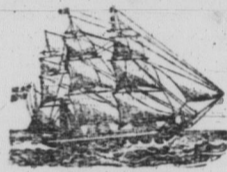


PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.
We dislike to see, as much as being lost out of our honest claims or the same thing, put off from month to month and year to year. Now it is a lamentable fact that there are persons indebted to us for subscriptions for upwards of four years—and some for advertising for over three years—and for these only the present notice is intended. And we now notify them that unless their respective accounts are paid or arranged in some satisfactory manner immediately—we will try the majesty of the law—this we will be compelled to do as we have bid to pay which must be liquidated.
If this is the last notice we intend giving delinquents; they may therefore "take due notice and govern themselves accordingly."

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 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.
Alma and Elcho Bank.
Commissioners—H. H. Hatch, A. T. Paul, Thos. Sampson, John Irwin, D. Bradley.
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.

Arrival of the Steamship



Hibernia.

The Steamship Hibernia, arrived at Halifax on Thursday afternoon last, after a passage of 12 days from Liverpool, with passengers to the 28th April—she also brought out 43 passengers, and £80,000 in specie.

We are indebted to the enterprise and public spirit of our friend, the Editor of the New Brunswick, for a summary of the news, which was received by express at St. John, on Friday morning, and soon after published in an Extra from the New Brunswick. The news costs Mr. Till a very large sum every week, and his exertions to give the earliest intelligence, should be rewarded by the public, and the Press of the Province would only be doing an act of justice to aid him in this matter, as they derive a benefit from his enterprise.

There is little change in commercial matters; business during the week had been depressed in consequence of the continuance of the blockade of the German ports, but hopes are entertained that the dispute will ere long be satisfactorily adjusted. It will be seen that the Bill for the repeal of the Navigation Laws has passed the Commons. It was read a first time in the Lords on the 25th April, without opposition. The second reading was fixed for the 7th May.

The Grain trade has again become depressed, owing to the improved state of the weather, and also to the report that the Danish blockade is not very strictly kept up. At Liverpool 23s per barrel was the quotation for Western Canal as well as for Philadelphia and Baltimore, and 25s 6d to 24s for Ohio Flour. Indian Corn Meal 14s per barrel. The Iron trade is still depressed, little business doing, and lower prices are paid.

The Provision market remains unchanged. The Money market was steady, and the value of Consols firm.

RAILWAY SHARES.—From a variety of causes, the principal being the exposure of Mr. Hudson's doings as Chairman of the Eastern Counties Railway, this description of property has greatly reduced in value during the week.

It is stated that Mr. John Abel Smith, M. P. for Chichester, will succeed Mr. Ward as Secretary to the Admiralty.

The Rev. Father Mathew has postponed his sailing to America until the 21st of this month, when he will leave Liverpool in the packet ship Asbury, for New York.

Affairs on the Continent still look portentous. The German war with the Danes and Hungarians continues.

The French expedition, for the restoration of the Pope, has sailed for the Roman States. Parma has returned to her allegiance, and it is thought that the other States of Italy will retrace their steps.

REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

The fate of the Navigation Laws is sealed. On Monday the 28th April, Mr. Labouchere moved the third reading of the Bill, and on a division the majority 61 appeared in favour of it. The vote stood—for the third reading, 273; against it, 214. The decision of the House of Commons renders the repeal of these Laws a matter of certainty.

The chief Speaker in favour of the old law, on the present occasion, were Mr. Harries, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. D'Israeli; but their arguments were ably unravelled and scattered, by the words of the eloquence of Sir Jas. Graham, who boldly avowed himself the champion of "backward progress" in legislation, and declared that he considered all the commercial changes in favour of free trade which had recently taken place, could have a fair chance without this "crowning" measure of repeal of the Navigation Laws. The concluding remarks in Sir J. Graham's address are now worthy of record, viz:—"This measure, which we are now discussing, is, in my opinion, the capital necessary to crown the work we have already done. I say that without it, what we have already done is incomplete—that with it, what we have achieved will not be easily undone. Here, therefore, issue is fairly joined. This I regard as the battle-field on which the struggle must take place between reaction and progress. I am now dealing with the political part of the question, compared with which, in the present juncture of affairs, all the commercial and historical parts of it are as light as dust. I have had time, calmly and deliberately, to reflect upon the changes to which I have been a party—upon the measures which I took my humble share in advancing and passing; so far from regretting that part, I state my firm conviction that the safety and tranquillity of this country, and the safety of our institutions in the year which has just passed, are mainly attributable to the measures to which I allude. I am satisfied that to attempt to go back upon prohibitory duties—to adopt a system of protection, enhancing the prices of grain and articles of the necessity consumed by the great body of the people, would be a dangerous experiment, leading, as I think, inevitably to convulsion and to the most fatal consequences. At all events, my part is taken. I take my stand here, I am opposed to reaction. I am favourable to progress, tempered by prudence and discretion—and it is on these grounds, I give my cordial support to the third reading of this Bill; and I am most anxious that without necessary delay, it should become the law of the land."

Give the Englishman a "clear stage and no favour," and he has nothing to fear from foreign competition in matters of trade and commerce. The alarms, in many cases we believe sincere, which have been expressed on the abolition of every monopoly for the last twenty-five years, have in every case, been dissipated by experience.

THE RATE-IN-AID BILL FOR IRELAND.
The question whether a Rate-in-Aid or an Income-tax should be levied on Ireland has now been thoroughly discussed. We gave in our last number a report of the first night's debate on Mr. Herbert's amendment for the imposition of an Income-tax; the discussion was resumed the succeeding evening, and, although Mr. Herbert, opened his views in a very fair and honorable manner, and was well supported, upon a division the proposition of an Income-tax for Ireland was rejected by a majority of 194 to 146. It is worth remarking perhaps that Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham voted with Ministers against Income-tax; whilst Lord Lincoln, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. J. C. Smyth, and Mr. Gladstone voted with Mr. Herbert, and the Tory party, in the minority. The Irish members generally absented themselves; out of 105 Irish members 40 only voted on the Income-tax question, the remaining 65 abstained voting. Of the Irish Liberal-21 and 3 Tories voted against the Income-tax; whilst 6 Liberals and 10 Tories voted in its favour. Upon the main question of the Rate-in-Aid these 30 members divided down to 64. Of these 13 Liberals voted for the Rate-in-Aid whilst the non-counted 10 Liberals and 11 Tories. The question of the Income-tax being disposed of, the Rate-in-Aid was approved by a majority of 201 to 106. Several Irish members who voted against the Income-tax equally opposed the Rate-in-Aid.

PARLIAMENTARY.
Besides the question of the Rate-in-Aid for Ireland, and that of the Navigation Bill, Parliament has dealt with several very important matters. Lord Harrowby has brought the disputes arising out of the long pending hostilities in the Rio de Plata before the House of Lords, but no new light has been shed upon the subject. Great blame was endeavored to be thrown upon Lord Palmerston, but, as this could not be done without censuring Lord Aberdeen, the attempt failed. All that we learn from the discussion is, that Government is now very sanguine that Russia will accede to some pacific terms offered him.

Sir John Hobhouse in the House of Commons, and the Marquis of Lansdowne in the Lords, have severally moved a vote of thanks to the Governor General of India, the Commander in Chief, and the officers and soldiers of the army in India, for their brilliant services in the recent battles.

It is superfluous to say that the votes of thanks were carried by acclamation in both Houses, with commendatory speeches from Lord Stanley, Lord Granby, Sir Robert Peel, Sir R. Inglis, and men of all parties. Mr. Cobden from some unexplained reason has again avoided a discussion on his "Arbitration clause," and has further postponed his motion until the 10th of May. Mr. Milner Gibson, the member for Manchester, has made an ineffectual attempt to procure the repeal of the Brazil act of 1846, which enables the Crown to proceed summarily against the vessels of Brazilian subjects which are detected in "piratical" operations connected with slave trading. Some of the members of the hon. member think that if this bill were repealed that Brazil would consent to a favorable commercial treaty, which she at present refuses to negotiate. Although supported by Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden, the member for Manchester made out no case, and being re-

solutely opposed by the Anti-slavery party, Lord Palmerston, and Sir Robert Peel, the motion was rejected by a majority of 137 to 34.

MR. D'ISRAEL AND THE NAVIGATION LAWS.
—In the course of the debate on the Navigation Laws, Mr. D'Israeli addressed the House in a lengthy speech, and alluded in strong terms to the discontent prevailing in the Colonies. After alluding to other Colonies, the hon. member said:—"The important case of Canada remained behind, which had been treated during the evening in a manner not soon to be forgotten by the Country. It was well that the people of England should know the opinions of one of the greatest of their public men, that they must be prepared for a rebellion in Canada—prepared to lose one of the proudest possessions of the Crown, mainly because the people of Canada had been deprived of all protection to their home industry."

THE RATE-IN-AID BILL FOR IRELAND.
—From the tone and temper of Parliament, it is perfectly clear, that a great change has come over that body with reference to further pecuniary aid to Ireland. Although Lord John Russell carried the bill for the Rate-in-Aid, and also a vote for an advance of £100,000 by the Treasury, on the security of that rate—such was the jealousy of the House of Commons that he was not permitted to advance the whole £100,000 until the Bill had passed the Lords, and received the Royal Assent. Mr. Hume, as spokesman for the Liberals, and Mr. Goulburn, for the Tories, stated distinctly, that any advance must be made on the noble Lord's own responsibility. No Minister of the Crown will dare hereafter to propose a grant for aid to Ireland, in actual money, from the British Parliament.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

APRIL 28. Pine Timber.—Since the date of our primed circular of the 23d ult., 3 cargoes of Quebec yellow Pine, of the import of 1848, have been sold at prices ranging from 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 per foot, and 3 of older date, including one lot auction, in 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 per foot. Two cargoes of St. John Pine, averaging 19 and 20 inches girth, realised 18 1/2 and 19 1/2 per foot, 1 of Resignon's, 14 1/2 per foot, and a parcel of Miramichi, 14 1/2 per foot. The stock of hand at present, consists of 1,170,000 feet Quebec yellow Pine, 577,000 feet St. John Pine, 135,000 feet other port Pine.

Birch.—For a lot of St. John, with a cargo, 15d has been paid, and for two lots of Miramichi 13 1/2 and 14 1/2 per foot. The stock, which is old and inferior, consists of 20,000 feet.

Pine and Spruce Planks.—One cargo of Saint Stephen's has been sold in the yard at £5 2s 6d per standard; 1 of St. John at £7 10s; 1 of Miramichi Pine at £8 5s, with Spruce, at £7 10s; a cargo of St. John Spruce, by auction, brought £5 5s, and Boards £10 6s 3d per standard.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Accounts from the Schleswig-Holstein army state that the Danes had been attacked in the town of Kolding on the Jutland frontier, and that the Danes were finally driven out of the town. The loss on either side had not been ascertained.

By advices from Hamburg, it appears that fighting was renewed on the morning of the 23rd instant, northwards of Kolding. The 2nd chasseurs was first attacked by the Danes and fell back upon the 9th battalion, which was in the town itself. The Schleswig-Holsteiners twice sallied from the town, but was forced each time to retreat. As the Danish 13th battalion again advanced within 50 yards of the 9th, Schleswig-Holstein battalion, they were received by a firing, which the Danes answered by laying down their arms. The Danish regiment of blue Hussars suffered severely. The Schleswig-Holsteiners lost about 260 killed and wounded.

UNITED STATES.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—THE ROMANCE OF VILLANY.

A most infamous attempt was made yesterday to destroy the lives of Thomas Warner, Esq., and his family, that has ever been known in this city. The means adopted was by what is familiarly known in the Old World by the name of "an infernal machine." It appears that on Thursday night between 9 and 10 o'clock, during Mr. Warner's absence from the city, a box was left at the door of his house, 18 City Hall Place, having on it, written in a bold business like hand, though evidently disguised,—"Thomas Warner Esq., 18 City Hall Place, confidential." The person that left it was evidently disguised, and his face appeared to have been blacked. Mr. W. did not return until yesterday, and when he went home was told of the box having been left there, and it formed the subject of conversation at dinner, and while the family were engaged eating their dinner, the box was brought down into the basement, and Mr. W. found that it was wrapped up in a newspaper of March 26th, 1849. Mr. Warner had previously given directions to his son to open the box and see what it contained, but his suspicions being excited he proceeded to do it himself, and slowly drew the sliding lid about half way, when he saw a blue and yellow flame arise from it, and with the utmost presence of mind he quickly called to his wife and son to leave the room, and ran out himself. Immediately afterwards an explosion took place which shook the whole building, and the report was heard a long distance from the house.—Returning to the room he found that the explosion had partly blown down the partition wall, shattered one of the doors into pieces and partly broken another door. The lower sashes of both windows were entirely blown out,

and the glass broken into small fragments, and the crockery on the table broken into small pieces. One of the pictures hanging in the room, appears to have been perforated by two balls. The fragments of the box show that it was made of mahogany, about 1 inch thick with a sliding cover. On the inside of the cover was found a surface of sand fastened on glue, two large bundles of Loco Foco Matches were found in the room, and the remains of a tin powder canister that would hold a pound weight of powder. From all of which it would appear that the powder had been placed in the mouth of the canister, and the matches were so placed as to cause the lid to rub against them as it was drawn out, and thus ignited them, and the fuse being so near, the matches would necessarily cause a speedy explosion. The report when he left the box said to the servant girl in a disguised voice, "Hand this to Alissa Warner."—[New York Express.

Destitution of California Emigrants to the Isthmus confirmed.—By an arrival at New Orleans we have communications from our correspondent at Belize, Honduras, which reach to the 18th of April. They report that a large number of persons were at Chagres, returned from Panama, in the hope of chartering a vessel to the United States. Before they left there were over one hundred persons who were ready to pay \$60 each for a passage to New Orleans, or any other United States port, besides many others who could not raise so much, but would give all they had. Great numbers were also at Chagres and vicinity, who were entirely destitute of all the means of subsistence. [N. Y. Sun.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The New York Tribune has received accounts from San Francisco to the 6th of March. The weather had been extremely unpleasant, and the snow was still remaining on the places above. Upon the large remittances to England, Valparaiso, and other places, gold had been comparatively scarce at San Francisco; the price was \$15 and upwards per ounce.

The mail steamer California was lying at anchor in the bay. The mates, engineers, and crew, had all deserted her. Nobody remained, but the Captain, and moreover, there was no coal to be had at San Francisco.

VESSEL WRECKED BY A WHALE.—A letter from Nicaragua says:—We had quite a singular loss of a sailing call the Frederick, Captain Spisida, off Puerto Anna, in Nicaragua, the other day. On the 4th of July he sailed from Riofrio, and when he had made four days' sail, standing about 60 leagues from off this point, a whale came with tremendous force against the keel, carrying away it and several planks; and of course the water began to fill the vessel immediately. The Captain, to save her, began to throw out his cargo, but all to no purpose; and after a fruitless attempt of some twenty-two hours, he was obliged to abandon her. Cargo and vessel a total loss. She had a cargo of near \$40,000 belonging principally to the merchants of San Miguel. She was loaded with indigo and hides, and bound for Lima, where she was owned and I am under the impression that nothing was insured, owing to the fact that we have no way of insuring on this coast.

CANADA AND ANNEXATION.

We notice that some of the papers in this country are gravely speculating upon the disturbance in Montreal, as a movement preliminary to an attempt to unite the destinies of Canada with the United States. This is an erroneous view of the state of things in Canada. The burning of the Parliament House in Montreal was the act of a lawless mob, professing the most unbounded loyalty to the Queen, and the most violent hatred to the French population of the Canadas. We doubt whether the thought of annexation to the United States entered into the minds of even one of the ruffians which was engaged in the riot. Certain it is, there is no organized opposition in Canada to the mother country, nor is there any party professionally in favor of annexation to the United States.—[Boston Journal.

Nothing can be more absurd than the idea entertained by certain persons in this quarter, who ought to know better, that the agitation now going on in the Canadas is directed against the mother country. The quarrel is, in every respect, a local one, and both contending parties endeavor to be the loudest in professing loyalty to the sovereign, even while engaged in riot, and ready to cut one another's throats. England, in truth, has nothing to say in the matter, and what course she can prudently pursue in respect to her refractory progeny, who are only quarrelling among themselves, we are rather more curious than anxious to learn. One thing however, is certain: nobody in Canada dreams of annexation to the United States, save the ultra politicians of the British, or Riot party, and this result these hotspurs would bring about, not for any love of "the universal Yankee nation," (which they in their hearts most sincerely hate) but in the hope of sinking for ever the political identity of the still worse hated French Canadians in the sea of Anglo-Americanism, a union which our confederacy would bring upon them.—[N. Y. Evening Express.

An infallible cure for Cholera.—Take 3 table spoons full of castor oil, three table spoons full of the best French brandy and forty drops of laudanum, mixed well together, and let the patient drink it off. The body must then be rubbed over with brandy and hot flannel cloth. Should the condition of the patient not improve within one hour, and the nails of the fingers begin to get black, administer one table spoon full of castor oil, one of French brandy, and ten drops of laudanum.

This generally throws the sufferer into a profound sleep, from which he will awaken perfectly well. This treatment has been found most efficacious in India, where cholera first appeared and thousands of persons were cured by this very simple remedy. [Liverpool paper.

FROM KINGSTON JAMAICA.—By the brig John Bull, Captain Debon, which arrived on Wednesday from Kingston, Jamaica, we have received files of the Jamaica Despatch, and the Morning Journal, to the 5th ult.

There had been a disgraceful tumult and riot at Old Harbor Market on the 21st of March, caused by the mountain negroes of St. Dorothy and St. John refusing to pay their market dues, in which from three to four hundred negroes were engaged in a skirmish with the magistrates and police. Some blood was spilt, but no lives were lost. Some was quelled, though it was supposed one of the police named Cameron, a sergeant, would die in consequence of a wound on the temple. It was probable that the scene would be enacted again on the next market day.

The drought in the interior of the Island had caused the crops to suffer to some extent.

From Dominica there is nothing of interest, except numerous shocks of earthquakes, which breathe little alarm, and from which no damage has as yet been done. [N. Y. Herald.

SICILY.

We have news from Sicily that the Neapolitans have, been by successive marches and battles by land, supported by their fleet at sea, run down and conquered the whole eastern ports of Sicily, from Messina to Syracuse. So far is certain, and official; but reports are in circulation that the Sicilians from Palermo have to the relief of the eastern cities and have obtained great successes; we think it, however, more likely that the provisional government has proposed to capitulate to the Neapolitans. The headstrong Sicilians had the finest chance to secure a constitutional government under the auspices of France and England, and they have thrown away the opportunity. We see no alternative but their unconditional surrender.

Our next will give the denouement of the revolution at Rome.

The New Brunswick paper gives the following additional parliamentary intelligence from the latest London papers: In the House of Commons on the 20th April, the Solicitor General introduced a Bill for the sale of encumbered Estates in Ireland. This is a Government measure, and will it is expected have the most beneficial results. On the 27th Mr. D'Israeli presented petitions from Canada, Jamaica, and other Colonies, on a variety of subjects, chiefly praying for a restoration of protection to their produce.

HIGHWAYS.—Our attention has been directed to the present miserable state of the streets in Town, on which there has been no statue labor performed for some years. It is, quite enough to have been done on Water, Queen, Montague, and King streets for the last few years, and it is high time there was something more done to many of the other streets than merely clearing the water courses. We trust that the Commissioners will see that the upper streets are properly attended to.—more anon.

FIRE AT MINISTER'S IRONING.—On Saturday morning last about 9 o'clock, the house of Mr. A. J. C. Andrews was discovered in flames. The fire when first seen was issuing from the roof, the family not being aware of their perilous situation, until some men who were at work in the fields gave the alarm and hastened to the house; all endeavours to save the furniture in the second story, proved unavailing, and but a small part on the ground floor was removed before the whole building was in a blaze. Mr. Andrews' loss is no doubt very heavy as there was no insurance on the house or furniture.

Great Riot in New York.—From New York papers we learn that a serious riot had taken place at one of the theatres on the night of the 10th inst., arising out of a feeling which the friends of Mr. Forrest entertained against Mr. MacCreedy. Some of Forrest's partisans hissed MacCreedy, which was the signal for a row, and pistols were fired, by which 25 persons were shot and upwards of 35 persons wounded, some of whom have since died.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. JOHN.—We learn from the New-Brunswick, that on Friday night last, between 12 and 1 o'clock a fire broke out in Brussels street, which destroyed seven buildings before it was got under. They were owned by the following persons, who, we understand, principally occupied them, viz, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. John Gerow, Mr. R. Lormer, baker, (in the rear of whose house the fire is supposed to have originated,) Mr. Alexander Till, Mr. J. Nixon, and a new house owned by Mr. James Miller, and a small building in the rear.

We have not learned what insurance was effected on the property destroyed.

Owing to the headway the fire had obtained before it was discovered, the sufferers saved only a small portion of their effects; Mr. Lormer's loss, is very heavy.

THE LONDON GAZETTE announces the appointment of Bulwer, K. C. B., Envoy Extraordinary to the United States.

WAR OFFICE, April 2.
Regiment.—To be Ensign William Beverley Robt.

Our respected correspondent's letter has will be published in c

DIE

On the 11th inst., which he bore with him John Thompson, a nat Tipperary, Ireland, age widow and young family. At Carleton, on the 2nd, aged 35 years, of Dongiven, County 1 leaving a wife and four

SHIPPING

PORT OF ST. ANDREW

May 10th.—Packet Ma port—general car 11th.—Packet Brother nnn. Packet Favourite, Helr Garque Susan, Owen, sun, 103 passage. May 6th.—Schr Ne number—P. Smith. 9th.—Brigt. J. W. mouth. 12th.—Barque Vola pool, deals—Club.

NOT

A 14 persons having Estate of the Rev. tor of the Parish of Du York, deceased, are requ duly attested, within this date; and all per Estate, are required to the undersigned Exec

May 1, 1849.

BLACKSMI

On Jan 70 CHALDRON Coal, Ju May 14, 1849.

Contract

TENDERS will be next at noon, at Esq. St. Andrews, for 600 Gallons of to be delivered at St. A July next, in casks not The oil to be clear of d this year's catch. Paya very of the oil.—Secon performance of the

JOHN WILSON

St. Andrews, May, 1

MARKET SQUA

FRANCIS

TAILOR

RECEIVED, and it from the public moved to the Shop la MacLean, West cor where he is prepared t despatch, all orders w ed. Garments made s shonable London and He also begs to ann well selected assortme West of En CASSIERS, DO in g

VESTINGS—Fruey

Tailors' Trimm Just Received a la LONDON REA of the latest and mo which are offered for St. Andrews, May

ALL Persons havin

Estate of Chur Parish of Grandman present the same du from this date; and Estate are requeste to

Grandman, May

MO

Ex. "Volant," fro 376 Hds. 34 Tierces for sale low while is

April 30th 1849.

FRESH G

Just Received a sh. Dwarf Narro Early Dwarf Beans May 1st 1849.