

The Standard.

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No 17

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12 6d in Advance

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1848.

[15 at the end of the Year

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAILS.

A Schedule showing the probable days on which the Mails from England will arrive at the St. Andrews Post Office, and the days on which they will close for England between March 1848, and January 1849.

Due at St. Andrews	Close at St. Andrews
Tuesday 23rd March, 6 P.M.	Friday 31st March 5 A.M.
11th April	Tuesday 17th April
25th "	Friday 28th "
2nd May	Tuesday 9th May
9th "	Friday 12th "
16th "	Tuesday 23rd "
23rd "	Friday 26th "
30th "	Tuesday 5th June
6th June	Friday 12th "
13th "	Tuesday 19th "
20th "	Friday 23rd "
27th "	Tuesday 4th July
3rd July	Friday 7th "
10th "	Tuesday 18th "
17th "	Friday 21st "
24th "	Tuesday 1st August
31st August	Friday 4th "
7th September	Tuesday 15th "
14th "	Friday 18th "
21st "	Tuesday 29th "
28th "	Friday 1st September
5th September	Tuesday 12th "
12th "	Friday 15th "
19th "	Tuesday 26th "
26th "	Friday 29th "
3rd October	Tuesday 10th October
10th "	Friday 13th "
17th "	Tuesday 24th "
24th "	Friday 27th "
31st "	Tuesday 7th November
7th November	Friday 10th "
14th "	Tuesday 21st "
21st "	Friday 24th "
28th "	Tuesday 5th December
5th December	Friday 8th "
12th "	Tuesday 19th "
19th "	Friday 22nd "
26th January 1849	

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills, and ordered their papers to be discontinued. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing it, and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Watches, Jewellery, &c

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

AMONG WHICH ARE—
Patent Lever, Le Pen and Vertical WATCHES, Gold, Silver, and other Watch Keys, Gold, Silver, German do. Silk & Indiarubber Guard Chains gold and fancy set BROOCHES and Ring Gold, silver, and German Silver Pearl Cases, Gold and plated Earrings, Red and White Cornelia Earrings, gold mounted;
Ladies Companion, in silver and other fittings; Silk, and Russian Leather PURSES, Pocket Books & Tablets, Card cases & Needle book Hat, hair, nail, tooth, and shaving BRUSHES, Finger mounted and Plain CENT Bottles, Bronzed Ink stands, Letter Clips, Red and Fancy reading Wax, Thermometers, Plated and Britannia Metal Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Key Rings, Razors and Razor Strops, Tea Balls, Pocket, Lash, and Fine Combs, Telescopes, Lead Pencils, silver, Blue steel, and German silver mounted spectacles, Pocket, Jack & Pen Knives, snuff boxes, Nail, Pocket & Tailors scissors, Percussion Caps, F. S. Cleavers celebrated fancy Toilet soap, Begummon Boards, &c. &c. Galvanic Rings, Clocks, Watches, Jewellery cleaned and repaired, Quadrants, Compasses and Log Glasses adjusted, Expected Daily—a very fine 14 Day CLOCK, Cash, and the highest price given for old Gold & Silver.

G. F. STICKNEY.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ex. Schooners "Nelson & Defence" from Boston.
BBLs. & Half Bbls. S. F. FLOUR, Buckwheat Flour, in small packages, Indian Meal, Boston Hams (new), clear Pork—Cheese—ground Coffee—small keg—Saused Tripe (a nice article)—P. Leaf Moss, Cattle and Horse Cards, a variety of Wooden Ware, &c. &c.
— ALSO —
Men's, Boys & Youths coarse and fine Boots & Shoes—Women's and Misses and Childrens Kid, Morocco and Leather Shoes. Men's and Women's India Rubber.

W. WHITLOCK.

From the Quebec Gazette.

The Prince de Joinville's Invasion of England.

We read some time ago, in a Nova-Scotian paper, an article accounting for the military preparations then going on in England by an extract from a sergeant of the French army in Algeria, to his brother in Halifax, in which it was stated that the Prince de Joinville was expected to place himself at the head of an army of 50,000 men to be withdrawn from that country and landed in England, simultaneously with the outbreak of rebellion in Ireland, and that one of Mr. O'Connell's sons had gone over to Paris for the purpose of concerting measures to that effect. The improbability of the late assertion, the wildness of the scheme, and the violent party spirit of the paper in which the letter was published, made us suspect at the time it was a hoax, but as it has happened rather singularly that the news of the late revolution in France found the Prince de Joinville at Algiers with his brother the Duke d'Aumale, governor general of the country, while the French papers to-day say he had sailed for Brazil in consequence of some disagreement with his father, and Mr. John O'Connell was actually in Paris when the revolution broke out, we now put the letter on record, not as an historical document, but as one of the curiosities of the times. The Prince may have felt happy to land in England, not as an invader, but as an invader, but as a fugitive from his own country.

"O'Connell, Jan. 14, 1848

Since the last time I wrote you we have had an event of no less importance than the capture of Ad-el-Kader. You will have seen this, particularly in the newspapers, so I will drop that subject for something else of far greater importance. It has been rumored here, both in camp and quarters, that England is to be invaded by part of its army. It is said the Prince de Joinville may be expected here in a few days, to take command of the 50,000 men that are to be withdrawn from Algeria, but in place of landing them in France, he is to land them in England—their baggage only, it is believed in France. It is also reported, and generally believed, that one of Mr. O'Connell's sons has gone over to Paris, and will remain there for some time; his business will be to concert a rebellion in Ireland, simultaneously with our arrival in England. We have heard he has been promised a great deal from the French Government, nothing less, you may depend, than the Repeal of the Union, and the establishment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. I give you this merely as a Barrack Room report, but that there is something in it, I have not the least doubt, as the soldiers are in a great glee about the matter, and fully expect it will take place, and that they will have lots of plunder. I have some belief in myself, for the idea is not all new in this army—it has been talked in every camp from Retun to Oran, for the last twelve months; or, over, a few months, perhaps weeks, will tell all. In the mean time I would advise you to get that old sword sharpened, which was so well used by your father, and repair instantly to the good town of Weymouth, where, if we land, you may expect to see me. I have no objections to fight against the Arabs; I never will fire a shot against old England.

Your affectionate brother,

C. FALLS.

Sr-gt. French Sapp & Miners.

FIRE.—A fire, which consumed eight dwellings, broke out on Tuesday evening, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, in the ranges of buildings, to the westward of St. John's ship yard, in the Parish of Portland. The tide being out at the time, and water scarce, it was impossible to save any of the houses. The fire is said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of a person who was sleeping in a barn, where there was a quantity of hay. There were five two-story houses burned; two belonging to Mr. Kough; one to the Widow Burke; one to Mr. Skelington, in whose barn the fire commenced; one to Mr. Kelly, the only one on which there was any insurance, and that only amounting to £50; a three-story building, owned by Messrs. Murray and McDonough; and two one-story shanties. A detachment of the Royal's, arrived from the City, and rendered considerable service in arresting the flames. St. John Paper.

Arctic Expedition.

Lady Franklin has offered a reward of £2000, with a view of inducing any whaling ship which resorts to Davis's Straits or Baffin's Bay, to make search for the expedition under the command of Sir John Franklin, respecting whom the greatest anxiety has for some time past been manifested, no tidings having reached England with regard to the progress of the expedition or the safety of those who compose it. It is specified how the sum is to be awarded, and Admiral Beaufort, Captain Parry, and Mr. Ward have consented to act as referees in the matter. Sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae left Liverpool, in the Har-

European Intelligence.

The state of Europe has not, in any degree, become more settled since our last.

The scene of the most interesting struggle, detailed intelligence of which has reached us during the past week, is Lombardy. The news of the successful insurrection in Vienna, falling upon the mind of a people exasperated by recent Austrian excesses, produced an instantaneous explosion at Milan. The populace rose as a single man to expel their foreign oppressors. Barricades started into existence as if by magic, and to the number of not less than 2,000. Pianofortes, rich furniture, noblemen's carriages, &c. &c. by side with omnibuses, cabs, paving stones, and every available article of obstruction, were made use of by the people in their defence. Prodigious feats of valour were accomplished. All classes took part in the work and in the fray. For four days the contest raged; during four days the city gates were in possession of the military, and all communication with the adjoining country cut off. Radetzky, the Austrian commander, driven with his troops into the citadel, threatened bombardment. He was probably without the means of carrying his threat into execution. Provisions failed him. News from Vienna disheartened him; and by a feat he at length evacuated his post, and retired with his discomfited army towards the frontier of the kingdom. Meanwhile, Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, at the head of his soldiery, crossed the Tessin, and virtually proclaimed war against Austria. The last accounts leave him in quest of the Austrian force, which will probably be driven from the Italian territory utterly defeated.

Shocking Murder.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Tinsley, county of Wicklow, March 28—
We are in a great way endeavouring to hunt up seven persons concerned in a most atrocious murder near Anghrim, Rathdrum, last week, and succeeded last evening in taking two of the party near Blessington. A quarrel arose between two families, whose quarrel was only separated by a wall—each family respectable and perfectly independent, having a splendid stock of every sort, and hundreds of pounds each in bank. A slight skirmish took place in the morning between one son of each party, respecting the poundage of sheep. One party sent in the course of the day and collected some relatives and whilst the others were at dinner came to the door demanding satisfaction, and using such language as was calculated to rouse the Irish blood of their hitherto happy and peaceable neighbours. The old man got up from his dinner and shut the door after him, keeping in his three or four fine athletic young men, and remained at the door crying shame to those outside, and threatening his own party if they dared to disobey his orders by coming from their own house. At length his sons broke out one by one, and as they made their appearance were cut down with facks, shovels, &c. Having in a few minutes left them all lying prostrate in their own blood, they attacked the poor, unoffending old man, without even a hat to cover his poor head, stripped twenty years ago of his natural covering from old age. His skull broke in a hundred pieces at once, and left him stretched beside a wall weltering in his blood. A sister of the victorious party, wishing to become notorious in the affair, got on the wall, raised an immense stone therefrom, and, with all her might, sunk it down into the old man's chest and heart. His old wife, long after, hobbled out to see what was done; they saw her, and came at her with a spade. She raised up one arm, which they shut from the wrist to the elbow. She then raised the other to defend her poor head. This they broke in pieces, and then gave her two dangerous cuts in the head. The old man, I need not say, is dead. One son's skull broken; little or no hopes of his recovery, being quite delirious. The others, all mangled, such as broken arms, lips cut off, and teeth knocked out with facks. Such an affair never occurred in this county. Two of the murderers were arrested last evening, and will be brought to this petty sessions to-morrow.

French Provisional Government.

The members of the Provisional Government have become ten years older during the month they have been in power. M. Ledru Rollin, who had a head of fine black hair, is become perfectly grey. M. Flocon has been at the point of death. M. Louis Blanc, who had a fresh juvenile countenance, is no more recognizable. M. M. Lamartine and Garnier faces split blood. M. Cremieux has lost his voice. M. Marrast seems worn out with fatigue. In fine, there is only M. Arago, who seems forward of 70 years of age, who supports the weight of the Provisional Government, the weight of two ministerial offices—the direction of the Academy of Sci-

Important Regulation for the Classification of Master Mariners in the Merchant Service.

The following has been posted at Lloyd's. It being desirable that the masters of shipping who have obtained certificates of qualification under the voluntary system established by the Board of Trade, and who are at present, or may hereafter be, in the command of ships, should have a note inserted against their names in Lloyd's register book of British and foreign shipping, indicating the class for which they have respectively qualified. On the production of the certificate of qualification at the office of any of Lloyd's surveyors, so as to establish the identity of the parties, the same is to be recorded in the register books.

The Irish Leaders.

It is a strange fact that the majority of the ultra party of Repealers, who are so outrageous of enmity against British rule and connexion, are Protestants. Amongst these are Smith O'Brien, John Mitchell, John Martin, James Haughton, John T. Murray, T. Pigot, &c. &c. The Roman Catholics, as a body, kept pretty much aloof from participation in their proceedings, but, nevertheless, a large portion of them individually sympathise with them. The parallel in the present movement and that of 1798, cannot fail to strike any one conversant with Irish history. The Presbyterian portion of the United Irishmen precipitated the struggle, whilst the Roman Catholic section held back. To the want of co-operation in the time appointed for commencing the movement, may be in some measure attributed its complete and signal failure.

Prospects of the Season.

Within these last few days more than 500 foreigners have arrived in London. Most of them are rich individuals, or families who have brought over large sums in specie. Pygmalion is therefore the number who have come, and who are still constantly coming over—arriving from every quarter of Europe—from Vienna to Paris, from Paris to Naples. The far greater majority are persons of fortune; and in spite of their deep lamentations at their losses, they fortunately consist in the sacrifice of their furniture, carriages, and horses; the panic having been so great that Lady H. for example, sold the whole of the furniture of her magnificent apartments in Paris for £16 10. This addition, and that of the interminable list of foreigners of distinction coming to settle in London, will render the season one of the most splendid that has existed for years—in a word, what it was before the peace.

From our Extra.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The English Mail by the new Steamship AMERICA, arrived here on Saturday night last. The intelligence is of the most interesting nature—business was almost at the lowest ebb.

We copy the following summary of the news from Willmer & Smith's European Times of the 15th ult.

THE RAILWAY.

We are happy to announce, that most pleasing and encouraging letters have been received from England, by the Directors of the St. Andrews & Quebec Railroad Company, respecting the prospects of the Company.

IRELAND.

The movement is progressing slowly but steadily amongst the Protestant population. A preliminary meeting of the Protestants of Drogheda, was held in the Mayoralty rooms on the 6th inst. Mr. Nort, Ex-Mayor in the chair, to discuss the question as to whether the Repeal of the Union would be beneficial to Ireland. Roman Catholics were entirely excluded. The meeting came to a resolution which concludes thus:—“We now respectfully, legitimately, and fervently seek from the British Parliament, a Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.” It is but justice to say that the question was calmly and argumentatively discussed throughout.

Mr. Ferguson Editor of the University Magazine, has joined the Repeal ranks; as have also Mr. Butt, Q. C.; Mr. Graves, T. C. D.; Dr. Graves, and Dr. Hollis, two of the most eminent Dublin Physicians, and rumor says, the Earl of Roden, Ex-Master of the Orangemen of Ireland. Sir James C. Anderson, Bart., of Manchester and late of Fermoyle, has addressed two letters to his former school-fellow, Lord John Russell, urging him to grant a Repeal of the Union before it is too late. The Dublin evening Herald says, that rumors are afloat to the effect, that Government are at this moment negotiating a compromise with certain leaders of the Repeal party.

The conservative party in Dublin suggests

meeting of the British Parliament in Dublin or a certain period of each year, for the transaction of general business, as the best mode of allaying public dissatisfaction. There is not a doubt that repeal is making inroads in the ranks of the Orangemen. Five arms continue to be extensively purchased. In Limerick, Belfast, Cork and Carlow, muskets and pikes are being procured. The dissatisfaction in the military, is alarmingly on the increase. The battalions stationed in Linen Hall, Dublin, had engaged in a pitched battle in the barracks yard, the battle cries being Repeal and no Repeal. From every military station accounts almost daily arrive of the growth of discontent.

The following corps have manifested signs of this nature—24th Dragoons (Scot's Greys), 7th Regt. 13th Lt. Infantry, 31st, 44th, 47th, 67th and 75th Regts, and 1st Royal Dragoon Guards are all suspected.

The government still perseveres in precautionary measures, and additions are daily being made to the army and navy. Destitution is not abating throughout the poorer districts.

The universal indignation of the empire, has not stayed the appetite for eviction in Kerry, Limerick and elsewhere. In addition to 600 evictions announced previously, the Limerick papers announce the further evictions of 318 individuals in Kerry, and 113 in Limerick.

The destitution is not abating throughout the poorer districts. A proof of the intensity of the famine is afforded in the following extract from a Galway paper:—

At the recent assizes, a man named John Connolly pleaded guilty to a charge of sheep stealing. The judge said an end should be put to such practices, or that no man's property could be safe. He sentenced the prisoner to three months imprisonment with hard labour. Mr. Dopping, R. M., stood up and addressing the Court, said that he felt bound to explain to the court, what he knew of this case. He had been told that the prisoner and his family were starving when this offence had been committed. One of his children had died, and he had been credibly informed that the mother cut part of its legs and its feet after its death. He had the body exhumed, and found that nothing but the bones remained of its legs and feet. The prisoner was instantly discharged.

A respite has arrived for Michael O'Brien and Michael Madrigan, sentenced to death at the late Limerick assizes.

44th Regiment—Whilst the service companies of this corps were leaving Cork last week for Malta, the regiment which had accompanied them to the Quay gave three cheers for “Old Ireland and Repeal.”

Col. Browne, who was involved in the late case, has denied employed Kirwan to get samples made. He was merely ordered to purchase samples of those already on sale.

The Repeal movement has reached a crisis, which it must be confessed it has never hitherto attained; the present posture of affairs in Ireland is most complicated and perilous, and that no lengthened period can elapse before the English Government and majority of the Irish people will have joined issue on the subject of Repeal.

To us it appears there is now but one of three courses for the English Government to pursue. 1st. To suppress vigorously and at once, by those means which the Constitution affords, such as coercion laws, state and criminal prosecutions, &c., every undue manifestation of popular discontent, and failing in this, to call into immediate action the strong arm of British power. Or 2ndly, To make such concessions in time to the popular feeling, as will render the future attempts of demagogues to revive the agitation futile and innocuous. Or 3rdly, To grant at once a domestic legislature to the people.

In consequence of the vast numbers of foreigners from the Continent, who have recently appeared in the streets of London and Dublin, and who are known to have visited the United Kingdom not upon pleasure or business but under various influences of a totally different description—it has been determined by Government to revive the alien Act for a limited period, and in certain cases, in order to compel the departure of these obnoxious visitors from our streets, and accordingly the Marquis of Lansdowne has introduced a bill to that effect in the House of Lords.

COMMERCIAL.

We have past a week of considerable political excitement consequent upon the movements of the Chartists today in England, the warlike bravadoes of the Young Irelanders, and the timidities of the O'Connell party both in and out of Parliament—Business has therefore been at a stand. Parties having mutual are unwilling to invest their money in any description of produce until affairs, both at home and abroad, assume a more settled aspect.