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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1846.

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The Pirate.

BY FRANCIS PENNELL.

On alighting from the stage at the door of a hotel in one of the southern cities of the U. States, I perceived a crowd larger than usual surrounds this common resort, eagerly engaged in a conversation of more than common interest. As soon as my baggage was disposed of by the waiter, I inquired of the landlord the news.

Have you not heard he replied, of the trial and condemnation of Augustine Balazo, the noted pirate?

Augustine Balazo a Pirate? Yes, do you know him?

In my younger days, I had a friend by that name.

A native of Cuba? Yes; but—indeed—it cannot be, that my youthful friend and school-mate, Augustine Balazo, and the noted pirate are one and the same? But tell me where I may find him.

In the county jail in S—street. But as it is so late, you cannot see him to-night.

I must, and will! Well sir, said the obliging landlord, if you wish to see him to-night, as I am related to the jailor, I will go with and introduce you to him, and perhaps I can persuade him to admit you into the presence of Balazo.

Thinking the landlord for his kindness, we repaired to the prison. We found the warden in his office; I was introduced, and told him I was formerly acquainted with a person of the name as the pirate in his charge, and that he would much oblige me by letting me see him. The landlord, to whom I had letters of introduction, said he would vouch for the correctness of my statement, and for the goodness of my motives. The warden consented, and conducted me through a narrow passage, and down one flight of stairs, to the cell of one, whom I fondly hoped would prove to be any other than the companion of my boyhood. Applying the key, the massive door was opened, and I entered. A cold chill ran through every vein, as the door grated on its hinges and was locked.

The prisoner was chained to a ring in the wall, and seated on a low narrow bed, with his face buried in his hands. He roused from his slumber, and standing erect at once I had a full view of his person. My worst fears were realized; it was indeed one whom I had known in former days, who now stood before me in that gloomy dungeon, condemned to the death of a pirate! Though eight long years had worked their changes upon him, still I recognized him by a small scar over his left eye, occasioned by a fall from a horse.

Augustine! I exclaimed, do you not know me?

Ha! that voice!—no—yes—it must be you.

Your old friend Frank. The unfortunate young man now recognized me.

How is it, I inquired, that you, who, when I last saw you, were surrounded with wealth and friends, with all that could make life desirable and happy, are now confined in this vile prison, and condemned to an ignominious death?

Ah! 'tis a long, a fearful catalogue of crime, revenge; dark, bloody revenge, that the recital of the incidents of my life will disclose. In order for you to understand my history, I must go back to the time I first became acquainted with you; 40 the time when I was but a youth of seventeen; the idolized son of a wealthy planter of Havana; to the time when all was bright and lovely before me; ere disappointment and that dark emanation of hell, treachery, had cast one blight on my early prospects.

I left Havana, as you already know to obtain an English education in Portugal. You have often heard me speak in terms of commendation of Alphonso Don Regio. He was the son of a wealthy Spaniard in Havana, whose plantation was adjacent to that of my father's. Of about the same age as myself, and being educated together, it was natural that a strong attachment should grow up between us; at least it was so on my part. I then believed he was a true friend. I confided all my private affairs to him, and thought did his to me. He was a light hearted, cheerful young man, and possessed many qualities worthy the esteem of those by whom he was surrounded. Our daily friendship had ripened into a brotherly attachment, when an event occurred which fully developed the dark, treacherous traits in his character, for, such to time, I found to my surprise and sorrow, he possessed, although concealed by his mask of friendship.

The arrival of Christine Brabanto at Havana occasioned a little reserve and coldness on the part of Alphonso to me. She was the only daughter of a rich uncle of Alphonso's, residing in Madrid, and had left her native city on a short sojourn at Havana. In addition to great personal attractions, she possessed that which is far more important and lovely, a well cultivated mind. She was one whom to know, was to respect and to love. I, who before had looked on my female acquaintance with a reserve amounting to indifference, now bowed the knee, at her shrine, and although the offering was not immediately accepted, I flattered myself it was far from being unacceptable to her.

In the society of Christine, I was as happy as it is possible for mortal to be. Alphonso saw the growing attachment between us, and his own suit being rejected, his worst passions were inflamed, and he resolved to marry my happiness by any means that he within his power. Unfortunately, an opportunity too soon occurred to further his plans.

At the earnest solicitation of my father, I consented to go to Portugal to finish my education. The feelings of Christine were now in unison with my own; and, before bidding adieu, we had exchanged vows of eternal fidelity.

Leaving the home of my childhood, and the being who had become far dearer, I embarked for the shores of New England. The voyage was short and pleasant. I well remember the evening you were introduced to me. I was then in company with Miss Henderson. I visited her only as a friend and she knew it. By some person or other it was reported in Havana that I paid attention to her. Alphonso eagerly seized on this rumor to effect his base treachery. He strove to persuade Christine it was true; and having filled the measure of his baseness by intercepting our letters, she was at last compelled to believe me unfaithful to my solemn engagements with her. He now exercised all his powers to win her affections to himself. The result proved that he was too successful.

"Judge, if you can, of my surprise and indignation, on hearing that Alphonso and Christine were married. I cursed him for his treachery, and vowed that, if my life was spared, I would have revenge—most ample revenge. My whole nature was at once changed. I loathed the society of my fellow men; one ruling passion now only governed me—it was a thirst for revenge on the vile miscreant who had robbed me of all which could make life desirable.

"In a short time I returned to Havana. I swifter who, but a year previous I considered as my nearest friend, the wife of another. I did not reproach them. My feelings I kept pent up in my own bosom, like the burning lava of the volcano, only to be the more devastating when at length, it should belch forth.

"During my absence from Havana, the habit of gambling which my father had acquired a year or two previous, had made great inroads in his fortune. My mother and myself entreated him to abandon the practice, but in vain. He sold his plantation—played high, and lost all. Alvarez Don Regio, the father of Alphonso, was the successful winner.

"My mother sank beneath the weight of her afflictions. My father, after procuring me a situation as clerk in one of the mercantile houses in the city, left for the western coast of Cuba.

"Two years rolled by, and I had not an opportunity to redress my wrongs, although the remembrance of them gossamed me on to desperation.

"One evening about dusk, as Alvarez Don Regio was riding in the environs of the city, a tall emaciated man crossed his path, and with one hand seized the reins of the horse, and with the other drew from his breast a pistol and fired, but missed his aim. The horse reared, Don Regio was thrown, and the murderer now made a plunge at him with his poniard. Don Regio evaded the deadly thrust, and shouted for help. He was soon joined by a planter and his slave, and the ruffian fled, but in his precipitation left his pistol and poniard on the ground. These were examined, and found to have my father's name engraved thereon. Don Regio returned to the city with them, and a small armed force was immediately dispatched in pursuit of the assailant. He was overtaken, carried to the city, and put upon trial. He confessed that he intended to murder Don Regio, and take what money and valuables he had about his person. My father, after leaving Havana, had become gradually reduced to poverty and crime, till at last he became a raving madman. In this state of wickedness he met Don Regio—he who had won his once ample fortune—and the result I have told you. He was condemned to be shot, and three weeks only allotted him to prepare for eternity. Instead of improving his time for that purpose, on the third morning of his imprisonment, he was found dead in his cell, having stabbed himself.

"I now stood isolated from all the world, without one whom I called either relation or friend, the only inducement to prolong my existence was the desire to obtain redress for the wrongs I had endured.

"In about three years after the marriage of Christine, intelligence of the sudden death of her father was received. She was the only heir to his immense wealth. It was necessary for Alphonso to settle the affairs of the estate, and he embarked for Spain for that purpose. His wife being in delicate health, he was obliged to leave her under the protection of his father.

"A short time previous to this, a gang of desperadoes at Havana, had commenced preparations for piracy, and having procured a vessel suitable for the purpose, invited me to join them. To the great surprise of some of them, I immediately consented. I thought it my only chance to obtain revenge, how much I might once have revolted at the means to be resorted to.

"All arrangements being completed, we sailed from the western part of the island. We cruised for some time near the United States coast, without any success. The crew at length became impatient and restless. One morning, about sunrise, the joyful sound of 'Sail, ho!' brought all hands on deck. A vessel was discovered to windward, about two leagues distant. We crowded on all the canvas our craft would bear, and gave chase.

"Our vessel proved the fastest sailer of the two, and we soon got within hailing distance. The man who had been chosen our captain, manifesting signs of timidity, was deposed, and I was placed in his station by a unanimous vote. I now told the crew they were to be governed by my orders. We fired guns to leeward, and the ship hove to, as all hopes of escape were vain. I ordered their boat alongside, which was obeyed. Judge of my surprise and joy when, on two men ascending our deck, I saw that the last was Don Regio. The time for partial revenge had now arrived. He saw into whose hands he had fallen, and knew he would receive no mercy from me. He confessed that his daughter Christine was on board the ship, that she had been advised by her physicians to take a voyage to a northern climate for the restoration of her health, and that he was going with her to Boston for that purpose.

"We now hauled alongside the ship, and made fast. Christine was pacing the quarter-deck. The orders now were to convey her safely to our cabin; which was done. She had but little to offer in extenuation for her treatment to me, but still I did not reproach her.

"The plunder of the ship now commenced. The pirates found quite a large sum of money belonging to Don Regio and this was faithfully distributed to all but myself. I did not sell my soul for mere gold and silver—that was not the object for which I banished myself from society.

"The pirates having taken all the money, the ship's captain and crew were secured in the cabin, the vessel set on fire in two places, and cast adrift to the mercies of fire and water. Don Regio beheld the burning bulk with horror. I now told him if he had any thing to say, he must say it quickly, for he was to share the fate of his companions. He knelt at my feet and begged for life; yes—he who had helped to deprive me of Christine, now lay like a dog at my feet; a laugh of hellish exultation was the only answer from me. He now begged me to spare the life of Christine; receiving no answer, he sprang to his feet. At this moment my hand was steadier than of yore, and Don Regio received the contents of my pistol in his worthless heart. As the body fell to the deck, another shout of joy escaped me. But the measure of my revenge was not exhausted; I wished to drain it to the very dregs.

"For a long time after the death of her father Christine remained insensible. She received all the attention from me which it was possible to offer, and I soon saw her health was not much impaired.

"We cruised about six months in the track of the European vessels, having that period made two other captures of vessels, plundered them, and murdered the crew. I now rioted in blood! I was only happy when dealing death to all that fell within my power. My crew were as blood thirsty as myself. They saw whom they had for a master spirit, and obeyed him implicitly. They respected me, but I loathed them! They were mere tools in my hands for the accomplishment of my purposes.

"One night about sun-down, we saw a vessel to windward. I knew not why it was, but I now had a strange—a stronger desire than ever to capture her. I ordered the decks to be cleared, and saw that every thing was in a state for a desperate struggle, for such I expected from the appearance of the chase. We should have. We crowded every stitch of canvas, and for a time our little craft flew rapidly over the waves. The vessel perceived our object and spread all sail; but still we were fast overhauling her. To our disappointment, the breeze died away, and we were becalmed. The ship was now under our stern, and we were soon within half gun shot, and we commenced firing grape and canister. The fire was returned from the ship, and the action kept up for about ten minutes, when her guns were silenced. We now made fast and hauled alongside. Our boarders were ready, and at their head I leaped on the deck of the ship. I saw my enemies, Alphonso Don Regio there. The struggle now became desperate. I plunged through the combatants and sought Alphonso; he ground horribly on my approach; our swords met; for a time, the contest was

equal; he was a good swordsman; the crews of both vessels now stood inactive, and gazed on our contest; Alphonso became fiery, exposed himself, and received a thrust from me in his right arm, and sank bleeding to the deck. The slaughter was renewed, and the pirates became victors. Alphonso was carried on board our schooner. Oh! what a meeting was that between him and his wife! He saw that the day of retribution had arrived; that he was in the hand of one whom he had deeply wronged, and that he deserved no mercy from him—I was now leasted and drunken with success! The hour for which I had longed, had arrived.

"It appeared that Alphonso had disposed of the estate left Christine, by her father in Madrid, and the proceeds of the sale—which were very great—were on board the ship in which he was returning to Havana. The ship was scuttled and sank in about half an hour.

"Christine and Alphonso were ordered on deck. I told them of my wrongs, and my vow to be revenged. Oh! how I gloated over their misery and despair! My cup of pleasure—of revenge, was full to overflowing.

"I placed a loaded pistol in the hand of Alphonso, and commanded him to shoot his wife. The dastardly villain, after some hesitation, fired, and she fell a corpse at my feet! I now ordered Alphonso to be seized and lashed at the gang-way by the cabin-boy; this being done, a ball from my pistol pierced his guilty heart, and he died the death of a traitor. The bodies were consigned to the deep, and we returned our course.

"My crew were now rich; many of them were satisfied with their ill-gotten treasures, and wished to relinquish their bloody profession. I consented and their places were filled by others.

"For four years I led a pirate's life. No pity or mercy troubled within my breast. The reproving voice of conscience was stifled. The memory of the past but urged me on to further crime. My crew had bartered their souls for gold and silver—I, mine, for revenge. I was not born to be the slave of crime, but treachery had changed my nature. The guilt of my soul must be on the head of another.

"The depredations which had been committed upon vessels near the West India station, attracted the attention of the United States government, and a sloop of war was despatched to hunt for us. As fortune would have it, she crossed our track and gave chase. I saw the craft that we had to deal with now, and that our only hope was in escape. We had a stiff breeze, but I crowded on every inch of canvas our poles would bear. Our gallant schooner, true to her trust, bent beneath her burthen but flew rapidly before the breeze, which had increased to a gale. The sloop of war, in spite of all her efforts, was falling astern, when unfortunately our fore-top mast was carried away, and our speed was lessened. Soon the sloop gained on us, and fired a shot which fell short. All hopes of escaping with our vessel were at an end, and I resolved to run her on the west coast of Cuba, near which island we now were. Having selected a place suitable for the purpose, the vessel was run head on and grounded. The crew now leaped ashore and disappeared in every direction. I set fire to some combustibles in the cabin, and then followed their example. I struck off in a path alone. The boats of the sloop of war were manned and sent ashore. A party of fire gave chase to me. I was fired upon and wounded; they came up with me, and I turned to defend myself. I fought with desperation. Two of their number fell dead at my feet, but at length I was overpowered, and secured, and carried on board their vessel. I was the only one of the pirates taken. Next week, the sloop of war sailed, and I was brought here, tried, and condemned to the death of the pirate."

"The confession of the prisoner here ceased. In a movement which I made, my poniard was disclosed to his view, and he seized it; I threw myself upon him and endeavored to wrench it from his grasp, but he hurried me with Herculean strength across the cell and hurried the steel in his heart.

"In the cemetery of C—, stands a marble slab, with only the inscription of 'Augustine Balazo' to mark the grave of the victim of Treachery—the pirate.

"Humble Life.—There is happiness in humble life—who can doubt it? The man who owns but a few acres of land, and raises an abundance to supply the necessary wants of his family—can ask no more. If he is satisfied with his condition,—and there are thousands so situated who are,—no man is more happy. No political movement disturbs his repose, no speculation much changes the calm serenity from his mind, no schisms in the church throw shadows beneath his golden sky.—His family is the world to him; his little lot, all his care. Who sighs not for such a calmness and serenity? Amid the cares and anxieties of business, who would not exchange his prospects, and his honors for the repose of his wife's contented and happy on his spot of ground, far from the noise and bustle of one

life? If there is a station congenial to the true spirit of man, and the growth of virtue, it is said amid the enjoyments of nature—in the calm retirement of rural life.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

A French newspaper published at Lyons, relates the following romantic anecdote.—A few nights ago, when the wind blew with great violence at Lyons, a gentleman who was walking on one of the wharves, wrapped in a large cloak, and philosophically smoking a cigar, heard at a little distance a piercing cry, and the noise of a heavy body falling into the Rhone. It was in the dead of night. The swollen river roared with fury. The night was dark, and the wharf desolate, without a thought of danger, and only following the impulse of a generous heart, he threw himself into the water. He struggled for a long time against fearful perils, and finally regained the shore after he had been carried some two or three hundred feet by the strength of the current. He deposited on the shore the body of a woman. The brilliancy of the gas lights enabled him to observe the extreme paleness of her countenance, the elegance and beauty of her youth, and she was midnight—no assistance was at hand—and who should be confide her at this hour! To whom should he confide her at this hour! He must decide immediately, and concluded to transport her to his own lodgings, which were not far off. The fire, which two hours previous had glowed before a convivial party, as such a moment were overcast,—and by proper assistance she was recovered from her swoon. The next day the pale features of this young lady were slightly tinged with the rose. She related to her deliverer that she had stepped from her carriage in search of a friend who lived near one of the quays, and while passing along the river's bank, her foot had unfortunately slipped, and she had fallen into the river. A fortnight afterwards the newspapers announced the marriage of M. Edwards, one of the editors of the La Rhone with Madame Adela Desgrais, a young widow of Frankfurt, whose fortune was estimated at a million sterling.

"Decision of Character.—The want of this essential virtue has proved the ruin of many a young man. While they have been associated in the family circle and enjoying the protection of a kind father, and under the drooping of a mother's unceasing love, they know not the need of this noble virtue. But when duty impels them to leave the parental roof and those cords of affection are broken, unless they should have great decision of character, they are in a precarious situation. When temptations assail them, they are unprepared to meet them, and when invited to sip the sparkling wine, or spend an evening at the gambling house, they possess not moral courage enough to resist the temptation. How lamentable! Have courage young men to overcome all the obstacles which are thrown in your path to lead you from virtue, remember your parents—the brother's kindness the sister's affection, and let all these follow you through the different lanes of life, remember that the eye of the omnipresent God is constantly upon you, beholding both the evil and the good. Follow in the path of virtue, for it is the only path of safety, and you will be a blessing to society, and an honor to yourself, but pursue the opposite and you will go down the broad road to ruin.

"Rather Suspicious.—A curious case recently occurred at Plymouth, in consequence of some remarks in relation to the body of Rebecca Wyatt, had been interred about three months previously. She was disinterred, and an inquest held upon her, which resulted in her husband being committed to goal for manslaughter.

He who wishes to pass quietly through the world, should repress opinions upon the disputes of his acquaintances; for, as some portion of blame generally attaches to both sides, in a quarrel, if his verdict be just, he stands a fair chance of making two enemies, and is pretty tolerably sure at all events, to lose one friend.

According to the new tariff at Cuba, dating from the first of March, the duty on all export articles is diminished twenty per cent. The tonnage of the different vessels is to be computed according to the Spanish tables, by which English vessels will have to pay five per cent more than heretofore.

Ten thousand Mormons have left the State of Illinois, and the residue following as fast as possible, and yet the persecuting spirit of the people there is disposed to attack them; a proclamation was issued.

OF ALDBOROUGH CURED BY... WAYS' PILLS, ALDBOROUGH CURED OF STOMACH COMPLAINT... CURE OF DROPSY OF ARS STANDING... THOMAS TAYLOR... G. R. WYTHEN BAXTER... ALDIBOROUGH CURED OF STOMACH COMPLAINT... WAYS' PILLS... CURE OF DROPSY OF ARS STANDING... THOMAS TAYLOR... G. R. WYTHEN BAXTER... ALDIBOROUGH CURED OF STOMACH COMPLAINT... WAYS' PILLS... CURE OF DROPSY OF ARS STANDING... THOMAS TAYLOR... G. R. WYTHEN BAXTER...

THE STANDARD.

St. Andrews, Wednesday July 1, 1846

Charlotte County Bank.
Hon. HARRIS HAYEN, President.
Director next week—W. Fisher.

T. B. Wilson, Esq., Solicitor.
Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before MONDAY otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Alms and Poor's House.
Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. W. Dimock, M. S. Hannah, John Bailey.

St. Andrews
Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company.
R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.
Director this week—F. A. Babcock.

J. Wetmore, Agent.
Saint Stephens Bank.
G. D. Kins Esq., President.

Director next week—S. Hitchings.
Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

Bills and Notes for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before FRIDAY, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, June 4 Montreal, June 14

London, June 3 Quebec, June 15

Edinburgh, June 4 Halifax, June 24

Paris, June 1 New York, June 26

Toronto, June 13 Boston, June 27

FIRE.—There is scarcely a paper we receive, that does not contain an account of a destructive fire. In our last we gave the particulars of a destructive fire at Quebec, and the loss of many lives; and we this week give the details of a great fire at St. John's, Newfoundland, by which nearly every mercantile establishment in that devoted town was destroyed, with many of the public buildings and churches. This is the third fire which has taken place in St. John's, the latter destroying more than half the town.

Since writing the above, we learn, that the commercial emporium of this Province, (St. John's) was again visited by fire. On Saturday morning the extensive premises of Harris & Allan, Portland, were discovered to be on fire. The destructive element had gained headway before being discovered, and we regret to add, that the whole of the buildings, with all their contents, among which were a steam engine, moulds, patterns, &c. were destroyed. The loss of Messrs. H. & A. it will be, it is said, £10,000. Their laundry was the most extensive establishment of the kind in the Province.

His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton and family, arrived here on Friday last. On Sunday, his Lordship preached two most eloquent and impressive sermons, in St. John's Church. We understand his Lordship left here yesterday, for Halifax, where he will remain for a few days, and return, via Saint John.

THE WEATHER.—For the last week, has been unusually warm. On Thursday last the thermometer stood at 88° in the shade. The grass looks well, but is light on high grounds; potatoes and grain promise a good crop. Reports have reached us that in some parts of the County, the potatoe has been attacked this year with the "murrain." We trust the fears of our correspondents are unfounded.

BRITISH MAGAZINES.—We have received of Messrs Leonard & Scott of New York, an advertisement for the republication of the fire leading British Magazines, with a statement of the terms of Subscription thereto. These republishers are fac similes—and their extreme cheapness (for one third less than the British copies) recommends them to subscribers. To lovers of pure and high-toned literature they possess every attraction. Their pages are supplied from the best pens of the age—the discussion of the most interesting and useful topics—the consideration of the leading national affairs—the terse and most elegant composition—the mild dignity and immaculate purity of sentiment which characterize these journals, have established them upon a lofty pre-eminence. To those who can enjoy and wish to secure the "intellectual feast"—who wish to obtain books that satiate not with one perusal, but may be re-read with pleasure and advantage—books teeming with gems of mind in every line, we would recommend to become subscribers to these republications. The advertisement will be inserted in our next.

The Steamer Nequasset plies daily from Calais to Eastport during this week.

MASONIC.—Wednesday last, being the anniversary of the Festival of Saint John the Baptist, was set apart for the installation of the Officers of a new Lodge of Freemasons, un-

der the designation of "The Carleton Union," authorized by a Warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, over which the Earl of Zealand presides. The Worshipful Master and Members of Albion Lodge in this City, who derive their authority from the same source as the newly formed Union, having been specially invited to perform the ceremony, formed in procession at their Lodge room in the Saint John Hotel, in the afternoon, and proceeded across the harbor, in one of the steam ferry boats to Carleton, accompanied by Hibernian Lodge in a body, and many of the Brethren of Saint John's Lodge of this City, and Portland Union Lodge, as well as other transient and visiting brethren—the whole forming quite a respectable procession, with banners flying, and the brethren wearing various insignia of the craft. On their landing on the western side of the harbor, they were met by the Carleton Amateur band playing the national anthem, and proceeded to Carleton Church, where the Reverend the Rector read the services of the day, and an excellent sermon was afterwards delivered by the Reverend Dr. Gray, from the 10th and 11th verse of the 11th chapter of St. Matthew. At the conclusion of the religious services, the procession, preceded by the Master and Officers elect and the Members of the Carleton Union, proceeded to the new Lodge Room, where the solemn and imposing ceremony of installation took place, and the brethren after partaking of a cold collation, served up by the stewards of the Carleton Union, marched in procession to the Ferry Steamer, and on landing on the eastern side of the harbor, returned to their rooms in the Saint John Hotel, accompanied by the Carleton Amateur band, playing appropriate airs. The day was remarkably fine, and the whole passed off well.—*Courier.*

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS. The troopship Arabian, Captain Robertson, from Cork via Halifax, arrived here on Wednesday last, with drafts for the 33d regiment, consisting of 95 men, accompanied by Captain Wainwright and Doctor Cooper.—*Courier.*

We observe by the Halifax papers that at a public meeting held in that city on Wednesday last, the sum of £350 was raised on the spot for the relief of the sufferers at St. John's—Bishop Walsh heading the subscription list with a donation of £20; and measures were taken to obtain donations throughout the wards of the City. At a public meeting in Dartmouth, on the opposite side of the harbour to Halifax, the sum of £36 was collected. It was expected that at least £2,000 would be advanced from the Province chest.

We have every reason to expect that similar steps will at once be taken throughout New Brunswick, to assist in relieving the sufferings of our fellow colonists in Newfoundland.—*Ibid.*

THE CATHEDRAL.—The Head Quarters of Wednesday last, in noticing some remarks respecting the erection of this proposed structure, which have recently appeared in some of our city papers, says: "If we are rightly informed, it is now beyond all doubt that the Cathedral will be built, and built in Fredericton, on the spot already chosen by his Lordship the Bishop, and secured by legislative enactment to him and his successors for that purpose."—*Ibid.*

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—We regret to learn from the Woodstock Telegraph of Saturday last, that during the progress of a fire which prevailed in the neighbourhood of St. Francis early in May, twenty-six buildings, half of them dwellings, were destroyed. Some of the bars contained hay and grain; and the loss, altogether, will be seriously felt by the unfortunate settlers.—*Ibid.*

Last Saturday the Collegiate school in this city underwent a public examination, several individuals of the highest standing and respectability being present, and taking part on the occasion.—We regret to say that pressing engagements prevented our attendance, but we are gratified to learn upon authority which cannot be questioned, that the character of the school has been fully sustained by the untiring exertions of Mr. Coster, during the absence of the principal in England. We learn that the vacation will continue about a month; after which the duties of the school will be resumed.—We have not learned who may be appointed to supply, as English Teacher, the place of the late justly lamented Mr. Holbrook.—*Reporter.*

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION AT NEWFOUNDLAND.

By the attention of our esteemed correspondent at Annapolis, Lawrence Hall, Esq. we were yesterday put in possession of Halifax papers containing the following account of an awful destructive fire, at St. John's, Newfoundland. "The same papers contain a notice for a Public Meeting of the citizens of Halifax, for the purpose of devising measures to assist the unfortunate of Newfoundland, to be held on Tuesday last.

The fire, which was the result of carelessness, broke out in George-street, off Queen-street, in a house the lower part of which was occupied as a workshop by Messrs Hamlin, cabinet-makers.

The alarm was given at 8 o'clock in the morning—it was full 20 minutes before any of the engines were on the spot, and they had to wait for water.

From the long drought, the wooden tenements, of which the street was entirely composed, were dry as tinder, and the fire extended rapidly into Queen-street, in spite of all that the fire Companies, assisted by the inhabitants, could do to arrest its progress. This was a wide street, and great part of it consisted of stone buildings, but such by this time was the energy acquired by the devouring element, that doors, window sashes, and the

wood-work under the eaves of the slates, as roof after roof fell in at short intervals. We regret to have to state that much pilfering was carried on, especially towards evening, and that provisions were taken away in boats from some of the premises at the lower end of the Harbour.

A Meeting of the Executive Council was convened by His Excellency at an early hour on Wednesday, at which it was resolved to convene the Legislature at the earliest possible period.

On the same day a public meeting was held to devise relief for the sufferers, and passed resolutions to solicit an early meeting of the Legislature—to request His Excellency to adopt the best means of affording protection to persons and property—to crave the use of churches and other public buildings for the use of the sufferers—that His Excellency be requested to search out in every house, what quantity of provisions remain; and to erect tents for the shelter of the people.

His Excellency the Governor has issued his Proclamation forbidding the export of Provisions from St. John's, and prohibiting the erection of any buildings till after the meeting of the Legislature.

The fire has destroyed two streets a mile long—all the public offices. 12,000 persons are houseless.

QUEBEC.—The season and crops in the vicinity of Quebec, up to the 15th of June, have been favourable. The meadows and pastures never were in a better condition, and the hay promises to be early and abundant. The early sown grain is luxuriant—the late has rather a sickly color. The potatoe fields are extensive, and are, generally, looking well. The markets are well supplied, but the prices are high, particularly meat. All descriptions of labourers find constant employment and good wages, and it is in some cases difficult to find hands at Quebec, owing to the demand for re-building the houses destroyed by the great fires last summer.

Ministerial changes.—The Montreal Gazette, in a kind of demi-official manner, announces that Mr. J. A. Macdonald, M.P.P. for Kingston, is to be the new Commissioner for Crown Lands, vice Mr. Papineau. Mr. Macdonald is a lawyer. He may, however, make an efficient head of the department, and we trust will. It also seems to be settled in the public mind that Mr. Daly is to be Civil Secretary, and Mr. Hilyard Cameron, of Toronto, Solicitor-General, vice Mr. Sherwood.

Geological Survey of Prince Edward Island.—We observe by the P. E. Island Morning News, that agreeably to a requisition, the High Sheriff had called a public meeting at Charlottetown for the purpose of memorializing the Lieut. Governor to employ Abraham Gesner, Esq., to make a geological survey of that Island. It appears that a grant of money had been made by her Majesty in aid of that object, and that the Legislature of the province has made an appropriation in addition to that grant. The good people of Charlottetown have passed resolutions hailing "with pleasure" the arrival of Dr. Gesner among them. Judging from Dr. Gesner's labors while Provincial Geologist in New Brunswick, there is little question that the well learned Doctor will discover hidden mineral wealth sufficient to repay the Prince Edward Island people for their money, and the satisfaction which his arrival among them has created.

Military Intelligence.—The following movements of troops have been gazetted, and will be carried into effect as soon as practicable:—6th Regt. Ireland to Malta; 16th, Gibraltar to Ionian Islands; 88th, Malta to West Indies; 71st, West Indies to America; 23d West Indies to America; 36th, Two Battalions, England to Ionian Islands; 56th, Two Battalions, England to Gibraltar; 97th, Two Battalions, Ionian Islands to Malta; 42d, Two Battalions, Malta to Bermuda; 29th, Two Battalions, Bermuda to America; Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion, Ionian Islands to Jamaica; 48th, Jamaica to America; 79th, Gibraltar to West Indies; 69th, 2d Battalion, 52d, 81st, 14th, and 89th, America to England.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, says:—

It was Mr. Calhoun's avowed that if the declaration of war against Mexico had been postponed one day, he would have prevented the war!

I learn that Mr. McDuffie is about to report a measure from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to the means of terminating the Mexican War, by a speedy adjustment.

The Senate is to undertake the initiation of measures that will lead to peace.

The plan is not known, but it is, no doubt the same that Mr. Calhoun had in view, when he made the above declaration.

FROM TEXAS.

A letter received from San Antonio, contains the following:

The Indians are committing depredations in this neighborhood.

Five or six days ago, about forty miles from this place, the savages attacked four Americans, killed two and scalped the others, leaving them on the ground—the two who were scalped arrived here the day before yesterday, without clothes, in a miserable condition.

Col. Harney has given notice to the Mexicans here who refuse to take common cause with the Americans, to depart in three days.

The Washington Union says there are strong reasons to doubt the statement in the London Standard, that the British Government has determined to offer its mediation for the adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico. "At least," says the Union, "we hear no confirmation of it at Washington."

NEW-ORLEANS, June 13.—The Galveston steamer from Brasos St. Jago, but brought no intelligence of interest from the army.

The army was about moving up the Rio Grande to capture the small towns on the river.

The Galveston brings up Lieut. Hooe, who lost an arm in the battle of the 9th May, and a large number of sick and wounded; also several officers of the army, who have come up for the purpose of recruiting the regular forces, and a number of privates whose term of service has expired. No further actions, either great or small, had taken place between the belligerents. Com. Moore is a passenger on his way to Washington City.

Governor Butler also came passenger—he has made an important treaty with the Comanches.

THE MORMON WAR RENEWED.

The Western mail received here to-night, brings information of disturbances in Nauvoo. It appears that the regulars have determined that every Mormon shall leave that place, and measures have been adopted to drive off such as are not disposed to go.

The editor of the Hancock Eagle at Nauvoo, has suspended his paper. It is said to be the intention of the assailants to destroy the temple.

The St. Louis papers of the 15th instant (the latest dates) state that there had been no outbreak on the 13th inst. The alarm, however, continued, and a steamboat which left Nauvoo on the 13th, bears the report of five or six cannon in the direction of the city, soon after her departure.—*Mail June 25.*

The New-York Journal of Commerce of the 26th ult which we received this morning, contains accounts later from Mexico than we were in possession of before. No action of importance has taken place between the contending armies since our last advices, though it appears the American forces have taken two towns.

Of what importance these are in a military or commercial point of view, we know not, neither are we aware what induced them to capitulate without making resistance, probably fear, being weak and feeble—not love.

The Oregon treaty has made a rapid and we hope pleasing advance. It has been ratified by the American Government, and sent to England. The bearer is Gen. Armstrong.

LATE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce Washington, June 25.

Our New Orleans papers have failed—letters of the 17th and 18th inst. are received.

The Mobile Register of the 19th says:—

The steamboat Fashion has returned from Brazos, having landed troops who were well received. She brings a report that the town of Reinesse surrendered without resistance. Also that Camargo capitulated in advance. The army is in good health.

The main body of Gen Taylor's army is in the right bank of the river—Dioson.—The commands of Washington and Jackson regiments of Louisiana Volunteers are on the left bank. Gov. Henderson, with one thousand Texas reached the Rio Grande on the 10th, accompanied by 17 Tonkaway Indians.

New York, June 26.

The Great Western went to sea yesterday with a great number of Passengers. Among them is Gen. Armstrong our Consul to Liverpool. He is the bearer of the ratified Oregon Treaty. Of this we are certain.

We omitted in our last to call attention to Mr. Sims's advertisement of the manufacture of Brooms. Specimens of the article are before the public and we are sure they are fully equal to the best manufactured American brooms. Every encouragement should be given to our own tradesmen, compatible with economy as every dollar we save from going out of the country for foreign productions lessens importations, and brings them nearer to our exportations.

DIED.

At his residence at Chamcook, St. Thursday, the 25th ult. MR. JOHN TOWNSEND, ship builder, aged 65. Mr. Townsend was born in the town of Mary-Port, England, and came to this country about 30 years ago, and with the late George Thomson, Esq. of St. John's, which eminent shipwright he assisted in building the first vessel that scientific man built in the Province. Mr. T. ranked high in his calling, and as a man was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He has left an affectionate wife and a numerous family, with a large and respectable circle of other relatives and friends to mourn over their bereavement.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

—ARRIVED.—

June 25th—Scur. Mary Jane, McMaster, Eastport, Assorted Cargo, —Master, Brig Virgil, Wilson, Rochefort, Ballast, —J. Wilson.

29th—Ship Adele, Youldon, Boston, ballast, J. Wilson.

Brig Conopia, put back in consequence of having been run aboard of, in the Bay by the Ship Portland of Liverpool.

At St. George, 24—Barque Huron, Muir, Liverpool, via Boston, Dry Goods, Flour, &c. to H. A. Cameron.

—CLEARED.—

June 24—Brig Chiefain, Reay, Sunderland, Railway Sleepers, &c.—J. Wilson.

27th—Schr Sarah Ann, Wycott, Boston, Deals.—Master.

Barque Clarosce, Davis, Galway, Deals.—H. Frye.

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THE 17th, June, is July.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

Real Estate of Louis Frost, 27th June. Do John Carlyle 11th July Do Patrick Hannahan 26th Sep. Do Elisha Sherman 26th Nov. Do Wm. & J. Hanson 28th Nov. Do Thomas Hastay 9th Jan.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 25th day of APRIL, 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.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Louis Frost, of in and to all that certain piece or parcel of Land, situate in St. Stephen, containing three rods southerly of the south corner of the Pan House, at the corner or angle of intersection of the old road leading from Milltown to salt water by the new road, running back of said Hitchings buildings, as described in a deed from said Hitchings to A. & S. Hill, thence running southerly along the western side of said old road nine rods and thirteen links, thence westerly across to the said new road to a point on the eastern side line thereof, nine rods and thirteen links from the angle of intersection thereof, together with the buildings and out houses thereon.

ALS O A certain other lot of Land lying in and being on the south west side of the above mentioned lot containing a quarter of an Acre more or less, decided to the said Louis Frost by one Robert Hitchings to satisfy an execution of a writ issued out of the Supreme Court by John R. Gordon against the said Louis Frost for £45 10s besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 25th April 1846.

To be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 11th day of April next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. of the same day at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever of THOMAS HASTAY, to the following properties, viz: ALL that certain piece of land, known as lot No. 98, in the first division of Mark's grant, situate in the parish of St. Stephen, and all that certain lot of land situate also in the parish of St. Stephen, and known as lot No. 46, in the third range of town lots granted to THOMAS GRIMMER, containing 90 acres, more or less, bounded by lands now or formerly owned by THOMAS MAXWELL;—the same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution, issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of AUSTIN G. CHANDLER, endorsed to levy £144 7s 6d—besides Sheriff's fees &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 11th April, 1846.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER, next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., of the same day, at the Court House, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Patrick Hannahan, of in and to the half of a certain Town Lot of land in St. Stephen, situated on the East side of the road leading from the Salt water towards the long bridge, so called, with the out houses and erections thereon, and bounded on the South, by lands in the occupation of Josiah Cutler, and on the North by a lot recently occupied by Robert Kelly.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 10th March, 1846.

To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, 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.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Elisha Sherman, of in and to all that certain parcel of land, situated in the Parish of St. David, known as Lot No. One in Block letter L in Westworths division of the Cape Ann Grant, containing 109 acres

more or less. The above having been purchased by Sherman in 1835 from Abner Farrow.

At the right, title, claim and demand of said Elisha Sherman to Eight acres of land, with the House, barn, Grist Mill and other erections thereon, situated in the Parish of St. David.

The same having been levied on to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Alexander Morrow, endorsed to levy £20 17 9, besides Sheriff's Fees &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 10th March, 1846.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 2nd day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the COURT HOUSE, in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest and claim, of WILLIAM HANSON, JAMES HANSON and ISAAC HANSON, and of each of them to all that certain piece, parcel or lot of Land, situated in the parish of St. Stephen, conveyed by Eleanor Rose, to the said William and James Hanson, bounded on the East by the road leading from the Cove in Saint Stephen to the Bass Wood Ridge, &c.—being in the second tier of Lots in Mark's Grant, numbered 68 and containing 54 acres more or less, EXCEPTING that part of the said Lot formerly conveyed to one William Douglas.

ALS O To 4 Lots of land included in the 6th division of the Penobscot Association Grant, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen and numbered 197, 198, 199 and 200 lying on the Eastern side of the St. Croix river near Sprague's Falls, so called.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, May 22 1846.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. at the COURT HOUSE, in Saint Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property and demand whatsoever of THOMAS HASTAY, to the following properties, viz: ALL that certain piece of land, known as lot No. 98, in the first division of Mark's grant, situate in the parish of St. Stephen, and all that certain lot of land situate also in the parish of St. Stephen, and known as lot No. 46, in the third range of town lots granted to THOMAS GRIMMER, containing 90 acres, more or less, bounded by lands now or formerly owned by THOMAS MAXWELL;—the same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution at the suit of JAMES ROSE, Esq. endorsed to levy £55 13 6, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 25th June, 1846.

BARTFORD FIRE Insurance Company.

Connected, United States. Incorporated in 1810—with a Capital of \$150,000.

This long established Institution has for more than thirty five 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 in the above mentioned Company, is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 11th April, 1846.

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THOMAS JONES, Sheriff of Charlotte.

Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, 10th March, 1846.

Macstays Dispensary.

W. C. MACSTAY Junior, begs to inform the Inhabitants of Saint Andrews and vicinity, that he has taken half the Shop, still occupied by his Father, for the purpose of opening business as DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY, and has on hand a good supply of Comstock's Drugs and Patent Medicine, which are offered at cheap rates for Cash only.



BAFANESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

JUST received a large supply of B. A. FANESTOCK'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.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES of LAND, in the Parish of Pennington, County of Charlotte, situate on the Big New River, above the Mills owned by Farmen & Co. of Boston, and adjoining rear of lands owned by Hugh Gaulligier. The Lot is well wooded with Spruce and Pine to good quality. Enquire of R. & H. GILBERT, Barristers. St. John, Nov. 15, 1845.—2ms.

Sugar & Molasses.

Esq. 'Favourite' from St. John. 10 Hhd. Good Retaining Molasses, 6 ds. Bright Sugars For Sale by J. W. STREET. Dec. 24, 1845.

Day School.

MISS GILLEY, begs respectfully to intimate to the Inhabitants of St. Andrews that she intends opening a School, on Monday 2d February next, for the usual branches of a female English Education, at her Father's residence in Water Street, directly opposite Mr. Turner's Store.

Public Notice.

THE St. John & St. Andrew's Mail Stage Boxes are removed to Ross's Hotel, next the Store of M. S. HANNAH, W. H. WILLIAMS

NATIONAL LOAN FUND.

Life Assurance Company. EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. CAPITAL £500,000 STG.

Board of Local Directors, at Halifax, N. S. THOMAS R. GEARNS, Esq. Chairman, JOHN STRACHAN, Esq. HOB. S. CUNARD, Esq. THOS. G. KINNEAR, Esq. J. DUFFAS, Esq. and J. ALLISON, Esq. Managers and Agent. FREDERICK R. STARR, Esq. The Subscriber as Agent for (St. Andrews) is prepared to give every information as to the Society's rates of premium, mode of Insuring, &c.

The importance of Life Assurance cannot be doubted by any, and this Society, in addition to the security of a subscribed Capital of £500,000 Sterling, is founded on the Mutual and Joint Stock principle, and offers to the assured advantages over other similar institutions. Premiums may be paid annually, half yearly or quarterly, and two thirds of the premium may be borrowed.

Falkirk Ale, Whiskey, PAINT, OIL, &c.

Just Received, 20 Bbls Falkirk ALE, 1 Puncheon Superior Malt Whiskey; 12 Hhd's Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil 12 Cwt Best White Paint. J. W. STREET. April 21.

Flour! Flour!

60 Bbls. Superfine Flour, just received, and for sale low by HENRY McLEAY.

ALL MAY BE CURED.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT! FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS. Extract of Letter from John Martin, Esq. (then called) Orléans, Tobago, West Indies. February 4th, 1845.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this Island especially those who cannot afford to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious to have your medicinal Medicines within their reach. From the numerous 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, &c. has had, I believe, about fifty running ulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all other Medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of which did him no good; but yours cured him in about six weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored to health and vigor.

(Signed) JOHN MARTIN. PILLS, FISTULAS, AND BEARINGS-DOWN cured. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor the mid. Nockton, Durham 17th April 1846.

Mr. LEWIS REEDON, of Georgetown, Demerara, writes under the above date—that Holloway's Pills and Ointment have cured him of a most distressing and painful disease, which was of the most dreadful description, as I believe I have never seen of the kind in my life.

Wheezing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. Gwyn, Esq. (then called) London, April 25th, 1845.

IN ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Ulcers, Ring Breasts, Sore Nipples, Styes and Ulcers, Cancer, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

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

Patent Lever and Verinal WATCHES, Silver, German silver and Brass GUARDS, Do do PENCIL CASES, Do do Trivets, An assortment of Ladies BROOCHES, in gold & silver settings, Fancy silver Brooches, Great Gold PINS, Gold plated, silver and common, RINGS, Silk & Worsted PURSES, Musical Box Keys, Parse Monstrous, Key Rings, Spectacles, in blue steel and silver Frames, Knives & Forks, butchers, shoemaker and pocket Knives, Carvers and Steel Mill saw Files, Britanica metal Ware Secutors, Hale's sporting Gunpowder, Percussion Caps, Clocks, Watches & Jewellery, repaired and cleaned.—Quadrants and Compasses repaired and touched.

Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. G. F. STICKNEY St. Andrews, Sep. 3d, 1845.

THE EARL OF MIDDLBOROUGH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE EARL OF MIDDLBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Middleburgh dated 11th March 1845.

Several Medical Circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you for the time for your kindness in sending me your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of writing you an order for the quantity, and at the same time to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my Liver and Stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect; may I not even the water of Carlsbad, and all the other Medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of which did him no good; but yours cured him in about six weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored to health and vigor.

(Signed) JOHN MARTIN. A WONDERFUL CURE OF DROPSY OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor the mid. Nockton, Durham 17th April 1846.

Mr. LEWIS REEDON, of Georgetown, Demerara, writes under the above date—that Holloway's Pills and Ointment have cured him of a most distressing and painful disease, which was of the most dreadful description, as I believe I have never seen of the kind in my life.

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Original issues in Poor C Best c