wm. Collins, to Miss Hannah Sherman, both of that parish.

DIED.

At East Cambridge, Mass., on the 3d inst. aged 26 years, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Henry Price, and eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Ingram of this Town, leaving a husband and two children to lament their loss.

At Sheffield, on the 21st ult. David Burpe, Esquire, in the 94th year of his age. David Burpe Esq. came to this Province when about 12 years of age, and settled in the County of Sunbury, where he held the office of High

Sheriff, and the Court office he attended to with respect to every official and satisfactory.

On the 2 years, Georg Mills, Black

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Yours, &c.

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Stephen, June 10, 1845

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Mr. S. Old, residing at Ches-
square, London, had a
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on the 3d inst. by the Rev.
Mr. Daniel T. Perkins, to
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lins, to Miss Hannah Sher-
parish.

DIED.
dge, Mass, on the 3d inst.
ry Ann, wife of Mr. Henry
daughter of Mr. Charles
Fown, leaving a husband
to lament their loss.
the 21st ult. David Burpe,
4 year of his age. David
this Province when about
of settled in the County of
e held the office of High

Sheriff, and subsequently that of Judge of
the Court of Common Pleas, which latter
office he continued to hold until the infirmi-
ties of age rendered it impossible for him to
attend to its duties. The deceased was much
respected among his neighbours, and filled
every office he held with credit to himself,
and satisfaction to the people of the County.

On the 28th ult. very suddenly, aged 42
years, George Moffit, Esq. J. P. of Richmond
Mills, Black River.

SHIPPING JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED—

June 5, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, East-
port, Sundries.

—9, ship Lord Hangerford, Pigott, De-
merara, 15 days, Ballast, E.
& J. Wilson.

—CLEARED—

June 5, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport
Ballast.

—7, bgo. Claud, Backwell, London, Deals
J. Wilson.

—9, brig Standard, Thompson, Hull, Deals
J. Wilson.

—10, schr. Mary Jane, McMaster, East-
port, Ballast.

Rev. Mr. Ross.—The Rev. Mr. Ross, is
expected to commence his labours here
on Sabbath next.

ST. ANDREWS BAZAAR.

THE BAZAAR in aid of the funds for
the purchase of an ORGAN, for All
Saints Church, in this Town, will be held
in the Town Hall, on Wednesday the
twenty third day of July next, commencing
at Eleven o'clock.

It is requested that contributions of arti-
cles for sale, (with the prices affixed,) may
be transmitted on or before Wednesday the
sixteenth day of July next, to the following
ladies, who are to preside at Tables.

Mr. ALLEY, Mrs. FRYE,
Mrs. WILSON, Mrs. J.W. STREET,
Mrs. FOSTER, Mrs. R. WALTON,
St. Andrews, June 7th, 1845.

Washington Hotel.

CALAIS, ME.

IN consequence of the insufficiency of accom-
modation the past season, for the travel-
ling public, the subscriber has leased the
entire of building known by the above name,
and has remodelled, painted and refurnished
the same.

It is the intention of the Subscriber, by
giving his personal attention to this Estab-
lishment, having his table well supplied with
the choicest articles the market affords, his
servants polite and attentive, to make his
house worthy in all respects the liberal pa-
tronage he respectfully solicits, and confidently
hopes to receive from the public. He would
take this opportunity of returning his thanks
to his friends in St. Andrews, and vicinity,
for their patronage, and kindness to him, dur-
ing the four past years, that he has kept the
above named Hotel, and would again ask
them to give him a call and see for them-
selves.

HENRY BATES.
Calais, June 1st, 1845.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

Twice a Week!

ONCE a WEEK to BOSTON Direct
and once a Week to Boston Connecting
with the Rail Road at Portland.

Steamer Portland,
Capt. THOMAS RODGERS.

WILL after this week, leave Boston, as
heretofore, every Monday, at 12
o'clock noon, for Eastport.

Leave Eastport for Portland, every Tues-
day at 6 o'clock P. M.—Passengers leave
for Boston in the train on Thursday Morn-
ing.

Leave Portland for Eastport every Thurs-
day Evening at 8 o'clock, on the arrival of
the 1.4 (last 2 o'clock train from Boston).

Leave Eastport for Boston every Friday, at
6 o'clock, P. M.

BRITISH STEAMER HERALD.

CAPT. BROWN

Will arrive here from St. John every
Tuesday and Friday, returning same even-
ing, connecting with the steamer Portland.

For freight or passage apply to
GEORGE HOBBS, Agent.

Eastport May 28, 1845.

Mail Packet.

Between Campobello and Grand
Manan, touching at Eastport.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the
public that he has contracted for the con-
veyance of the Mail, between St. Andrews,
Campobello, and Grand Manan, and that he
will commence running the Schooner "Prince
Albert," between the above places, on Friday
next, the 5th inst.

Leaving St. Andrews every Friday morn-
ing, at 9 A. M. Leaves Westport, Campo-
bello, every Saturday morning, at 9 A. M.
Leaves Westport, Campobello, every Tuesday
morning, at 10 A. M. touching
at Campobello, on her return to St. An-
drews.

Passengers and freight taken on moderate
terms.
Orders left with E. Phasant, Market
Wharf, will be punctually attended to.
Apply to
EDWARD SNELL,
Master.

June 3, 1845.

SUMMER GOODS.

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

Which she offers for sale at the lowest prices for Cash.
CONSISTING OF

Balzarine Brage, Cashmere and De Laine DRESSES.
Parisian Clothes, Striped Orleans, Gingham, and Gingham MUSLINS,
Checked, Striped, and Swiss Muslin DRESSES.

Ladies' Bounced Muslin ROBES.
Cashmere, Chantilla, Shetland, Berlin, Indiana and Satin SHAWLS.
Tuscan, Rinfard, Dunsable and Fancy STRAW BONNETS, and Bonnet Shapes.

Polka Scarfs, and Valenciennes Flouncing.
Valenciennes and Brussels Lace for Shawls.
Rich Lace Capes, Collars, and Berthes.

Thread, Valenciennes, Gimp-pure, Lisle, Laces, and Edgings.
Cambric, Insertion, and Edgings.
Ladies Silk and Cotton Hoses.

Kid, Silk and Lisle thread GLOVES.
Corded, Oriental, plain and striped, BONNET SILKS, and SATTINS.
A Variety of French and English Cap and Bonnet RIBBONS.

S raw and Tuscan Edge, for Bonnets.
Blond Quillings, and Rouches.
French and English artificial Flowers.

Black and White Lace demi Vails.
Black, Lustré, Orleans, Cashmere, and de Laine Mourning Dresses.
Black and White Cape.

Black and White Mourning Collars.
White and Coloured Slays.
Mantille and Corded Petticoats, and Toilet Covers.

Gents. Summer Cravats, and Satin Scarfs.
Bagle Mitts, Collars and B-thes.
Ladies Silk and Satin Neck Ties.
Fancy Nets, Victoria and Bishop's Lawn.

Irish Linen and Lawn.
Book Mull, Jarconet and Medium MUSLINS.
Coloured and Striped curtain Muslins.

Childrens Cambric Caps and Robes.
Polka Flirts and French de Laines for Childrens Dresses, pure, Silk and Berlin Wool.
Curian, Merve, and Damask.
Blue and White Shirting Cottons.

Ladies and Childrens Silk and Cotton Parasols.
Black and Coloured Cotton Valenciennes Gimps and Chinese Tassels, Floren-
tine and Fancy Buttons. Ladies Boots and shoes. Childrens dolls, Wax and Leather Dolls. Va-
riety of Toys. Pastored paper and Cards. Writing and Note Paper, Steel Pens. Knitting and
Netting Needles, and a great variety of other Articles too numerous to enumerate.
St. Andrews, June 10, 1845.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

C. KEIVE, CHEAP CASH STORE,

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

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

which he has opened for the inspection of purchasers, hoping they will be found of as
good quality, and prices as moderate as any others in MARKET, the Stock is principal-
ly all new as the vid was sold at Auction. Purchasers are invited to call and examine
for themselves. They consist in part of the following articles:—

BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERES, TWEEDS & BUCKSKINS, MOLSKINS,
Gambroon, Linen Drillings, and Plaids for boys Dresses, a large assortment of London
Ready Made Clothing, of the latest fashions, one Case Paris Silk HATS, Cloth CAPS
all sizes, Fancy Stocks, Scarfs and Hdkls, Ladies Cashmeres, Satin, Lincens and delain
shawls, and Hdkls, a great variety of Dress patterns of the latest style, plain and figured.
Orleans and Lustré Cloths, BONNETS of every description, Gimps and Fringes, Corded
Silk and Cotton Parasols, a great assortment of Gimps and Fringes, Corded
and Tassels, plain and figured Dress and Bonnet SILK, White and Col'd Slays, a large
Stock of printed Cottons, Prancelli Boots and Slippers, Leather do, bleached and un-
bleached Sheerings and Shirtings, Scotch Factors, Checks, Ragata, Irish Linens, and
Lawn, Towelling, Ticking and Oznaburgh, Table Cloths, and Covers, Canton Warp
Blue and White, Fancy News, Laces and Mullins, D, insertions, Edgings and Ribbons.
JEWELRY, and PERFUMERY, Steel pens, and Pen Knives, Table and Tea
SPOONS, together with a good assortment of GROCERIES and other Articles too
tedious to mention, but will be found at the CHEAP CASH STORE.

SALES FOR CASH ONLY.
St. Andrews, June 3, 1845.—rm.

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

JOHN IRWIN,

Has received his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods,
Which are now opening and offered for sale at unusually low prices.

The Stock consists of a General Assortment of
FANCY PRINTED CASHMERES, Orleans, and OTTOMAN CLOTHS, a new ar-
ticle for Ladies Dresses;

Black and fancy Lustré, A variety of Gimps and Fringes, Satin, Indians, and Cash-
mere SHAWLS and Hdkls.

Fancy Straw, Tuscan and Dunsable BONNETS,
RIBBONS of newest style and patterns, Artificial Flowers.

Ladies Boots and Shoes, Misses ditto, Lisle thread, Kid and Silk Gloves, Silk and
Beaver HATS, Umbrellas and Parasols, Scarfs and Collars,
CLOTHS—Black, blue, insubie green, and brown Broad Cloths of different shades,
TWEEDS, Cashmeres, Buckskins, De-skins, and Mole-skins,
Janes, Grey and White COTTONS, CALICOES, Linens, Lawns, and Muslins,
Ready made Clothing and London Slips, Valours Frimings, and a quantity of
GROCERIES, with numerous other articles, worthy the attention of purchas-
ers. June 2, 1845.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favours
begs respectfully to intimate to his friends
and the public generally, that he has removed
to the house lately occupied by Elliot Mc-
Gill, near the Church gate, in King Street,
where he continues to carry on the Tailoring
business in all its branches; and trusts by
strict attention, to merit a share of public
patronage.

THOMAS ALGAR.
N. B.—A horse and wagon to hire, and
also a ton to drive, is required.
St. Andrews, June 3, 1845.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, and CON-
VEYANCES of every description will be
drawn at the Record Office, by the Regis-
trar, before whom acknowledged agents to all
transfers can be made.

H. H. HATCH.

TENDERS FOR PAINTING.

TENDERS will be received at the Count-
ing House of Thomas Wier, Esquire,
until one o'clock on Saturday, the 21st June
next, for painting the LIGHT HOUSE and
Keeper's residence, at Head Harbour, Camp-
obello, and the Light House and Keeper's
residence at Indian Point, St. Andrews, both
to have two good coats of best White paint.

The Light House at Campobello, to be
painted White, with a red cross, the Materi-
als to be found by the Contractor, and the
work to be done to the satisfaction of the
Commissioners to be completed by the 21st
July next.

THOS. WYER,
JOHN WILSON, } Commissioners.
St. Andrews, May 13, 1845.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office Saint Andrews
June 1st, 1845.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Ash James | Hayden Bartholomew |
| Alexander Mary Ann | Johns Daniel |
| Black Adaline | Knowles William H |
| Black Thomas | Lynn Mary |
| Brooks Margaret | Morgan John |
| Brown Sarah | Moore Esther |
| Brown Ellen | Mingo Michael |
| Bartlett John J | Mowat David |
| Ballenstine George 2 | Mac Williams John |
| Brown George | Mary Gordon |
| Black John 2 | Millen John |
| Boucher C | Slay Dr |
| Brine Joseph | Fairlane Rachel |
| Connors Brian | Nichol Margaret |
| Cannon Mary | O'Hara Hugh |
| Christie Louis L | Peter John 3 |
| Cassidy Peter | Peish Charles Cord |
| Dougherty William | Pringrove J |
| Douglas Margaret | Pittigrove Ben |
| Douglas John | Quinn Thomas |
| Dougherty Mary | Ross Robert |
| Douglas B R | Reardon Dennis |
| Elliot Robert | Reading Edward |
| Eston George | Rankin Joseph |
| Flynn Daniel | Smie Mr |
| Flagg Jane | Smart N |
| Gibbons Mrs Mary 2 | Sampson James |
| Gilmour Elizabeth | Steele John |
| Greenlaw Alexander | Woodin Elizabeth |
| Healy Michael 2 | |
| Houston Charles S 2 | |
| Healy Martin | |

For Saint Patricks.

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Anderson Thomas | Kerr John |
| Achison Thomas | Lowry Stephen |
| Bale John | Michell Hamilton |
| Green Charles | McGuire Thomas |
| Haycock Elizabeth | McCluskey Susan Jane |
| Haycock James | Petrie James |
| Ervin John | Quinn Francis |
| Kerr James | |

For West Isles, Campo Bello and Grand Manan.

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Wilson James | Eldridge Colby |
| Whitlock Charles | Lindsay James |
| Cadigan Barthol | Greer Daniel |
| Brown John | Thomas Daniel |
| Harrington Daniel | Douley James |
| Cameron John | |

For Indian Island and Deer Island

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Balrock Freeman | McKenna Mary E |
| Gray Charles | For Campo Bello |
| Heacock Bogalia M | Mary Mrs Charles |
| Gould Franklin | |

GEO. F. CAMPBELL.
Persons calling for any of the above will
please say advertised.

FAHNESTOCKS VERMIFUGE.

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

Certificates of the extraordinary efficacy of
this medicine without number.—Being direct
from the proprietors, can be warranted ge-
nuine.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by the Subsci-
ber.—A liberal discount made to retailers.
THOMAS SIML
Agent for the Proprietors.

St. Andrew, June 3, 1845

GOOD BOARDING AND STABLING.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his friends
and the Public in general, that he has
commenced business in the well known stand
the "Happy Corner," (lately occupied by Mr.
Daniel Graham,) where he promises that his
best services will be given to those who may
avour him with a call, and particularly that
every care will be taken of Horses left in his
charge.

JOHN V. REHILL.
St Andrews, 6th May, 1845

VALUABLE PROPERTY, or Sale or to Lease.

ON Pleasant Ridge, parish of St. Pat-
rick, County of Charlotte,
TWO FARMS

containing each 100 Acres, more or less.
The one occupied by the Subscriber has
about 20 acres cleared, cuts about 3 tons of
Hay; has a considerable crop of Wheat,
Oats and Potatoes.—For quality the land
is unsurpassed. On the place are a spacio-
us dwelling nearly finished, a new
frame Barn, and other buildings. The
other FARM has about 25 Acres
cleared, cuts 10 tons of Hay, and has on
it a new frame Barn. The land is of excel-
lent quality. Within a quarter of a
mile of this property a Saw & Grist Mill
are to be in operation next fall. These
Farms will be sold separately if required, and
at a great sacrifice, and one half the pur-
chase money may remain on bond and mort-
gage if requested.

For further particulars enquire of the
Subscriber on the premises.
BENJAMIN LEARY.
St. Patrick, May 23, 1845

Salt! Salt! Salt!

Er BRUNSWICK, from Liverpool,
5000 BAGS of SALT,
which can be sold cheap, from the Store,
in quantities to suit purchasers.

Apply to
F. A. BARNCK, o.
W. WHITLOCK
May, 1845.

Assessors Notice.

THE Assessors of the Parish of St. Ste-
phen, hereby give notice that War-
rants of Assessment being received by them
to raise the sum of £357 0 0.

ALL persons liable to Assessment and
choose to furnish the Assessors with state-
ments of the Value of their property and
income as directed by the Act of Assembly
will leave them with the Assessors forth-
with.

WM. D. CHRISTIE, Assessors
S. H. HITCHINGS,
DANIEL SULLIVAN } Rates.
St. Stephen, 12th May, 1845

Notice

THE Owners of the late Barque LORD
SEATON, are notified that a final
dividend of SEVEN POUNDS NINE
SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE per Share
is payable at the Counting room of the
Subscriber.

J. W. STREET.
St. Andrews, 20th May, 1845.—2.

Public Notice

IS hereby Given, That the Subscribers have
received from the Clerk of the Peace for this
County, Warrants of Assessment requiring them
forthwith to raise the sum of

£191 16 6,

within the parish of St. Andrews, all Persons liable
to Assessment are therefore requested to furnish
the Assessors with statements of their Property
and Income pursuant to the directions of the Act of
Assembly in such case made and provided.

S. FRYE, Assessors
GEO. D. STREET, of
EDW. WILSON, } Rates.
St. Andrews, May 6, 1845.

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS!

GROWTH OF 1844.

The Subscriber has received from the
NEW-ENGLAND SEED STORE,
Boston, his usual supply of

Garden & Field Seeds,

Of last years growth, and the best quality,
which he will dispose of low for Cash. As
this old Establishment is well known in this
Province, and having been supplied from the
same House for upwards of 24 years—further
notice is unnecessary.

The Subscriber has also for Sale a lot of
SEED WHEAT raised by himself last season,
which received the Premium at the
Charlotte County Agricultural Society's Annual
Fair, the yield is large, he having obtained
40 bushels of this Wheat, cleansed, from
one acre, and weighing 64 lb. per bushel.

SAMUEL GETTY.
St. Andrews, May 5, 1845.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES BOYD has resumed his
business of

Auctioneer and Commission Mer- chant.

at the old Stand, and respectfully solicits
a share of patronage.

St. Andrews
28th April, 1845 } 19am.

Clock & Watch Makin

G F STICKNEY, respectfully
informs the Inhabitants of St. Andrews,
in its vicinity that he has commenced the
Clock & Watch Making Business,
in the shop recently occupied by the late Mr.
James Hutchinson, in Water Street, and of-
fers for Sale, an assortment of the best
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
JEWELRY & COMPASSES will be re-
paired at short notice.

St. Andrews, July 3d, 1844.

PATENT EOLIAN,

ATTACHMENT!
C. BEDLOW JENN.
Agent for the Sale of T. Gilbert & Co's
PIANO FORTES.

MESSRS. T. GILBERT & CO. are

surpassed by none, for the excel-
lence of their Instruments, both as regard-
durability and richness of tone.

They have purchased the Patent
for manufacturing and applying EOLI-
MAN'S EOLIAN ATTACHMENT,
a means of which the capabilities of the
are greatly enlarged. By means
Bellows and sympathetic reeds the in-
strument is made to combine the ac-
tiveness of the Organ.

This attachment can be applied
common Pianos, at an expense of O-
dred Dollars.

This valuable improvement has
greatly admired and has received the
approbation of the most eminent Pians-
in the United States. It is a new
use of the "Musical V."

Europe and is pronounced to be the
greatest improvement of the age.

An who wish to purchase a first class
Instrument with all its modern improve-
ments, and who wish to purchase a first
class Manufacture's instruments, should
be supplied with an expectation to the
best satisfaction.

Calais, March 18, 1845.

