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European Intelligence

The Express with the Mail from England, by the Royal Mail (Steamship *GABRIA*), arrived at St. John, about half past 12 o'clock on Friday night last, bringing advices to the 29th of April, being one week later.

We are indebted to friend Till, for a copy of the *New Brunswick*, which contains a summary of the news, which we have transferred to our columns.

Political matters are in a more quiet state than on the departure of the last steamer, and commercial affairs continue to improve. The Corn Markets are firmer, and higher prices have been paid during the week. The accounts from Manchester state that it is rather an improved feeling in that city and the surrounding cotton districts. From Yorkshire we have also more favourable accounts as regards the state of trade in the Woollen branch of business. The Cotton market was quiet. No change had taken place during the week in the price of Flour. A fair business has been doing in most kinds of Cured Provisions.

The prices of Timber are nominally the same last quoted, which are from 24 to 34 per foot lower for square Timber than they were twelve months ago, and so in proportion for other woods. The price of St. John Pine is 16 1/2 to 19d.

The Money Market, although subject to frequent fluctuations during the week, has been pretty firm as regards the value of English securities. The intelligence from the Continent does not exercise any great effect upon prices, and generally the fears of rebellion in Ireland have been dispelled, most parties feeling confident that the authorities will be able to subdue any treasonable attempts that may be made to subvert the Government in that part of the United Kingdom.

Notice has been given by Lord John Russell that Ministers intend to redeem their pledges made at the opening of Parliament, and forthwith to bring forward the question of a modification in the Navigation Laws.

The American steamer *United States* arrived at Liverpool on the 22d, in 14 days from New York. She had been an object of great deal of curiosity.

The steamer *Union* sailed from Greenock on the 22d, for St. John's Newfoundland, and Halifax.

M. Jullien is a bankrupt. His debts are said to be between £3000 and £10,000, and his assets nil. His difficulties are attributed to his bringing out the opera at Drury-lane Theatre.

THE CROPS.—The Liverpool Times says that the prospects for the growing crops in Lancashire and Cheshire are favourable.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Both Houses met on Saturday the 22d ult. In the House of Lords, the Royal Assent was given by commission to the following Bills, viz.:—The Crown and Government Security Bill, the Excise-bills Bill, the Mutiny Bill, Public Works Completion Bill, and the Kettering Small Tenement Bill. The House adjourned until Thursday the 4th of May.

The Plymouth Journal says that large shipments of Indian corn, corn meal, rye meal, and barley meal are now making from the Royal William's Victualling-yard to the west coast of Ireland; upwards of 1300 tons are going to Galway alone.

Dr. Hampden was installed on 27th ult. On Wednesday, a prize fight for £200 took place between James Massey, of Manchester, and James Edwards, of Cheltenham. The locale was near Newmarket. After 53 rounds Edwards came off victor.

IRELAND.

The declaration of Lord John Russell, that "while he had breath and life, he would oppose the Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland," and the passing of the Crown and Government Security Bill, which is now in force, as the law of both countries, have not yet succeeded in quelling the spirit of discontent on the other side of St. George's Channel. A few days, however, must further elapse before the full effect of the policy of the Government can be ascertained.

Mr. John O'Connell appeared at the Conciliation-hall on Monday, and issued an address to the people of Ireland, directed chiefly against Lord John Russell's words, above quoted. It was headed with the exclamation "Brutus—His (Lord John Russell's) words pass by us as the idle wind which we regard not." However, the younger Brutus, as Shakspeare has it, said something more in the same speech, which, as it has been so frequently quoted against Mr. O'Connell, we will not inopportunely remind him of. Certain it is, that the proceedings of the Repeal Association have lost all their attractions in the more exciting language and conduct of the younger confederates. The parties who have been most active in drilling and rifle-shooting have had their amusements greatly interfered with during the week, and some of them having being arrested without doubt, be made examples of. Mr. W. S. O'Brien and his party have proceeded to the south for the purposes of agitation. That they will easily succeed in stirring up a vast amount of dissatisfaction there can be little doubt; everything throughout the provinces seems ripe for an outbreak; but what settled scheme of organisation the parties promoting this movement have beyond our comprehension to divine. We can only contemplate a vast sacrifice of human life, should any rising take place, without any hope of accomplishing the ends they have in view. Government is increasing the precautions already taken. Preparations continue to be carried out in such a

scale as plainly to denote that the authorities deem the danger to be near and imminent.

The most fearful accounts of destitution continue to reach us from the provinces. The withdrawals of depositors of their funds from the provincial Savings Banks, appear to arise as much from a sense of insecurity of their funds as from political distrust.

The Catholic Bishop of Killarney has called on his Clergy to abstain from political agitation.

The Magistrates of the County of Wexford have declared that they are perfectly satisfied with the state of the County, and that no more military are required.

Mr. John O'Connell has addressed a long letter to the Lord Lieutenant, through the Pilot, informing him that he withdraws his signature from the Downshire declaration, in consequence of the presentation of that document to His Excellency, and not to Her Majesty in person. The hon. gentleman also says, that if His Excellency will arm the Protestants, he, Mr. O'Connell will recommend the Catholics to arm.

FRANCE.

The French papers announce that cash was beginning to return into circulation, which they prove by the fact that the bank received in one day, in silver, 100,000 francs.

The latest advices from Paris state that the election returns continue the most satisfactory to those who desire to see the moderate party, represented in the Provincial Government by M. Lamour, prevail. In almost every arrondissement in Paris M. Lamourine and the moderate party in the Government head the lists, and throughout the departments the commissaries of M. Ledru-Rollin are at a great discount. The intelligence has produced a very sensible improvement in the money market.

A plot to blow up the Hotel de Ville, and to make the Republic more democratic than is intended by the Provisional Government, has been detected, and a judicial inquiry was in progress into the alleged conspiracy, which it is said, will compromise some persons in high station.

BATTLE IN SCHLESWIG.

RENSBURG, April 23. One o'clock at Night.—The Prussian troops marched out of this place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. They were followed by an almost interminable succession of the other Federal troops; and of our dragoons, who had been quartered in the neighbourhood of Rensburg, to recover after their five days harassing fatigue at Flensburg. It was not till 6 o'clock to day that the last party quitted Rensburg, and left behind a wounded and a number of Danish troops prisoners. They brought the intelligence that on the approach of the Prussians the Danes retired from Crepp to Schleswig; and between 2 and 3 o'clock a fierce combat ensued to the west of Buxtehude and close to Schleswig. At the first point the Prussians, who had vowed to conquer or die, without waiting the arrival of the artillery, stormed the newly-fortified Danewerke and the embankments thrown up at Buxtehude. This combat cost many lives, but terminated in the taking of Friedrichsburg, and the so-called Erbfeindenberg, while the Dukes at Gottorf are still in the hands of the Danes.

A letter from Hamburg of April 21st, says:—By the train last night we received the intelligence that Eckernförde had been evacuated by the Danes, who retreated to the head quarters at Danewerke. There is to be a general attack to-day. The Schleswig-Holsteiners form the right wing; the troops of the 10th army corps the left wing; the Prussians in the centre.

The diminution of bullion in the Bank of England is exciting some attention. It is not unlikely that a considerable sum has been sent to France and Holland; and also to Ireland, to meet any run arising out of apprehension for the savings banks.

The christening of the Infant Princess is to take place on Saturday, the 13th.

Her Majesty's birth day is to be kept on Saturday, the 27th inst.

In Prussia, public attention is absorbed in the Schleswig-Holstein war, and the approaching elections were not expected to pass off peacefully. In Vienna tranquillity prevails, and the army in Lombardy, but the various districts of Austria were all in a state of considerable excitement.

In Spain matters seem fast approaching towards an outbreak. The utter absence of all constitutional government must soon provoke the people to rebellion, however attached they may be to their present forms of government.

Portugal, by the last accounts from Lisbon of the 19th, seems on the eve of some serious movement. Publications have been extensively circulated in which are openly canvassed "the abdication of the Queen in favour of her son; a new dynasty—and even a republic."

In Sicily the House of Commons met on the 13th, and, after some preliminary discussion, whether it would be expedient to call to the throne an Italian Prince from the families of Tuscany or Savoy, it was at length decreed, amidst the most enthusiastic applause, that Ferdinand Bourbon and his dynasty had forever fallen from the throne of Sicily, and that Sicily shall govern herself constitutionally, and call to the throne an Italian Prince as soon as she shall have reformed her constitution. A great feeling was evinced in favor of a Republic, "should Providence smile on Italy."

At Naples the King was becoming so unpopular that a bouleversement seemed inevitable. Lord Minto, it is said, has left home on his return back to England.

FAIRFAX.—After the extraordinary excitement in the Parisian capital, incidental to the prodigious display of troops, and national

guards which took place last week, our neighbors have subsided into a calm. No fewer than 400,000 men assisted at the recent great spectacle of national fraternisation; and this demonstration, with the introduction of a considerable body of troops of the line into the territory, has produced a most salutary effect upon the public mind. The Provisional Government did not fail to seize this grand opportunity once more, by means of a public proclamation addressed to the people, to the national guards, and to the army, to enforce its opinions. It declared that "order was guaranteed; the security and independence of the national representation secured;" and gave the assurance that "family and property are sacred; industry is free; credit revives; speculation is no longer a crime; and, finally, the property of the operative, is created by government, surrounded by institutions protecting the rights of the poorest and the weakest. Fraternity will not be a mere ceremony; it will be the law." How far these declarations are in accordance with passing occurrences our readers can determine.

On Saturday the great event of the election immediately followed the spectacle of the Thursday previous, and, fortunately, all the apprehensions entertained of great disturbances during the progress of this formality, have been falsified. The voters have performed their duties without any great interruption of the public peace.

From the London Railway Record, April 22. INDUSTRIALISM, RAILWAYS AND COLONIZATION.

"Is it not evident (says Sismondi) that, instead of making a virtue of industrialism, that is, of the efforts which all are making to glut the markets still more, society and Government should give another direction to human activity; so that, as machines will henceforth do the work of men, men should no longer do the work of machines."

England is so chosen to inundate the world with her manufactures; and everywhere, save among her own vast population, she has sought to create new customers; her own population, to the extent of one-eighth of the whole, she is content rather to feed in work-houses, while more than another eighth are struggling to avoid the same dismal fate.

"Protection of native industry" was not sound effectual to protect; and "free trade" has not as yet induced our Continental neighbours to sacrifice their own industrial interests, or what they conceive to be their interests, for the benefit of England.

Railways promised to remedy much of the evil, by not only diverting into another channel a portion of the capital, which was engaged in glutting the world with our goods, to the occasional destruction of hundreds of thousands of operatives, but by stimulating agriculture, and by bringing markets on every side into communication—thereby increasing the value and availability of every acre of English territory, and, for the time at least, giving remunerative employment to science and skill as well as to hand-labour.

And, not content with making railways in England and Ireland, "to connect every other place," we joined with French and German and Hollanders in their investments of the same kind. A reaction took place in England, which began to apprehend a glut of railways, as the rest of the world had experienced a glut of calicoes, and a revolution abroad has concurred to cast English navigators upon the "labour-market," to swell the flood of pauperism or of discontent.

The revolutionary effect is, of course, temporary, and does not involve any economical principle. The railway panic at home is a deeper question; and as regards both foreign and English railway investments, there is one thing to be considered—that it is neither the increase of labour performed by that population, which constitutes the well-being of society, but the proportion between population and property. And as railways in England or in France, as respects land, do not create new properties, but enhance the value of existing individual properties, so we must admit with the *Times* this much at least, that some railways do not alone involve such a direction of human activity as will permanently restore the fortune and happiness of our countrymen. But if England alone, by means of railways, will not establish a better relation between population and property, England, with her colonies, not only affords a wide enough, an inexhaustible, field for that purpose, but, as an indirect and not remote consequence, English and Colonial railway investments—the former temporarily, the latter permanently, converting able-bodied paupers into the best customers of English manufactures—will pave the way to the effectual removal of the possibility of industrial gluts and crises; "pave the way," we say, for, doubtless, much would remain to be done, which, however, we should then have leisure and elbow-room to accomplish.

We perceive signs around us that these principles, for which we have so long contended, almost single-handed, will receive some degree of practical sanction, and obtain some chance of practical exemplification. Immediately after the recess, Ministers are going to bring in a Bill to encourage adequate immigration into the West Indian Colonies. A stimulus will be given to production and to enterprise there; and the Demerara, Jamaica, Barbadoes, and other colonies, especially if the Continent should continue in transitionary commotion, will not improbably attract enlightened English capitalists. The merchants and other inhabitants of the West Indian Colonies (as we learn from a correspondent in our paper of the 25th ultimo) petitioned some years ago, and not unsuccessfully, for Government encouragement towards a railway from Quebec, through New Brunswick to the Bay of Fundy; so as to establish a channel for their traffic with Canada, independent of the United States, and more com-

munications than by the St. Lawrence. British America, therefore, and the West Indies will co-operate in this good work; and an additional bond of union we may look for from the appointment to the Governorship of British Guiana of the ex-Governor of New Brunswick, Sir William Colebrooke, a warm and indefatigable advocate of the systematic colonization of the latter province, and fully awake to the mutual interests of both colonies.

The St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, too, having now obtained a new Act, enlarging the provincial guarantee of 6 per cent. for 25 years, to be made up by the Company to a perpetuity of 7 per cent. in favour of the English Shareholders, and having already broken ground, will shortly prosecute their work with new vigour.

In connection with these topics, we observe that the Committee for the Relief of British Labourers, refugees from French railway and other works, have resolved to forward the agricultural portion of these refugees to Australia—a field, we acknowledge, well adapted to pastoral pursuits, and therefore not unwisely selected. The railway navigators, however, would there be most unsuitably disposed of; and the Committee will probably look elsewhere for a field of employment for that class of labourers. We understand, however, that the subscription has not yet reached to more than 6,000*l.*, which will go but a small way in passage-money, especially to the Antipodes; but the object is in every way so important, the individual influence of the members of the Committee of noblemen and gentlemen so extensive, and the crisis so urgent, that we feel confident they will yet receive a large accession of public support. The object of the Committee appears to be temporary, and confined entirely to the relief of the refugees from France; but, forming as they do the nucleus of a most useful Association for the relief of the unemployed labouring community, we hope they may be encouraged, by the successful prosecution of their present object, to embrace by an obvious extension of their principle of action, the relief of all able-bodied British labourers, refugees from the Workhouse.

Reported Battle between the Italian and Austrian Forces.—The news of the intention of the King of Sardinia to abandon the war of independence, rather than consent to the establishment of a republic in Lombardy, is confirmed. A despatch arrived at Milan on the 20th, from the headquarters of the Piedmontese army, bringing the news of an attack, directed by the King of Sardinia in person, against the Austrians stationed in the neighbourhood of Mantua.—The Duke of Savoy (the heir-apparent of the Sardinian throne) was also present at this affair. After a very warm engagement, and in which the Piedmontese troops displayed the greatest courage and bravery, the Austrians were obliged to retire, and shut themselves up in the fortress.

An engagement has likewise taken place between the Italian corps of General Zucchi and the Austrians at Visco, a village situated on the frontiers of Italy. The contest lasted four hours, but ultimately, though not without great difficulty, the Italians succeeded in gaining possession of the village.

Another attack was to be made on the fortress of Peschiera. Piedmont army, in order the better to secure the whole line of the Mincio, are busily engaged in fortifying the bridges of Goito, Valeggio, Moyambano, &c.

The English Aristocracy coming to the New World.—We have understood through a variety of Channels from England, that the aristocracy of that country, to the number probably of several thousands, who have heretofore spent their summers and autumns in France, Germany and Italy, intend hereafter to withdraw from those parts of the world, and make their visits to the United States by the steamers. It is even said in some letters from London, that a number of the leading members of the highest aristocracy in England are coming out during the ensuing summer, in the steamers from Liverpool to spend the summer and autumn in visiting and travelling over the United States; to sojourn at Saratoga and Niagara, and make themselves acquainted with the social habits and political institutions of this remarkable republic.

We think this information is probably correct. Europe hereafter will be a dangerous place for any Englishman to travel in, particularly if the London newspaper press continues to calumniate all the popular movements on the Continent, as it has done of late. From Paris all the English nobility and gentry have gone as fast as they could get their traps together. The game will follow in Germany, and particularly in Italy. The hotels and fashionable watering places may therefore expect an inundation of fashionable people. Here everything is peaceable and quiet, and there is no one to disturb them in their political notions or social habits.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.—The Executive Council, which was in session at Fredericton last week, adjourned on Saturday. No official notice has yet been published of the filling up of several high offices, to which it was expected appointments would be made. It is rumored, however, and pretty generally believed, that L. A. Wilnot, Esq. is to be the new Attorney General, and that J. R. Partelow, Esq. will be Provincial Secretary.

Some credit is also put in a rumour that the Hon. W. B. Kinnear, now Solicitor and acting Attorney General is to receive the appointment of Clerk of the Executive Council; the Hon. Mr. Saunders, at present Provincial Secretary, to be Clerk of the Crown on the Circuit; George Botsford, Esq. to be Clerk of the Legislative Council, and the Hon. R. L. Hazen or the Hon. E. B. Chandler, to be Solicitor General.

It is also understood that the Hon. Messrs. Shore, Baillie and Johnston have tendered their resignations as Executive Councillors; and in the meantime arrangements will be made for a reorganization of the Cabinet, which is to meet in a fortnight.—*Courier.*

Our Subscribers will oblige us by paying our Collector, who will call upon them with their accounts for the last year.

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THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1848

Charlotte County Bank.

Director this week—S. T. Gore.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

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

St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company.

Commissioners—Geo. D. Street, John Bradford, Thos. Berry, John Bailey, R. Ker.

St. Andrews

St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company.

R. M. Andrews, Esq., President.

Director this week—John Agnew.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. King, Esq., President.

Director next week—Geo. S. Hill.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

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

LATEST DATES

Liverpool, April 29 Montreal, May 2

London, April 28 Quebec, May 2

Edinburgh, April 25 Halifax, May 10

Paris, April 22 New York, May 13

Toronto, May 6 Boston, May 15

Arrival of the

Steamship Cambria.

Since our last the Royal Mail Steamship Cambria, arrived at Halifax, on Thursday last, with Liverpool dates to the 25th April—having made the passage in less than 12 days, and brought out 68 passengers.

A summary of the news will be found in our columns. Business generally was slowly improving—and the aspect of the political agitation gives evidence of a more rational state of things. In Ireland matters are assuming a more peaceable position.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Chief Officer of the Order, the most worthy Patriarch, the hon. P. S. White, who has been, on a tour of official visitation to the Divisions in the Provinces, is expected here, to-morrow (Thursday) evening. The "most worthy's" temperance address at St. John, is reported to have been the most powerful and eloquent ever delivered on the subject in that city. We bid him a thrice hearty welcome.

THE NEW BRUNSWICKER.—Our respected contemporary of the New Brunswicker, has enlarged his sheet by the addition of a column to each page, and considerably increasing their length. The paper likewise appeared in a new dress on Saturday last. Such enterprise, on the part of its proprietor, will no doubt receive that support, which it merits. We heartily wish our former "school-mate" abundant success.

William Whiteside, Esq., first Clerk of the Customs, St. John, is to take charge of the Department at St. Andrews, as Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, with a salary of £250 per annum.

CONSUMPTION.

This terrible disease is commonly attributed to our climate. But if the climate were too blame, the disease would have been inflicted on that, and not upon the people. We think the fault is in the not upon the people. We think the fault is in the not upon the people. We think the fault is in the not upon the people.

However, consumption prevails as matters are, and picks off the best and prettiest of us, in our prime. In this state of things we must do the best we can, piece out and patch out the web of life, with journeys, voyages, and medicines. Of all the medicines we know of, Dr. Wistar's "Balm of Wild Cherry" is what we should first commend. We have in our office a living proof of its efficacy, who, but for it, would have been beneath the sod long ago. The inventor of this humanity, and undoubtedly prepared the remedy in its best form, and the public may rely upon Mr. Fowler for the genuine article.—(Boston Daily Chronicle, Jan. 18, 1847.)

None genuine without this

For sale wholesale

St. Andrews.

At a Meeting

On Monday last, at the

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

A NEW CONTRACT has been entered into by Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of additional Mails between England and North America, under which Mail Steamers will be despatched from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston, on every alternate Saturday during April, and the seven following months; and on every fourth Saturday during the other four months of December, January, February, and March, and vice versa, from Boston to Halifax and Liverpool, on every alternate Saturday during May, and the seven following months; and on every fourth Saturday during the other four months of January, February, March, and April. Similar conveyances alternately with the above, will also be made to and from Liverpool and New York, touching at Halifax, until further notice. With a view commencing the New Service on both sides on 1st January 1848, an Extra Mail will be despatched from Liverpool on Saturday, the 15th instant.

The following therefore, are the days of Departure of the Mail Steamers, until the commencement of the Summer Service, on Saturday 1st April, from Liverpool, and on Saturday 6th of May, from Boston, after which period the communication each way will be weekly.

From Liverpool.	From America.
Jan. 1 for New York	Jan. 1 from New York.
15 for Boston.	15 from Boston.
29 for New York.	29 from New York.
Feb. 12 for Boston.	Feb. 12 from Boston.
26 for New York.	26 from New York.
Mar. 11 for Boston.	Mar. 11 from Boston.
25 for New York.	25 from New York.
Apr. 8 from Boston.	
22 from New York.	

A further notice will be issued to the Public as soon as the time of Departure of the Mails from St. John is decided on.

General Post Office,
St. John, 15th Dec. 1847.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE Parish School Teachers are requested not to proceed in Frequentation or expectation of admission to the Training and Model School, under the Parish School Act, until after they have made application to the Board, for admission, and been informed by the Secretary that there is a vacancy for them.

By Order of the Board,
J. GREGORY.

SEPTEMBER SESSIONS, 1847.
WHEREAS great irregularity has existed in the issuing of Tavern & Retail Licences, owing to improper persons applying to the Sessions when only a few Justices are present, and often unacquainted with the character and abilities of the applicants.
Therefore, ORDERED—That in future all persons applying for a Licence must file in their applications with the Clerk of the Peace, on or before Tuesday the first day of the Term, and a copy of such list of applicants to be given to the Grand Jury, to enable them to furnish the Court with any information they may require, and that no Licence be issued until the last day of the Session.

GENERAL JOBBING

Smith and Horse Shoeing

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has opened a shop in rear of the Store for many years occupied by Messrs. Parkerson, as a Blacksmith Shop. It will be happy to attend to any orders in his line, Smithwork in all its branches, with Horse-Shoeing, &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch. The Subscriber trusts from experience and knowledge of his business to merit a share of patronage.
D. LAUGHLIN.
St. Andrews, Dec. 8, 1847.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR &c.

JUST received from **BOSTON** and **NEW YORK**, and for sale by the Subscriber,
30 Half & Gr. Barrels Buckwheat FLOUR,
3 Boxes and 1 Cask New York CHEESE,
50 Bags Corn Meal &c.
10 Doz. CHAIRS, Rocking Chairs, Children's Chairs.
ROBERT KER.

Mail Robbery!

THE undersigned are the numbers of some of the notes contained in the money Letters abstracted from the Mails in April and May last. Any person having any of the same in his possession, or who can give any information respecting them, is requested to communicate with the Deputy Postmaster General, Saint John, or with the nearest Postmaster.

Montreal Bank, No. 132 A	£12 10
ditto, ditto, " 7472 "	0 10
ditto, ditto, " 23,629 D "	0 10
Montreal City Bank, No. 4,494 A	5 0
British North American	5,340 5 0
Bank, Halifax,	30,185 1 0
ditto, Quebec,	1,255 1 0
Province of Nova Scotia,	2,514 1 0
Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax,	1,094 5 0

General Post Office,
St. John, 24th Sept. 1847.

STEVENSON'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to the Public that he has opened a HOTEL, (strictly on absence principles), at the corner of William and Queen Streets, St. Andrews, where every attention will be given to make those who may visit this establishment comfortable. The House has been fitted up for the accommodation of Travellers and permanent boarders, and is situated in a pleasant part of town only a short distance from the Steamboat wharf.
Good stabling.
JAMES STEVENSON.
St. Andrews, June 23, 1847.

Ploughs, Ploughs.

JUST Received—6 Superior center Draft PLOUGHS
W. WHITLOCK.
Oct. 10, 1847.

SHERIFF'S LES

The following Sales will take place at the COURT HOUSE in ST. ANDREWS.

Real Estate of Henry Seelye, 17th June
Do George Wilson, 1st July.
Do James Curran, 1st July.

Tobacco sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 17th day of June 1848, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the COURT HOUSE in St. Andrews.
ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of Henry Seelye, of, in and to that certain tract of land, situated in the Parish of Penfold, containing 2800 acres, granted to the said Henry Seelye, by Letters Patent, bearing date the 26th Sept. 1838.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of William Ker, Thomas Turner, and John McKean, Trustees of James R. R. Esq., endorsed to levy £1300 14s 3d, with Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
30th Nov. 1847.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 17th day of JUNE 1848, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of GEORGE WILSON, of, in and to that certain Lot of parcel of land, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, beginning at a stake in corner 10 rods from the North East corner of the Banham & Ames House, thence running parallel with the road leading from the House formerly occupied by William D. King to the mill, four rods, thence southerly at right angles with said road, ten rods, thence westerly parallel with the said road, thence northerly parallel with the said road, to the first mentioned corner, containing about a quarter of an acre, with all, and singular, the buildings &c. thereon.

To satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Dennis Burns, endorsed to levy £114 19s. with Sheriff's fees &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office,
November 30, 1847.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 1st day of July, 1848, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the Court House in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, and demand of James Curran, of, in and to the following Lots of Land, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, 1st, that Lot, commencing on the line of the road leading from Millington Monaghy, at the westerly corner of the lot of land occupied by the Universalist Society, George Manning back from said road northerly in the line of the said Society's Lot, and line of land occupied by John Ray about 8 rods, to land occupied by John A. Macdonald, thence to St. John's lot, N.W. 34 feet, thence southerly parallel with the first named line, to the line of the road, thence southerly in the line of said road to the place of beginning.

2d, The one undivided twelve in part of that certain parcel of land, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, and bounded southerly by land owned by James Albee, Jr. southerly by the highway, northerly by land in the occupation of Samuel Berry, and northerly by land owned by the heirs of David Wright, with said part of the Dwelling House, and other erections on said Lot.

3rd, And the Lot called the Mill Lot, situated about one mile above Millington.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of James McDONNELL, endorsed to levy £131 2s. 8d., Sheriff's fees, &c.

THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
Dec. 21, 1847.

DAILY STAGE.

DAILY STAGE.
BETWEEN
ST. ANDREWS AND ST. STEPHEN

The Subscriber respectfully tenders his best thanks for the liberal share of public patronage he has received on this route, and begs to inform the public that he has commenced running a DAILY STAGE between Saint Andrews and Saint Stephen; leaving Saint Andrews every morning at 6 o'clock, and returning from Saint Stephen at 2 p.m. Books kept at Bradford's Hotel, St. Andrews, and at L. Ryder's store, St. Stephen. No exertion will be spared to make the passengers comfortable.

THOS. HARDY,
Mail Contractor.
Nov. 12

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated in 1840—with a Capital of \$150,000.

This long established Institution has for more than twenty eight years transacted its extensive business, on the most just and liberal principles—paying its losses with honor and promptness.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for St. Andrews for the above mentioned Company, is now prepared to take risks on every description of Property against loss or damage by Fire.

St. Andrews, Mar. 25. THOMAS SIMS.



JUST received a large supply of B. A. Baffin's Vermifuge, for expelling WORMS, from the system; a medicine admitted by all who are acquainted with it, and can be recommended as an effective remedy. Certificates of its extraordinary effects can be produced without number. Being directed from the proprietors, can be warranted genuine.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by the Subscriber, a liberal discount made to retailers.
THOMAS SIMS,
Agent for the Proprietors.
St. Andrews, June 3, 1845.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

RE-PUBLICATION OF
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW
FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

The above Periodicals are printed in New York immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type on fine white paper, and in full number copies of the Journals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact copy of the Edinburgh Edition.

The prices of the Reviews are less than one third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are regular, and get up, they afford all that can be desired in the English or the European review.

TERMS.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$5.00 per ann.
For any three, do 15.00
For the Reviews, do 20.00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 2.00
For Blackwood's & the Reviews, 10.00

Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may always be done through a Postmaster, handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt and forwarding the receipt by mail Post-paid, or the money may be enclosed in a letter Post-paid, directed to the publishers.

All communications should be addressed (post paid) to
LEONARD SCOTT & Co. Publishers,
112 Fulton St. New York.
January, 1847.

MR. HOUGHTON, TAILOR, &c.

BEGS to intimate to his friends and the public in general, that having upon his return from England, recommenced business in Water Street, opposite the store of Messrs. Dismock & Wilson, he now solicits their patronage. Mr. H. would also beg leave to assure all who may do him the honor to favour him with their commands, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit their favours; and having during his stay in Liverpool, and many opportunities of visiting several of the first establishments in his line, he flatters himself that he will give general satisfaction.
St. Andrews March 3, 1847.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of
McMINN & ALEXANDER,
has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to said Firm are requested to make payment to Robert Alexander, who alone is authorised to receive the same, and by whom all claims justly due by the Firm will be satisfied.

GEORGE McMINN,
ROBT ALEXANDER

STAGE BETWEEN SAINT ANDREWS AND FREDERICTON.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has contracted to run a Weekly Stage between two good Horses and a comfortable Carriage, between St. Andrews and Fredericton, leaving Fredericton every WEDNESDAY Morning at 10 o'clock, and St. Andrews every FRIDAY Morning at 10 o'clock. The Stage Books are kept at Segoe's Hotel, Fredericton, and Ross' and Caplan's Hotels, St. Andrews. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Passengers; and any parcels committed to his charge will be carefully attended to.

JOSEPH LEVITT
St. Andrews, 12th May, 1846.

ALL MAY BE CURED

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!
FIFTY CURES IN SIX WEEKS.
Extract of Letter from John J. Armit, Esq., "Chronicle" Office, Tubago, West Indies—
February 4th, 1845.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.
Sir—I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this Island, especially those who cannot afford to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious of having your Ointment Medicated within their reach, from the immense benefits some of them have derived from their use, as they have been cured here, in several cases, of cure Sore and Ulcers of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentleman, in this Island, who had, I believe, about fifty running sores about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all other Medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of which did him no good, but yours cured him in about six weeks, and he is now, by your means alone, quite restored to health and vigor.

(Signed) JOHN MARTIN.
FISTULAS, AND BEARINGS-DOWN.
"Remarkable Cure by the use of Pills and Ointment." A full p. 1. Lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's, Jersey, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from piles and fistulas, besides a general bearing down, of the most distressing nature. He had to be under long and painful operation, but to no purpose, and at last gave up all hope of recovery. Yet, notwithstanding this condition of complaints, together with a disordered constitution, he was completely cured of all his ailments, and restored to the full enjoyment of his health, by these justly renowned Medicines, when every other means had failed.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE IN THE WEST INDIES, OF LEPROSY AND OTHER DREADFUL SKIN DISEASES.
June 3rd, 1841.

MR. LEWIS REEDON, of Georgetown in Demerara, under the above certificate, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment have cured him of his disease, and that he is now perfectly restored to health, and able to do his usual business, and that he is now perfectly restored to health, and able to do his usual business, and that he is now perfectly restored to health, and able to do his usual business.

CANCRELS—A WONDERFUL CURE!
Extract of a Letter from Robert Ball, Esq., of Lutton, near Southampton.
February 9th, 1845.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.
Sir—The Letter I have the honor to be brought to me, in relation to your Ointment, has been a wonderful cure of Cancer, or Abscess, of the breast, standing in my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time, eleven wounds were open at the same time, and the cancerous matter, several pieces of bone had come away, and I expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken from me. It was then that a friend recommended the use of your Pills and Ointment, which, to our great astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life.

"I shall ever remain
Your most grateful and obedient servant,
(Signed) RICHARD BULL.

Wheezing on the Chest and Stomach.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. Casey No. 1, Crofton Place, George Street, Blackrock Square, London, April 25th, 1845.

Sir—I beg to inform you that I believe I have been, for more than three years, one of the great sufferers in the world with Chronic Asthma. For weeks together my breath was frequently so choked that I was almost every moment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into a bed, and I never slept, but I have been obliged to pass the night without being able to recline, and I have had my head on a table, and I should be suffocated. No one thought I should live over the winter, and I expected myself, but I am happy to say that I am now able to walk from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever (and in my life) and that this miracle (I may say) was effected by taking your invaluable Ointment twice a day, in my case, and taking ten of your Pills at bedtime, and ten again in the morning, for about three months.

(Signed) JEREMIAH CASEY.
IN ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
Bad Legs, Old Wounds, and Eruptions, Bores, Sores, Nipples, Stomach and Ulcers, Cancer, Tumors, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles the Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with much greater certainty and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Mosquitoes, Sand-flies, Chigoees, Yaws, and Coco-bay.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cancried Hands, and Lips, also Bunions and soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment. THE PILLS are not only the finest remedy known when used with the Ointment, but as a General Medicine there is nothing equal to them. In nervous affections, as well as in all cases of general debility, or where there is a want of purity in the blood and fluids, they will insure HEALTH TO ALL!

N.B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have entered into Partnership under the Firm of
LITTLE & JONES,
and acquaint the Public, that they have opened a BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT, in the Store lately occupied by Wm. Whitlock Esq., south side of the Market Square, where they intend carrying on the business, in all its branches.

Having lately visited Boston, and selected a very fine assortment of FRENCH CALF and MOROCCO Skins, suitable for Gents' Boots, they are prepared to make, to measure, Ladies and Gents' Boots and Shoes in point of style and quality, not to be exceeded.

JOHN LITTLE,
JOHN JONES,
St. Andrews, June 16, 1847.

THE GREATEST SALE

OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE GLOBE



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS,
A VERY WONDERFUL CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND STOMACH.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Charles Wilson, Prince Street, Glasgow, dated February 18th, 1847.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.
Sir—Having taken your Pills to remove a disease of the Stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, and having followed your printed instructions I have regained that health, which I had thought lost for ever. I had previously had recourse to several medical men, who were baffled by their skill, but instead of curing my Complaint, it increased in a most alarming degree. Humbly speaking your Pills have saved my life, and I would not hesitate to recommend them, and I should not but that hundreds are benefited from your most excellent medicine, in consequence of the impressions imparted by many worthless articles, but what a pity it is that the deception need by others, should be the means of preventing many unhappy persons, under disease, from regaining health by the use of your Pills. When I considered the cost of your Pills, I was to a most wretched condition, and to my great delight, in a few days afterwards, there was a considerable change for the better, and by continuing to use them, for some weeks, I have been perfectly restored to health, to the surprise of all who have witnessed the state which I had been reduced to by the disordered state of the Liver and Stomach, and to thank you for the cure, which would have cost me the loss of my health, and perhaps my life.

(Signed) CHARLES WILSON.
47, St. George's Lane, has been a Schoolmaster, but is now in a highly respectable House, Commercial Clerk.

EXTRAORDINARY DYING STATE, CURED OF A DISORDER IN THE CHEST.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Robert Collett, Chemist—
Sunderland, dated January 22nd, 1847.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.
Sir—My Son, Thomas, Natural Schoolmaster of this Town, desires me to send you the particulars respecting a Son of his, who had been seriously ill for three years and a half, and who has derived the greatest benefit from the use of your medicines, after trying all ordinary remedies, and with no effect. The Boy is eight years of age, of sturdily and robust constitution. He seems to have had a pleurisy, which ended in a large collection of matter in the Chest, which eventually formed a passage through the sides of the Chest, which ended in three fistulous sores, which continued to discharge large quantities of pus up to May, when he was obliged to try your medicines at this time, he was in an advanced dying condition, and in the highest degree of Marasmus or Consumption. He had severe hectic fever, throwing large quantities of matter in the Chest, which eventually formed a passage through the sides of the Chest, which ended in three fistulous sores, which continued to discharge large quantities of pus up to May, when he was obliged to try your medicines at this time, he was in an advanced dying condition, and in the highest degree of Marasmus or Consumption. He had severe hectic fever, throwing large quantities of matter in the Chest, which eventually formed a passage through the sides of the Chest, which ended in three fistulous sores, which continued to discharge large quantities of pus up to May, when he was obliged to try your medicines at this time, he was in an advanced dying condition, and in the highest degree of Marasmus or Consumption. 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