

ON SALE.

Ready for immediate shipment.
300 TONS White Pine Timber, 18
inches average,
500 M feet Spruce Deals
Enquire of
CHARLES J. FRYE,
at the office of Henry Frye & Co.,
St. Andrews, May 26, 1848.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Andrew
Steam Mills and Manufacturing Co., is requested
at the office of the company on Saturday, the 19th
day of February next at 12 o'clock noon, when
statement of the accounts and affairs of the said
Company will be exhibited and other business
transacted.
By order of the President,
J. WETMORE, Agent.
St. Andrews, Jan. 15, 1848.

NOTICE

A Meeting of the Shareholders of the Charles
J. Frye Bank, will take place at their Bank,
Hunt St. on Sunday the 1st proximo at noon, to elect
Directors and take into consideration such matters
as may be laid before them.
J. RODGER, Cashier.
C. J. Frye Bank, 2d April 1848.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received
at PHILLIPS'S HOTEL, until Tuesday
the 23d May, at 12 o'clock noon, for the
running of a Packet from St. Andrews to
Grandmanan, via West Isles and Campobello,
the Vessel not to be less than 30 Tons,
and to be approved of by the Under-Signed.
Thomas Wier,
James Boyd, Commi-
Walter Fisher, sioners,
John Farmer,
St. Andrews, 22d April 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed by Decree
of Trust and Assignment Trustees for all the
Creditors of Robert Watson of St. Andrews, Mer-
chant.
The Deed of Trust and Assignment, remain for
Signature at the Office of S. H. Whitlock Esq., to
whom all indebted to the Estate, will make im-
mediate payment, and those having claims on said
Estate, will present them for adjustment.
S. H. WHITLOCK, Trustees.
HENRY FRYE,
JOHN RODGER,
St. Andrews, Feb. 2, 1848.

PROVISIONS &c

JUST RECEIVED, per Schooners "De-
fiance," and "Louisa Willard," from
Boston—
3 bbls. clear Pork, 1 cask Hams
4 chests Congo Tea, 1 box honey-dew
Tobacco
4 boxes sperm and mould Candles
1 Adamantine, do
2 bags Porto Rico & St. Domingo Coffee
1 cask refined Whale Oil
1 bbl. best Vinegar
7 boxes Window Glass 9 to 12x14
5 casks cut Nails from 4 dy to 20 dy
9 pieces Sattinet, blue, black, and fancy
printed
6 cases, containing men's, women's, and
children's boots, shoes, and children's
Boots and Booties
Ladies' and misses' boots, shoes & slippers
600 bushels yellow Corn
ON HAND

Blue, black, iris, green and olive broad
cloths, tweeds, Orisles, Cashmeres, &c.
primis, white, red and yellow flannels, white
and brown molleskins, drills, linen, white
and brown cottons, gingham, toweling
bed ticking, osenbarges, rose and point blan-
kets, cotton, striped and check shirting, silk
and cotton handkerchiefs, silk scarfs and
neckkerchiefs, cotton, worsted and woolen
shawls, thread sewing silk, buttons, ready
made clothing, consisting of top coats, mon-
key and short jackets, hunting coats, trow-
sers, vests, drawers, blue and red flannel
shirts, striped and check cotton shirts, Beaver
silk, felt and glazed hats, Fur, and glazed
caps, southwester.

ALSO, a good assortment of HARD-
WARE and GROCERIES, all of which
will be sold low for cash or other approved
payments.

C. A. BABCOCK.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands
against the Estate of James Parker,
deceased (late of the Parish of Campobello),
are hereby requested to present the same
duly attested, within three months from this
date, and all persons indebted to said Estate,
are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS NASH, JUNR.,
Administrator.

Campobello, Nov. 23, 1847.

THE STANDARD.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
A. W. Smith.
At his Office in Saint Andrews, N.B.
TERMS.
12s 6d per annum, if paid in advance.
15s, if not paid until the end of the year.
No paper discontinued until arrears are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
inserted according to written orders, or continued
till forbid if no written directions.
First insertion of 12 lines, and under.

The Standard.

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 56

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1848.

[Vol. 15]

European Intelligence.

From Liverpool papers to the 22d Sep.

IRELAND.

The political outrages which have recom-
menced in Ireland since the 1st of September,
have attracted the public attention, and keep the whole
of the British Islands in a state of alarm. We are quite
unable to attempt to reach the exact position
of affairs in the mountainous districts
around Carrickmacross. We receive daily
copious quantities of news from the papers,
but the details are shrouded in vague state-
ments, or yielded by the interests or preju-
dices of party, that it is almost impossible to
fix upon the precise facts of this new insur-
rectionary movement—if it can be dignified by
such a title. It will be seen, by our Irish
news, that parties of armed insurgents are
almost daily despatched on the hills, at some
particular spot, the police send for the military,
the troops are marched to the scene, in
hope of annihilating the rebels, and when
they arrive the whole body of mountain
rangers have disappeared and invariably elude
the efforts of the police and the military to
capture them, or bring them into action. We
hear of substantial farmers being compelled
to join the insurgents at their nightly assem-
blies; and one story relates how a resident
ranger was pressed into the service of the in-
surgents, and how he was taken before sev-
eral officers dressed in the green and gold
uniform, but, strangely enough, was after-
wards allowed to return to his home. There
can be no doubt that the pillage of the surround-
ing farmers has taken place to a considerable
extent; and, indeed, all the circumstances
must be relied on to tend to confirm the opi-
nion we have already expressed, that the move-
ment is purely of an agrarian character, and
that the half-bred miserable bandits, who are
now harassing the troops and the police, are
only brought together for the purpose of plun-
der.

Whilst these deplorable events are in pro-
gress in the north, all the preparations for
opening the special commission at Clonmel
are completed. On Monday evening Mr.
William Smith O'Brien, Mr. T. F. Meagher,
Mr. Maurice Levey, Mr. M. Manus, and Mr.
O'Donoghue, were removed, by special train,
from Kilmarnock gaol, under the guard of a
strong body of police, to Tipperary, from
whence they were escorted to Clonmel; a
large body of military was stationed on the
rail, so as to guard against any surprise.
The judges named in the commission to try
the prisoners are Chief Justice Blackburne,
Chief Justice Doherty, and Judge Moore. The
deed of Mr. O'Brien will be conducted by
Mr. Whiteside. Mr. Henn had also been
retained, but his assistance being required
as Queen's counsel, the Crown, nevertheless,
consented to forego his service, and he was
allowed to return both retainers. Mr. Butt
and Sir Colman O'Loughlin will defend Mr.
Meagher. More idle curiosity seems to be
excited respecting the examination of Lord
John Russell as a witness than for the fate
of the prisoners. Some points of history in
the noble Freeman's antecedent Whig policy
with regard to Ireland, and his dalliance with
the Repeal party in former years, seem to
raise the hopes of some "critical coup de theatre"
in the law; but, bearing in mind the evidence
of Mr. Pitt, who was subpoenaed in like man-
ner, in the memorable trial in 1794, of John
Horne Tooke, we think that this step of ex-
amining Lord John Russell, as a witness for
the defence, is one of doubtful prudence; but
we must suppose that the legal advisers of
the prisoners have decided upon such a course
only after very deep considerations.

Our latest accounts are of the same indefi-
nite character. The peasantry were still as-
sembling on the hills, and in some districts
the chapel bells were ringing for the purpose
of collecting them together. The troops had
scoured the hills where multitudes of men
had appeared, but as their approach the scouts
had given intimation so the insurgents' and

after a harassing search the military had re-
turned to their quarters. This dodging war
life cannot be long kept up. In the mean-
time, an effort is to be made to estab-
lish a new journal, to be called the *National*,
as a successor to the *Nation*, but it is quite
obscure to suppose that it can succeed. The
present state of things must inevitably affect
the fate of the state prisoners about to be tri-
ed, and it would be wrong to conceal that
the opinion is generally gaining ground that
if they are found guilty they will inevitably
and immediately suffer the extreme penalty
of the law.

The special commission opened at Clonmel
on Thursday. Chief Justice Blackburne charged
the grand jury, after which they retired,
and late in the day brought in true bills
against Messrs Smith O'Brien, M. Manus, O'Brien,
Levey, and O'Donell. These prisoners
were then placed at the bar and on ap-
plication, copies of the indictment were granted
to them.

There is not the slightest excitement thro'
the town, nor are there a dozen persons as-
sembled in the neighbourhood of the court-
house.

The European Times says—England and
Scotland continue to enjoy a state of profound
tranquillity. Several more arrests of Char-
list leaders have taken place in the metropoli-
and in the manufacturing districts, and they
have been committed for trial. True bills
have been found against the chartists com-
mitted to London some weeks ago and their
trials were fixed for yesterday. Some ver-
dicts for sedition, misde-meanors have been
already obtained, but the public attention is
scarcely even directed to the fact. The Char-
lists apprehended and in prison for offences in
the manufacturing districts will be chiefly
brought to trial at the assizes in our town.
All excitement upon the subject appears to
have subsided.

In the absence of parliamentary news, do-
mestic politics are almost wholly without in-
terest. The Court remains in happy seclu-
sion at Balmoral, except when the Queen
joins in the rural sports got up especially for
her amusement in the Highlands, which con-
trast not a little with the occupations of some
of the unhappy and persecuted sovereigns on
the continent. If it were not for the smould-
ering rebellion in Ireland, domestic politics
would scarcely furnish a single subject for
political comment.

Denmark and Prussia.—The Assembly at
Frankfort have voted that the armistice be-
tween the Danes and the Prussians should be
ratified. This vote caused a frightful riot,
and subsequent accounts from Frankfort state
that a serious insurrection had broken out,
barricades had been erected, cannon shots
were firing, great numbers had been killed,
and the victory was still doubtful when the
express left.

At Vienna, Berlin, Potsdam and Posen, re-
volutionary disturbances have taken place.

The news of the taking of Messina by the
Neapolitan troops has been confirmed. The
bombardment was of a most devastating char-
acter, and the country around Messina, after
the night, an aspect of great desolation. Ap-
proximately 10,000 persons escaped on board the
French and English shipping, and were af-
terwards conveyed to the other parts of Sicily.
The Neapolitan forces amount to 15 or
20,000 men, and are scarcely strong enough to
advance. The Sicilians will fight for every
inch of their territory. The bloodshed, burn-
ing, and pillage which have taken place are
described as almost unexampled in atrocity.
We believe that the united efforts of both the
French and English naval and diplomatic au-
thorities are being employed to bring about a
suspension of hostilities.

The Cholera.—A letter from Paris, dated
Monday evening, says—Yesterday, and to-
day several cases have appeared, which are
said to have all the symptoms of Asiatic chol-

era, but in a mild shape. A medical gentle-
man informs me that he has two cases of
what he calls *cholera asphyria*, and that in
both cases the patients are likely to recover.

A letter from Hamburg of the 15th in-
stant says—A number of violent cases of
Asiatic cholera have already occurred, prin-
cipally among the lower orders of the people.
Altogether there have been about 250 cases
within a period of fourteen days since the dis-
ease made its first appearance. About half
that number are convalescent. Every pre-
caution has been taken by the authorities to
prevent, as much as possible, the spread of
the contagion.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 31st ult.,
state that the cholera was still raging.

The cholera continues to spread at Berlin.
There have been upwards of 1300 cases since
its first appearance.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade in all departments remains in much
the same position as at the departure of the
America. In some respects there is not so
much activity. The Colonial Produce mar-
kets are still depressed.

In the early part of the week the Corn mar-
kets of the United Kingdom continued firm,
but we cannot note any change worthy of re-
mark on the prices current. Flour fully sup-
ported the rates current last week.

From the New Brunswick Oct. 5.

OUR PROSPECTS.

The tide of emigration from this Province
so far from decreasing, appears to increase
weekly, if we may judge from the numbers
who departed last Tuesday morning, in the
steamer *Senator* and *Maid of Erin*. We no-
ticed among those who were leaving for the
West, many whose faces have been long
familiar to us, and others well known to us
by name and reputation, all casting a "last
long lingering look" upon our Province, to
which they expect to return no more. To
many, the separation appeared painful; while
to others, young, ardent and full of hope, the
change was animating. They were rejoiced
to leave a land in which there was no field
for their industry, and little reward for their
toil. One of the worst features of this emi-
gration is, the amount of capital which is
taken away by those who are deserting. There
are many who take considerable sums, and
all have something, greater or less, in ready
money. This produces a constant drain upon
our circulating medium, and adds to the pres-
sure under which the Province now labours.

But are we to submit to this? Are we to
stand by, with folded hands, to view the "go-
ing out" of the very life-blood of the Country,
and the departure of its real wealth? It must
not be. If we have an Executive too supine
to do the least thing, let public meetings be
called, and let something be suggested which
may tend to open up the Country, by render-
ing the Crown lands more easy of acquisition
than under the present absurd regulations.

If our Executive were not in a position which
betrays neither the animation of life, nor the
repose of death, they would assume some
responsibility in this crisis. They would lay
out new Settlements, and abrogate some of
the useless forms and delay in acquiring land
—they would apply the proceeds of sales to
the construction of roads and the formation
of compact settlements. We are aware that
the stereotyped answer of the Executive to
any proposition of this kind is—"Oh! we
have no power to do this!" Assume the
power then—and the Country will sustain
you in every effort for the public good, and
praise you for your acts. If there ever was
a time in which the Government of this Colo-
ny was called upon to act, it is the present.
The Ministry of England on an emergency
last year, authorised the Bank of England
to violate the law, and that stroke saved the
commercial community from utter ruin. Let
our Government exhibit equal firmness, and
sagacity, and the Country and the people may
yet be saved.