Arrival of the Steamship

Niagara.

Interesting Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

March 24.—The arrivals at Liverpool from 1st Feb. to 24th March consisted of 17 vessels, viz:—One from Quebec, 7 from St. John, N.B., and 9 from other ports; in all 8121 tons. During the same period last year, there were 17 vessels, of 10,000 tons.

Pine and Spruce Planks.—One cargo of Magaguadavic Spruce, including 25 standard Pine Boards, has been sold at £8 per standard. A small cargo of St. John Spruce at £7 15s per standard. A cargo of good St. John Spruce from the yard at £8 2s. per standard, and two parcels, being portions of cargoes, at £7 7s. 6d per standard. A cargo of P. E. Island Spruce, at Birkenhead, brought by auction from £7 to £7 10s. per standard.

Railway Sleepers.—A lot of 9x9x1½ was offered by auction 16th March, but withdrawn.

IRELAND.

Irish news continues pregnant with excitement and interest. The "rate in aid" agitation has been marked with a violence of language wholly disproportionate to the importance of the alleged grievance. Noble lords and the county of Down have vied in scurility of language with the most rabid speakers of the *quondam* Conciliation Hall, and the Ministers of the Crown and Parliament have been deluged with petitions couched in the most abusive and threatening language. Some of the leaders, however, begin to perceive that they have carried the excitement too far; and the Marquis of Londonderry, in a very plain address, tells his tenantry in the county of Down, that although he has the most reason to complain, he will, as an old soldier gird on his sword against them to execute the laws passed by a united Parliament. Any Irishman must be blind to the present temper of the times if he thinks that the Imperial Parliament will be allowed by the people of England to go on voting sums for Irish relief any longer. The tax payers in England are too much oppressed with their own burdens. Accordingly, if the Irish people desire to avoid "a comfortable income-tax," they will "exert themselves" by finding employment for their own poor so as to preclude the necessity of a greater and more obnoxious impost. Many of the leading capitalists seem sensible of the necessity of some exertion. A very influential body has urged the chief Minister of the Crown to assist them indirectly by encouraging the formation of railways. Lord John Russell is evidently disposed to do as much as possible, consistently with the proper duties of a government, in order to further the views of the parties who are promoting these national undertakings. If a practical scheme of proceeding can be devised, nothing, we believe, would tend more rapidly to raise the country than the opening of new markets for produce by means of railway communication. The landed interest of Ireland has also made an application to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to authorise by law the Bank of Ireland to make advance on mortgages of land, following the example of the Bank of England in 1823. This, if practicable, might be of great relief to a large class and Sir Charles Wood has the subject under his consideration. However numerous these claims may be upon the English treasury, still, if it can be shown clearly that the industry of the country will thereby be promoted, there is a disposition to go beyond the strict bounds of precedent in order to relieve the necessities of the Irish people. But we really believe that any Minister will find it impossible to obtain the consent of Parliament to any further uncovered advances of money. The west and south of Ireland appear to be in a deplorable state. Several frightful murders are reported. The cholera is committing extensive ravages in Limerick. To compensate for these sad and distressing visitations the farmers have commenced tilling the ground to a vast extent, and the potato is again planted to a greater breadth than heretofore.—The attachment of the Irish to this, their precarious mode of sustenance, cannot be eradicated. It is hoped that as early sowing has been adopted generally throughout the country that the chances of failure may be diminished. The friends of Ireland, however, view with considerable alarm this recurrence to a system which has cost so much life and treasure. In spite of all the reports we have heard of want of seed and capital to work the land, the seed has been produced as if by magic, English gentlemen are led to believe that the distress which undoubtedly exists to an alarming extent, has been, nevertheless, exaggerated.

The Southern and Western Railway.—We congratulate the country upon the result of this great experiment in our Irish Railway system, so far as it is shown in the half yearly report of the Directors of the great South-Western Railway. Considering the condition of the country, the realization of a profit of nearly £52,000 during the half year ending the 31st of December last, is, in our opinion, in the highest degree encouraging.—*Dublin Mail.*

Mrs. John Mitchell.—A northern correspondent of the Southern Reporter states that Mrs. John Mitchell is about to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope to join her husband there. Her five children go with her.

The Freeman's Journal states that a letter been received by Lord John Russell from Lord Clarendon, in which the latter gives it as his opinion that the rate in aid cannot be collected in Ireland, and strongly recommends an abandonment of the measure.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The proceedings in Parliament have been of the highest political interest. The second reading of the Navigation Bill took place in the House of Commons on the 12th March. Mr. Harris moved an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day 6 months, which was rejected by a majority of 56.—There were 476 members present.

The proposal of Mr. Disraeli to make an enquiry into the peculiar burdens on land, with a view to their relief, has been carried in the Commons by a majority of 280 to 189.

The army and navy estimates have been carried by majorities quite as large as heretofore. The long threatened opposition of Mr. Hume and Cobden has subsided into the meekest disclaimer in the House of Commons against the present alleged excessive number of troops and seamen; the most insignificant minorities have supported the financial reformers, the vast body of the nation perceiving clearly that Government, with the restricted power it has, is doing every thing to cut down expenses, without impairing the general efficiency of the public service. The events in India have roused the British feeling so long kept in abeyance; and that same spirit of valour which has raised England to her present height of glory is breaking forth only with more ardour, because it has been of late years so much suppressed. It is quite plain that that the cry of "ships, colonies and commerce," was never more popular than at this moment; and Mr. Hume and Sir Wm. Molesworth, who think our colonies incumbrances, have taken especial care to repudiate any intention whatever of parting with any of "the jewels of the British crown," however they condemn the practice of keeping so large a military force for their defence and maintenance.

COMMERCIAL.

The commercial news is of a steady progressive character. The European Times says:—

The general tone of commercial affairs during the last fortnight, although not of active character, has been satisfactory. Much of the gloominess which had been caused by the news from India, which reached London in the beginning of the month, has been dissipated by subsequent accounts from Bombay and Calcutta. The Cotton market has been quiet, and prices are again a point lower.—From the manufacturing districts there are satisfactory reports, and, although there has been less activity in the market for manufactured goods, there is not any diminution in the extent of employment. The intelligence brought by the last Overland Mail is of an encouraging character. Trade both at Bombay, Calcutta, and Canton improved, and business generally in all these places was in a healthy state. The supply of money continues abundant, and of late there has been less disposition shown to borrow. First class paper is asked after, but of such there is little on offer, and the rates are 2½ to 2¾.

Royal Artillery.—The Athenia Transport left Woolwich, 16th March, for Halifax, with three companies of Artillery on board. This vessel is to call at St. John N.B., to embark Captain Ormsby's Company, ordered home.

DEATHS.—At Valentia, 6th March, the Right Honorable Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry.

On the 17th, in London, the Countess Dowager of Mulgrave.

On the 17th, at the Hague, William II., King of Holland.

On the 18th, in the Work-house of St. George's, London, Louis Christophe, *soidisant* Prince of Hayti.

FRANCE.

France continues quiet internally. The elections commence on the 13th May, and the Legislative Assembly meets on the 28th of that month. The deputies are expected to be taken from the anti republican parties.—An expedition is fitting out at Toulon, and Marshal Bugeaud has departed to take the command of the army of the Alps.

The Presse, a Paris journal possessed of very authentic sources of information, says:—

"The principle of the Intervention in favor of the Pope, by France, Austria, Spain, and Naples, has been settled so that all to be decided upon now are the proportions to be assigned to each power in the work of re-establishing the Pope. To facilitate these negotiations the representatives of the four powers at Gaeta are to receive plenary powers *ad hoc*, that the intervention may be according to the designs of the Pontiff."

The same post that brings this announcement carries intelligence which is tantamount to a declaration that the band of conspirators who upset order in Rome had dissolved their confederation *nolens volens*, and adjourned their anarchical orgies *sine die*.

CONTINENTAL.

The importance of the news from the continent of Europe predominates still over all other intelligence. The King of Holland has been removed from the scene of impending strife. He expired on the 17th inst., in the 58th year of his age. His son, now King William III., was in London at the time, but has proceeded in a Dutch man-of-war to Holland, where, from all that we have learned, he will peaceably ascend the throne.

From the Duchies we have no authentic intelligence of the steps likely to be taken by the belligerent parties. The notice for the cessation of the armistice and of the blockade of the Schleswig Holstein ports has been officially published; and, certainly, however sanguine we may be, that the negotiations going on in London may lead to a pacification if we turn our attention to Frankfort and perceive that one of the deputies lately proposes to Prussia to give the sovereignty of Germany to Prussia, upon express conditions that she will declare war against Russia, we really must wait before we conclude that a general pacification is at hand. In fact, at Vienna, at Berlin, at Frankfort, Milan, Turin, and Rome, every thing is entirely disorganized.

Austria has taken a most extraordinary unlooked-for step. The Diet of Kremsier, which was convoked by the late Emperor, and has occupied the few months of its existence in "theoretical discussion," has been dismissed, and its task has been done for it, in a Constitution promulgated, not only for the countries represented at Kremsier, but for the whole Austrian empire. The great object which has been kept in view by the designers of this constitution, is the making of all Austria into a "free, independent, indivisible, indissoluble, constitutional, monarchy." With regard to the social and political regulations guaranteed under this constitution, the liberality of their nature can hardly fail to excite surprise. Individual liberty is secured, the press is not allowed to be put under censorship, the right of petitioning and the right of assembling and forming associations belongs to everybody, the private domicile is revolved, and the police are bound to liberate, or produce before a judge, in forty-eight hours, persons whom they have apprehended. The complete equality and toleration of all religions, the independence of every church and sect in the management of its own property and affairs, the extension of education to all languages, and its prosecution as a Government work, are specially secured. The Imperial Diet is to consist of two houses, whose constitution approaches nearer to that of the American Senate and House of Representatives than the legislative assembly of any other state. The local government of the crown lands will be administered by their respective Diets, and the upper house of the Imperial Diet will be composed of deputies chosen by the crown lands from the mebers of their provincial Diets. Members returned to this house must be forty years of age, and they sit for ten years.

INDIA.

Another Overland Mail from India has brought dates from Bombay to the 17th, and from Calcutta to the 8th of February. The political news may be briefly recapitulated. No further battle has taken place on the banks of the Jhelum, and Lord Gough has relapsed into his previous inactivity. He seems to be adopting a Fabian system of warfare until the division of Gen. Wish shall have joined him. Under all the circumstances, considering the nature of the ground, and the difficulty the Sikhs must have in maintaining their numerous troops in the field, every day must improve the position of the British commander. We have still the repetition of the report of the accession of the Afghans to the cause of Sher Singh, but we cannot yet be convinced that Dost Mohammed has espoused the cause of the rebels. He seems more disposed to hover over the flanks of the contending parties in order to avail himself of circumstances, and regain the possession of Peshawur. But we hope that the rulers of India will pause before they surrender that province; at any rate, not to cede it to a known enemy, unless we have the strongest guarantees of its being incontestibly conducive to our permanent advantage. When we are conquerors we may use moderation, but the cession of Peshawur at present would be but a shallow policy. Gen. Whish was advancing with his forces towards the north. On the 31st of January they had crossed the Ravee and had reached Kanberee, six marches from Jhung. Major Lawrence had been permitted to join his family at the Sukko Fort, where they are confined. They were treated with kindness. Through some officers who had been permitted to Lord Gough's camp, after being taken prisoners by Sher Singh, the enemy had made some overtures for peace, but Lord Gough, of course, would not listen to any other terms than "unconditional surrender." The remaining advices only relate to the movements of the troops to bring in convoys of provisions, which are abundant. The British army continues in good health, gathering strength for a fresh conflict with our intrepid foes.

Sir Charles Napier proceeds to India on the 24th instant. On Saturday last, a splendid dinner was given to him on his departure as Commander-in-Chief. The Duke of Wellington and Viscount Hardinge were present, and the speeches of those illustrious men, together with those of Sir John Hobhouse, Sir George Grey, and indeed all who addressed the company, were characterized by a glow of eloquence and pure patriotism which has given delight to the whole country.

California Gold—Largest Yet.—We learn that about $500, worth of California gold was deposited yesterday at the mint, received from Baltimore, which was as good a lot as has yet been received, and contained one piece which weighed 8 87-100 ounces, which was no doubt one of those mentioned as having been found in the crevices of the rocks and is by far the largest specimen that has been seen at the mint, and is positive evidence that it is found in large pieces. Many other specimens were very good sized pieces, and would well pay the trouble of picking up or digging for a while.—[Philadelphia Ledger, 22d.]

INTERESTING FROM CANADA.

MONTREAL, March 28.—Our private intelligence from the interior townships, represent the people, morally speaking, up in arms.—This intelligence can be relied on.

Numerous meetings continue to be held in various parts of Upper Canada, in relation to the "Rebellion Losses" bill.

The well known Wm. Lyon Mackenzie would have been ridden on a rail at Bellville, but for his hasty departure.

The Governor General was treated with marked signs of disrespect, at the concert of the Philharmonic Society, held at Donnegannas Hotel. About eight hundred persons were present.

The Toronto papers are warmly engaged in discussing the annexation question.

Affairs are approaching a crisis.

ILLINOIS RIVER.—If all we hear in relation to this stream be true there was never known such an amount of suffering, and loss of property, as has taken place within the past few days, and must result from the flood. From boats in yesterday, we learn that the water at Peoria, on Monday, was twelve or fifteen inches higher than during the great freshet in 1844. Nearly all the landings and towns on each side of the river, are completely inundated.

At Peru, on Sunday last, the foundation of Messrs. Beebee & Brewster's extensive warehouse, situated immediately on the Bank of the river, gave way, and the whole building, in a mass, with an additional loss of 20,000 bushels of wheat, stored in bulk. The building is said to have cost $9000. The wheat, which was equal in value to $10,000, was stored in bins and not a bushel it is said, will be saved. Mr. R. Tompkins' warehouse at Copper creek, has also been washed away, with a very considerable loss of produce.

GALE AT THE SOUTH.—On Tuesday evening last, there was a very heavy gale of wind, accompanied with rain, on the American coast, and it is feared that much damage has been caused to the shipping. The schooner James Harvey, Thomas Smith, master, of Digby (N.S.) with a crew of four men, and two passengers, went ashore near little Nahant on Wednesday morning. Three men ventured out in a small boat, and after struggling some time with the waves succeeded in reaching the schooner, and bringing the Captain ashore. Soon after a Life Boat was obtained, and took off the remainder of the crew. The schooner was loaded with wood, and it is thought may be got off.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Express, under date of 29th March, says:—The steamer Herald, has arrived from Norfolk, and reports having experienced a heavy storm of snow, accompained by a terrible gale, on 21st on the Chesapeake Bay and Coast near the Capes, several vessels were seen stranded; the names of which were not ascertained.

GREAT SURGICAL OPERATION.—Prof. Washington L. Atlee, of the new Pennsylvania College of Medicine, performed an operation on Thursday, the 15th inst., which stamps him as one of the ablest surgeons of the day:

The operation was performed in the presence of several eminent physicians. The tumor, consisting of the right ovary, was of a solid fibrous structure, and immovably attached to the bones of the pelvis. It weighed 8 lbs. and measured around its largest circumference 2 feet 3 inches, its smallest 23 inches, being the largest fibrous tumor ever removed by this operation. The incision through the walls of the abodemen, necessary to remove it, was 15 inches in length. The patient, aged 29 years, a married lady, and a mother of four children, is now considered out of danger, no symptom having occurred to interfere with her rapid recovery. A mixture of chloroform and either was used to an extent to destroy the sensation of pain, but not consciousness. This is the first time this operation has been performed in Philadelphia.—*Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.*

THE GOLD COMING.—The ship Crusader Capt. Miller, from Coquimbo, Jan. 12, arrived at this port, yesterday morning, with $55,000 in gold dust——$22,080 to Capt. Wm. D. Phelps, of Lexington, and 32,920 to Mr. Henry Mellus, of Salem.

A little more than $100,000 worth of gold dust was entered at the Custom House, yesterday, brought by the Tsar and Crusader.—There is a large quantity not yet entered.

50,000 worth of the dust was taken to Philadelphia yesterday, by Harnden & Co's Express.—[Boston Bee of Wednesday.

SHIPWRECK.—The Schr. Lamartine, of Belfast, while returning home from New Haven, in ballast, was blown outside the Gulf, in the severe N. E. gales of January. After knocking about for more than a week, in vain attempts to make a harbour, she was thrown on her beam ends during the most severe gale the Captain ever experienced in nearly thirty years of life spent at sea. This was on the 10th of Jan. After cutting away her masts, and suffering a complete series of misfortunes, her crew were finally rescued by the Bark Maria, from Boston, on the 12th. The rescued seamen were kept on board the Maria for twenty two days, when the Maria spoke the British bark Copia, from England, to which vessel they were transferred and taken to Port Spain, Trinidad, where they took passage in brig Belle, of Eastport, and arrived at Alexandria, 26th inst. The L. was a new schooner, 149 tons burthen, owned by Messrs. Farrar, Field and others of Belfast, and was insured in B. for $2000.

(From the Royal Gazete April 4.)

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT, Esquire, to be Mayor of the City of Saint John.

JAMES W. CHANDLER, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Comuon Pleas for the County of Charlotte.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—An arrangement has been entered into by Mr. Cunningham, the owner of the steamer *Admiral*, and Mr. Parks, the owner of the *Maid of Erin*, by which these steamers are to run in conjunction, the Admiral coming as far as Eastport, where she will be met by the Maid of Erin, which will convey the freight and passengers to this port. For the present, they will only make one trip a week.—[New Brunswicker.

THE NEW MAYOR.—Intelligence has been received from Fredericton, stating that R. D. Wilmot, Esq., one of the Representatives for this County, has been appointed Mayor of the City for the ensuing year.—*Ib.*

Mrs. Began, of Portland, was confined on Sunday night of three strong healthy children; all with the mother are doing well—Dr. Hurley was the Medical attendant.—*Ib.*

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, APL. 11, 1849

Charlotte County Bank.
HON. HARRIS HATCH, President.
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 Work House.
Commissioners—Geo. D. Street, John Bradford, Thos. Berry, John Bailey, R. Ker

St. Andrews
Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company
R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., *President.*
J. Wetmore, *Agent*

Saint Stephens Bank
G. D. KING Esq., *President.*
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

The Steamship Niagara, arrived at Halifax on Thursday afternoon last, in 12 days from Liverpool. We are indebted to our contemporary of the New Brunswicker, for a summary of the news. The intelligence will be found important.

Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of affairs on the Continent, money continues abundant.

The Cholera was fast disappearing. The total number of cases is 14,304, of which more than 12,000 were in Scotland. Total deaths 3465.—Limerick has suffered severely, but no official reports are given.

The reports by the overland mail represent trade at Bombay, Calcutta and Canton, to be good, and business generally to be in a healthy state. The supply of money continues abundant.

During the past two weeks the corn markets of the United Kingdom have been as dull and as inactive as before the sailing of the last steamer.

Western canal flour is selling at the reduced price of 23s. per barrel, and is a fair quotation for the above description, as well as for Philadelphia and Baltimore, though for Ohio of prime quality 24s is obtained. Indian corn is in moderate demand, and sold at 27s for inferior white, up to 29s per quarter; for the best yellow. Indian corn meal 12s 6d to 13s. 6d. per barrel. The prices in Liverpool and London is very steady.

The weather had been uninterruptedly fine and mild for the season.

OUTRAGE.—We are informed that D. Bennet, Esq. the Officer of H. M. Customs at Campo-Bello, whilst in the discharge of his duties for the protection of the Revenue, was brutally attacked by a party of smugglers at Red Head, on the 1st inst. While in the act of boarding their boat, he was struck by all of the crew, at once, with their heavy oars, which rendered him insensible for some time, cutting his head in a shocking manner. But by his gallant resistance on recovering from the effect of the blows, he was enabled to capture 160 gallons of American Spirits, unfortunately the parties escaped, but as they are well known no doubt, they will be brought to justice for their daring attack on an officer in the execution of his duty. Great praise is due to Mr. Bennet for his efficient services, more particularly as we learn, that he has no allowance for boatmen, and pays for their services out of his private purse.

COMMON PLEAS.

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, was opened on Tuesday. Justices Wilson and J. W. Chandler presiding. The usual preliminaries and routine being gone through, Mr. Justice Wilson addressed the Grand Jury.

His Honor stated that in the absence of the senior Justice, the hon. H. Hatch, the duties of presiding devolved upon him, and in that capacity he would discharge those duties to the best of his ability. He congratulated the County upon the Jail being free from criminals and debtors—his Honor remarked that this circumstance spoke volumes for the morality of the County of Charlotte, that he attributed this mainly to the spread and dissemination of temperance principles—that the cause of temperance was a noble one—in spite of the frowns and sneers of its opponents, would and must prevail. His Honor regretted that all the

Original issues in