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ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1847.

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[From the Woodstock Telegraph, July 17.]
SERIOUS RIOT.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVEN will long be remembered in the annals of our village, for its having been celebrated in a manner that never has, and we hope will never again be in any part of New Brunswick. It had been rumored for several days previous that the Catholics of this County intended assembling themselves for the purpose of preventing the Orangemen walking in procession through the village of Woodstock. We fancied that such rumors were merely got up to produce an excitement, and therefore paid but little attention to them. We were strengthened in this opinion from having understood that the Orangemen had publicly stated that they had no such intention. And when the officers were repeatedly questioned by Catholics (which we are credibly informed was the case) as to their intention of walking in procession through the village, they unhesitatingly stated that such was not the case; but that they did intend marching from their Lodge room to a place of worship, about three miles distant, and there have a sermon preached to them on the occasion, which they conceived they had a perfect right to do; that they intended giving no offence to any person; that they should carry no flags; that they should return to their own room, and then separate to their respective homes. This should have been sufficient to satisfy the strongest prejudices of the opposite party, but it appears it failed in doing so.

We have determined to detail the circumstances as they actually occurred so that persons at a distance may understand the position of affairs at this place on the day referred to. The following are the facts as far as we have been able to collect them. Should we be found that we have made a mistake we shall gladly correct it, as we have no wish to give publicity to anything that is not true. If there be any important facts omitted, we shall be glad to receive them from any authentic source, and shall not fail to make them known.

On the Saturday and Sunday previous, particularly on the latter, our streets began to be filled with people from the country, among whom we noticed many strange faces. On Monday morning early we observed a considerable increase. About nine o'clock we saw some half dozen guns carried about the streets. About ten o'clock, as near as we can judge, word was brought in, it was said, that the Orangemen had started for the Meeting House in Jacksonville. The Catholics made a rush up the hill, forming into files as they moved along, to the number of about 250 persons; several were boys. We counted 50 guns, many of them appeared rather like Uncle Sam's pieces, there were 12 pistols 12 or 15 scabbles, 50 to 75 pitch forks and dung forks. Some had repeating hawks, others axes, and the majority of them are handles; there were other weapons, such as door hinges of large size, handles of frying pans, large knives that looked rather formidable, besides a number of persons that appeared to have no weapons of any kind. All the Magistrates were present, viz John Dibble, John Bedell, Charles Connell, R. S. Demill and G. W. Cleary, Esqrs., the Sheriff, who had been some time previously on the spot, the troops in Garrison, numbering about 16 men; under the command of Lieutenant Wickham, with a number of persons belonging to the village followed immediately. As we passed the Lodge Room of the Orangemen we ascertained that they had been gone some time. Following up the Catholic party we found them sitting on the road side, nearly half a mile from the village. Immediately on their arrival the Magistrates remonstrated with them on their illegal conduct. Mr. Bedell in particular pointed out to them that they had no right to be carrying arms in that manner, that they were acting unlawfully, and that they had better disperse and go home. The Reply was, that they had as much right to carry arms as the Orangemen; and that they had as much right to walk as the Orangemen had. The Sheriff made a very sensible appeal to them, pointing out that their present course could have no good effect, but that they were sowing the seeds of future discord and difficulty, and seriously advised them to separate and return to their homes. Lieutenant Wickham addressed them in a frank off-handed manner; advised them to break up at once; stated that if they persisted in their present course, the Magistrates would be compelled to read the Riot Act, and he should be ordered to fire upon them. He would regret to perform such a duty, but if he were ordered he should be compelled to shoot them.

A good deal of parting took place, the Catholics still insisting they had as good a right to walk as the Orangemen, the Magistrates that they should return home. Finally it was agreed that the Catholics should return to the Creek, and keep quiet, and that the Magistrate should use their influence to prevent the Orangemen from walking through the streets on their return from Meeting.

Mr. Bedell, who was the principal speaker of the Magistrates, said that they had no authority to stop the Orangemen, but that he would use his personal influence to prevent any display of flag; and induce them to repair at once to their room. The other Magistrates were asked if they would use their influence likewise which they promised to do. The Catholic party then promised to offer no annoyance to the other side. Notwithstanding this dictation; notwithstanding this consent of their authority, the Magistrates used a language that we think is highly creditable to them. Many of the Catholics were evidently much excited (we do not mean through the influence of liquor) and many of them, no doubt were ignorant to what extent they were violating the laws of the country. It was the first affray of the kind that had taken place in this part of the Province. But should another such riot take place, now that people have become apprised of the danger of such conduct, we sincerely hope that the aggressors, whether they be Catholics, Protestants, or whatever else they may be, will not be so much consoled nor persuaded, but that stern and inflexible justice will be administered, and that promptly. We have always advocated peace, and the best method of attaining that object, we think is a prompt administration of our laws.

According to agreement the Catholics returned the Creek, but instead of keeping quiet, marched through our streets several times with all their habiliments of war, declaring that Woodstock was theirs, and that they should keep it. Every lover of order must have regretted the riotous manner in which our streets were paraded. We have traced a good deal, and in no country did we ever witness such a determined—such an outrageous breach of the peace. It was not Orangemen that were incited by such conduct, for they were at a distance from the scene. It was not Protestants alone that were thus treated with dignity, but every peaceable and respectable member of the community, Catholics (many of whom condemned such proceedings) as well as others.

Three of the Magistrates, (as we understand) went out to Jacksonville, according to promise, to persuade the Orangemen to carry no colours, and to form no procession on their return. This, after some argument, was agreed to by that party, and acted upon.

About twelve o'clock the Catholics made a rush through the village, when it was afterwards ascertained that a raft was being come down the river having a yellow handkerchief raised for a flag. The raft was boarded, and the handkerchief, we are told, was carried to the front street where it was torn into ribbons.

About one o'clock a general move was made up the hill to meet the Orangemen on their return. The Magistrates were promptly on the spot; the Military were called out; and the Proclamation authorized by the Riot Act was read by John Dibble, Esq, the senior Magistrate. No attention, however, was paid to it. The party moved on to the upper part of the village, opposite the residence of Doctor Rice, where they called a halt. The Authorities and troops passed them and took up their position about two hundred yards in advance, where they intended waiting the hour required by Law, before they attempted to disperse the rioters, which they would have attempted, at least, had not matters taken a different turn. Five minutes before the hour had elapsed, the Orangemen were seen coming down the hill in accordance with their agreement. No flags were displayed, no procession was formed, no arms were carried, but were returning quietly to their Lodge Room, without any regard to regularity. On arriving at the position of the Magistrates they were ordered to halt; and after the Proclamation was read they were ordered to disperse.

The Orangemen on beholding the formidable appearance of their opponents manifested a wish to get their arms which they had deposited in a wagon in compliance with their promise. This the Magistrates overruled, stating that the other party had pledged themselves to offer no opposition, if the Orangemen passed along quietly. The latter, still submitting to the direction of the authorities, moved forward and when about turning into the street that leads to their room the Catholics in a most cowardly and dastardly manner, and in open violation of their agreement fired upon them. A general rush was made to the wagon, containing their arms, and while they crowded around, each hastening to arm himself, it is said that several shots were fired in among them. Having secured about fifty loaded muskets and rifles with fixed bayonets, all that they had in possession at the time, the firing became general all over the ground. Not having been present at the engagement, in consequence of its occurring much sooner than we anticipated, we are necessarily indebted to the information of others (persons of veracity) for what little information we have been able to collect. After the first fire of the Orangemen several of the opposite party fled. Some got into the adjoining houses and behind the fences from whence it was feared it would be somewhat difficult to dislodge them. A few vol-

lies however decided the affair, as in the lapse of three or four minutes every man of that party that could get away, with the exception of those that concealed themselves in the houses, were in full retreat. Several were made prisoners on the spot. Mr. Bedell and the Sheriff had a narrow escape, having ridden between the parties to prevent a collision, and after it had commenced, beseeching the rioters to stop their firing; being thus placed between two fires. The military got much credit for their coolness on the occasion having been for some time between the fire of both parties without being able to take any part in it, not having received any orders to that effect. The Sheriff, in attempting to arrest one of the principle rioters, was fired at by another of the party; we are happy to say that he received no injury. The mischief did not escape however. The affair was witnessed by Mr. Charles English, who mounted on horseback, dashed in among the rioters, and succeeded in capturing him while attempting to escape.

We have conversed with several persons who took part in the affray, who confidently affirm that there were several of the rioters killed; that they saw them themselves. We do not vouch for the correctness of this statement however, although there is every reason to believe our informants to be persons of veracity. It is estimated that about 200 shots were fired, and it is hardly supposable, from the nervousness of the parties but that some must have lost their lives. It is pretty well understood that about fourteen persons have been wounded, three of the Orangemen, a Mr. Fitzherbert, a coloured man by the name of Nelson, who were spectators, and nine of the rioters, two of whom had their wounds dressed in Houlton, and the remaining seven in Woodstock. The Magistrates have behaved throughout this trying affair in a manner that is highly creditable to the authorities of this County. A strong civil Police was immediately organized, which in addition to a number of special Constables, previously sworn in, proceeded to arrest such persons as were known to have taken any part in the riot. At the time of our going to press upwards of eighty persons had been taken and are now under examination. A Despatch was forwarded to Head Quarters on Monday evening last, apprising the Executive of the State of affairs here. A reply has been received complimenting our authorities on the course that had been adopted; and recommending that no pains nor expense be spared to bring every rioter to Justice. Another Despatch was received here from Fredericton on Thursday night. We have not heard its purport.

The above is as correct a statement of facts as we could collect. Perhaps, in fact we have no doubt that many of the details in reference to the fight will be found defective. Any further information that may be furnished, with several other items necessarily omitted, this week will inserted in our next.

We have always questioned the propriety of introducing party business of any kind (unless such as were purely religious) into a new country, such as New Brunswick. We did think that Irishmen, leaving the land of their nativity, should have scattered their party feuds and animosities to the winds, and have endeavoured to live in peace and harmony with each other. We still think so. But we must confess that the proceedings of Monday last have changed our opinion very materially in reference to the propriety of organizing societies for special purposes. When a body of men, by whatever name they may be called, cannot march in peace, to and from a place of public worship, without being intimidated—without being fired upon, we do say, when matters come to such a crisis, that opposition to the organization of constitutional societies, for the protection of our dearest rights, is banished from our minds.

Perhaps there is no body of people who have more Holy Days than the Catholics—days on which they repair to their various places of worship. But we ask them, if they have ever, in this County—ever, in this Province, been molested or opposed when repairing to, or returning from their various places of devotion? They cannot, to our knowledge point out a single instance. But Catholics may say that Orangemen is not a religious institution, and that therefore it should not be tolerated. The defence of that institution (should any be required) we leave to those who are members of it; we are not. We tell them, (the Catholics) however, that in a country governed by such wholesome—such salutary laws as those under which we live, an opposition by force—an opposition that sets all law—all restraint at defiance, cannot be permitted—cannot be tolerated. Every loyal subject—Every man who wishes well to the prosperity of his country will raise his voice, yea, all his physical powers will be used to prevent a recurrence of such proceedings as were practised here on Monday last.

We would seriously ask the Catholics of this place to reflect upon the unpleasant situation in which their conduct has placed them. Heretofore they have been treated with the utmost attention and respect. Every indulgence has been shown them. They have been protected in all their religious privileges.

They are prospering in their business. How many throughout the Province have made themselves comfortable and respectable? Is not this a proof that they have been denied no privilege to which they were entitled? The laboring part of their population have always had employment, and have received the highest wages.—But can they expect that those privileges will be continued when they wantonly throw them away—when they deliberately deride the authorities, and set the laws of the land at defiance? They cannot surely expect it. In all sincerity, and with affection and kindness we ask them to retrace their steps. If they suffer any injury, if they labour under any grievance, let them apply for legal redress, but never again let them think of usurping that power which belongs alone to the constitutional authorities of the country. Our columns have always been open to advocate the rights of every man, without reference to his party, or his creed. They shall continue to be so. All part may rest assured that any infringement of our laws—any species of intimidation that may be used by any party or body of men to the prejudice of another, shall, whenever it comes to our knowledge, be unhesitatingly exposed, and submitted to the lar of public opinion.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have granted a pension of £1000 per annum to Major Gen. Sir George Pollock, G. C. B., in consideration of his eminent services in India.

Besides the enormous loan of eight million already granted to the Irish people, the Government have now come forward with a proposition to advance about £600,000 to three of the railway undertakings in Ireland, which have paid up half their capital. A long debate has taken place in the House of Commons upon this subject, the advance being so completely at variance with the principles laid down at the early period of the Session, when Lord George Bentinck proposed his magnificent scheme of appropriating sixteen millions for the purpose of encouraging railway projects in Ireland. It certainly appears to us irreconcilable with the principles so triumphantly asserted at the commencement of the Session by the Wigs; but we suppose that it has been conceded for the purpose of opening the main lines of road throughout Ireland, of which there was not the remotest chance so long as the country remained in its present prostrate position. The proposition was carried by a large majority, the extreme political economist, and the friends of Sir Robert Peel, being the only opponents to the measure.

At present there is no indication of an united national party being created out of the divided and exhausted fragments of the Repeal Association.—The country is still a prey to famine and pestilence, and many years must elapse before she can recover herself.—The conflicting statements circulated respecting the potato crop, render it still difficult to give any positive opinion on the subject.

Lord Ashburton, in the House of Lords, on Thursday last, when moving for the correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor General of Canada, and the Governors of other Colonies, relative to the abolition of differential duties, reminded the House that when the reduction of protective duties in 1835, was proposed, the Manufacturers of Manchester were greatly alarmed, and memorialised the Government against it. He reminded the experiments of 'free trade,' as it was called, now making in our colonies, to be highly serious, because, if they proved unsuccessful, as he believed they would, the mistake could not be corrected by the Colonial Legislatures with the same facility as we could remedy similar errors at home. Lord Grey defended the free trade measures by which the Colonial Legislatures were enabled to repeal the differential duties, and adopt, respectively in each colony, the same principle to which the mother country had compelled them to submit.

From the People's Press.

GETTING MARRIED.

Young man! if you have arrived at the right point in life for it, let every other consideration give way to that of getting married. Don't think of doing any thing else. Keep poking about the rubbish of the world, till you have stirred up a gem worth possessing, in the shape of a wife. Never think of delaying the matter; for you know that delays are dangerous. A good wife is the most constant and faithful companion you can possibly have by your side, while performing the journey of life—a dog isn't a touch to her. She is of more service too, than you can at first imagine. She can smooth your trowsers and perchance your manners—sweeten your moments as well as your tea and coffee for you—ruffle, perhaps your shirt bosom, but not your temper; and instead of sowing the seeds of sorrow in your path, she will sew buttons on your shirt, and plant happiness, instead of harrow teeth, in your bosom. Yes

—and if you are too lazy or too proud to do such work yourself, she will chop wood, dig potatoes for dinner, her love for her husband is such that she will do anything to please him except receiving company in her every day clothes.

When a woman loves, she loves with a double devotedness; and when she hates, she hates on the high pressure principle. Her love is as deep as the ocean, as strong as a hempen halter, and immutable. She won't change it except it is in a very strong fit of jealousy; and even when it lingers, as if loth to part like evening twilight at the window of the west. Get married by all means. All the excuses you can fish up against doing the deed ain't worth a spoonful of pigeon's milk. Mark this, if blest with health and employment, you are not able to support a wife, depend upon it you are not capable of supporting yourself. Therefore, so much more need of annexation; for in union, there is strength. Get married, I repeat, young man! Concentrated your affections upon one object, and not distribute them crumb by crumb among a host of Susans, Marys, Loras, Olivias, Elizas, Augustas, Betsis, Peggis, Harriets, and Dorothis—allowance to each scarcely enough to nibble at. Get married, and have somebody cheer you as you journey through this 'lowly vale of tears'—somebody to scour up your whole life, and whatever linen you possess, in some sort of Sunday-go-to-meeting order.

Young women! I need not tell you to look for husbands, for I know that you are fixing contrivances to catch them, and are as naturally on the watch as a cat for a mouse. But one word in your, if you please.—Don't bait your hook with artificial beauty; if you do, the chances are ten to one that you will catch a gudgeon—some silly fool of a fish that isn't worth his weight in sand. Array the inner lady with the beautiful garments of virtue, modesty, truth, morality, and unsophisticated love, and you will dispose of yourself quicker, and to much better advantage than you would if you displayed gewgaws, flippings, fol-de-rols, and fiddle-de-dees in the universe. Remember it is an awful thing to live and die a self-manufactured old maid.

My readers!—get married while you are young; and then when the frost of age shall fall and whether the flowers of affection, the leaves of carnal love will still be green, and perchance a joyous offspring will surround and grace the parent tree, like ivy adorning and entwining the time scathed oak.

From Douglas Jerrold's Magazine.

THE COMING REFORMATION.

MY DEAR PERCY,—you are young and you are clever; it is natural, therefore, that you should be ambitious. God has gifted you with an intellect, which, like a melted steel, is impatient at inactivity, and to which you long to trust yourself in the adventurous steple chase of life. Be it so. Hope on! hope ever. Determine to be great, and you will be great. To connect your name with some project for the advancement of mankind flatters your vanity, while responding to the ardent love of truth and goodness which has empire over your soul. You wish stand out from among your contemporaries, conspicuous yet honoured. You thirst for fame. Notoriety, if not coupled with infamy, would tempt you. That feeling would be dangerous in you, less noble; but you, Percy, although ardent desiring to be one of the world's captains, have not, I am sure, sufficient moral obtuseness to become a demagogue. Therefore I have no fears for you.

Life spreads its broad plain before you. Many paths, devious and intricate, lead to the goal of ambition; but the are crowded with aspirants, and some of them lie under so many low portals, and through so many murky tunnels, that you must crawl on your knees if you would save your head from striking against the roofs. You wish to walk erect; your joints want the suppleness of those who crawl. These are consequences; but few paths left from which to choose, and you ask me "Which shall I choose?"

It is a momentous question; one, seldom to be answered in perfect and unhesitating calmness of conscience. But when I think of your capacities and your studies,—when I remember how at school you followed for awhile the quiet and sequestered studies of literature, and how quickly growing impatient your energetic spirit, eager to plunge into the tumult of action, threw you into that which most resembled action—the stormy discussions of the Debating Club; when to this I add your ardour in joining societies in the metropolis, your fondness for public meetings your proneness to disturb a placid after-dinner chat with vehement discussions on current topics, then, I cannot hesitate to answer, "Choose politics."

Having chosen, you must prepare yourself; you must commence your political education. Above all things, be assured that to rush into the arena with no other guide than your enthusiasm your sincerity, and your eloquence, will lead you to no enviable goal. Distinction is not to be carved out of

[Remainder on fourth page.]

SUMMARY OF NEWS. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Renowned acceptance of the mediation of England by Mexico - later from the Pacific. Files of Mexican papers to the 20th ult. have been received at New Orleans...

The Mexican Congress was without a quorum for the transaction of business. The Republicans publish a rumor that the Mexicans had at last consented to the Mediation of England...

The 'El Republicano' thinks the American army is too weak and inefficient to advance upon the capital. General Rincon has been restored to his command in the Mexican army...

A decree had been promulgated in Mexico, granting indemnity for all political offences - and fifty officers had been promoted for their good conduct at Buena Vista. The Election of President had failed...

When the Mexican Congress assembled on the 24th ult., only sixty six members took their seats, whereas seventy one constitute a quorum. It is stated that American prisoners on their way from the capital to Huejutla, were suffering greatly for want of food...

Advices from the Pacific states that the Captain of the whole ship from San Blas, who had been imprisoned at St. Blas, was released. From California there was nothing interesting. There were difficulties existing between the governments of Bolivia and Peru...

The blockade of Mazatlan was strictly maintained. We told you so. Florida is quoted in New York markets, Western, 56 1/2. Genesee, 56, and heavy at that. We predict, this fall, although it has not to be down some months yet...

There are reports from different districts of Nova Scotia, and more particularly from Cumberland, also in various parts of our own Province, all of them informing to the very agreeable information that the prospect of the husbandman never appeared more favorable. It is a gratifying duty to record such facts...

certainly a fine specimen of naval architecture. She is, we believe, the first East India Company's vessel that has ever visited this place. - [New York Herald.]

From the Petersburg Intelligencer. LAMENT OF AN UNFORTUNATE DEALER IN BREAD STUFFS. Of all the days since I was born, I hate the days I dealt in corn. And long shall I lament the hour...

A Mystery. A handsomely dressed lady, went to a store in Louisville one day last week and purchased a suit of gentleman's clothes, hat, shoes &c., and was driven by a hackman to an unfinished building in the outskirts of the city...

A Great Cricket Challenge. - The 'Spirit of the Times', of New York, has been authorized to offer 'all Canada' a home and home match at Cricket, for \$1500 a side, the United States against all the British Provinces - the first game to commence at New York, on or before the 15th August...

Disturbances. - Five Privates of the 42nd Regt. Royal Highlanders, stationed at St. George's, stole a Whale Boat (belonging to Mr. A. C. Hayward) from the North side of St. George during the night of Tuesday last and proceeded to sea. The weather, since they left, has been very stormy. - [Bermuda paper, July 3.]

CANADA. The Church of England in Quebec has lost one of her most efficient ministers, by the death of the Rev. W. Chaberton, a man whose piety and indefatigable zeal in the service of his master, had rendered him universally beloved. His ministrations, whether in the sacred desk or in visiting those who were under his pastoral care, were pre-eminently characterized by evangelical piety, and afforded indubitable evidence that his heart overflowed with love to God and to his fellow creatures.

There are reports from different districts of Nova Scotia, and more particularly from Cumberland, also in various parts of our own Province, all of them informing to the very agreeable information that the prospect of the husbandman never appeared more favorable. It is a gratifying duty to record such facts, with the expression of the sincere hope that they may be fully realized...

On Monday evening, at the Mechanic's Institute, the Rev. Dr. Burns gave a full and highly interesting statement of the principles, position, and prospects of the Free Church of Scotland. The audience, which was large and respectable, manifested the greatest interest in the statements made by the Rev. gentleman, and the eloquent language and pleasing style in which they were set forth.

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During the week ending the 10th instant, there were 195 immigrants at Montreal, of whom 36 were emigrants. At the Emigrant Sheds, during the week, there were 259 deaths.

We learn that another outrage was committed in Portland on Saturday night - a young man named Wm. McLaurin, in the employ of Messrs. P. & D. Haldy, who keeps store in Mill street, being dangerously wounded by a pistol-shot, while passing along the street.

The printer inserted state of affairs in York Point and Portland today calls for some immediate action on the part of our rulers. Outrages are so frequent occurrences in this neighbourhood, that it is dangerous to be found there after night, and yet we have not heard of a single instance in which the violators of the law have been discovered or arraigned before a Magistrate.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following letter from the Provincial Secretary to Her Majesty's Emigration Agent - Quebec. SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Fredericton 22d July, 1847.

It is with much pleasure we notice that the Editor of the New York Aeon, in his paper of the 10th inst., makes favorable mention of the Saint Andrews & Quebec Railway, speaking of the Delegates, Capt. Robinson and Mr. Perley, in these terms: 'These gentlemen in an incredibly short space of time, have been able to effect the purpose of their mission in the most satisfactory manner.'

After pointing out their progress, he next observes: 'The operations of the Company will for the present be confined to opening the Railroad from St. Andrews to Woodstock, a distance of 90 miles; the cost is estimated at £160,000, which will be met by the sale of 2000 shares at £20 each. Of these 2500 have already been taken in the Province, and 1500 more will be reserved for the same purpose, while the remaining 4000 will be disposed of in Great Britain.'

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THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1847. CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK. Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President. T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor. Director next week - J. W. Street. 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. A LAM and BROTHERS House. Commissioners - R. M. Andrews, H. Ker, Jacob Paul, Thomas Berry, John Bailey. St. Andrews Steam Mills and Manufacturing Company. R. M. Andrews, Esq., President. Director this week - Thomas Watt. J. Weinote, Agent. SAINT JOHN'S BANK. G. D. KING, Esq., President. Director next week - N. Lindsay. Discount Day - SATURDAY. Hours of Business, from 10 to 1.

LATEST DATES. Liverpool - July 28. Montreal - July 15. London - July 3. Quebec - July 15. Edinburgh - July 1. Halifax - July 21. Paris - July 1. New York - July 21. Toronto - July 5. Boston - July 26. ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY. The London Railway Report of the 23rd instant says: 'We are glad to hear of the successful prosecution of this most important undertaking, and which we believe, in its ultimate effects, to project the day is more worthy of public and Government support.'

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lowed by a decree restricting the intercourse between the city and country and pointing out who were privileged to pass or re-pass. Robberies are said to be frequent in the capital.

The Republicano urges the formation of a body - in which officers not on duty shall serve as private soldiers, to be named 'the Column of Honor.'

ST. ANDREWS HOTEL. By an advertisement in our columns to-day - it will be noticed that the St. Andrews Hotel, has been reopened by Mr. Wm. Segee, and fitted up in a comfortable style for the reception of Travellers and others visiting this Town. Mr. Segee for many years past, conducted one of the first Hotels in Fredericton, when from his thorough knowledge of the business together with gentlemanly and obliging manners, he has won for himself 'golden opinions' as a landlord. Give him a call - every attention will be paid to those who may visit this establishment, and no expense spared that will contribute to their comfort [see advertisement.]

FATAL ACCIDENT. - On Saturday the 17th inst. Shephard Dogget, aged 19 years, son of Mr. Nathaniel Dogget, at Grand Manan, was killed under the following circumstances: He was sent by his father in the afternoon to the pasture to bring in a yoke of Oxen for the purpose of hauling wood, and being absent for three or four hours, his father went to the pasture in search of him, where he was found lying senseless and his body mangled in a most shocking manner. It appears that while in the act of driving the oxen out of the field he was attacked by a Bull, the brute several times pitching him up in the air, and going him when he fell, tearing every article of clothing from his body. The young girl was conveyed home, and expired in a few hours. The deceased is said to have been a quiet boy, and dutiful son.

The Members of St. John's Lodge of Freemasons in the city of St. John, have presented the city Amateur Band with a beautiful and costly Clarinet, as a token of esteem for their kind services at the laying of the Corner Stone of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, on the 24th June last.

Halifax papers state that the Hon Samuel Cunard has entered into engagement with the Home Government, to carry the mails between Halifax and Bermuda, and Halifax and St. John N. F. He was contracting for four new Steamers for the purpose in Scotland. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, it is stated in St. John papers, intends spending a great part of the present season in St. John. The field officers quarters in the barracks are being prepared for his reception.

The Provincial exchanges contain notices of the disgraceful riots which took place on the 12th inst. and subsequently, at St. John, Fredericton and Woodstock. It appears the parties are determined to keep alive these disgraceful scenes, by committing murderous assaults on peaceable and unoffending persons. We cannot see the propriety of making displays which will arouse the worst passions of a portion of the people; neither do we imagine, why persons who choose to attend a place of worship on a certain day, without party flags or badges, or enjoy themselves by dining together, should be abused and in some instances assassinated. We sincerely lament the introduction of 'party feelings' into the Province. They should be left where they originated; and it is with pleasure we state, that the people of this County are free from any such disgraceful exhibitions and feelings.

QUARANTINE. - We learn that 77 of the passengers by the Magna Charta, have been discharged from Quarantine Island, 10 deserted, leaving 66 still on the Island - 30 of whom are sick, 2 adults and 2 children died since they were landed.

On Sunday last, a lad named William Powell was drowned while bathing in the river opposite Fredericton. He got entangled in the Eel Grass, and was unable to extricate himself. A man named Thomas Burns, a discharged soldier from the 33d Regt., committed suicide at Fredericton on Sunday afternoon, by drowning himself. It is thought that he was labouring under a fit of temporary insanity. The St. John Morning News states that arrangements are in progress for running a line of steamers twice a week from that city to Portland, and that the British steamer Mail of Erin and the American steamer John Marshall are to form the line. MARRIED. At St. John on the 16th inst., by the Rev. J. Hughson Sulliff, Mr. James S. Beak, of Fredericton, to Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Captain Garrison, of St. John.

On Thursday evening last Mr. George tenant, to Miss both of that City.

On Monday evening last Mary Sprague, widow of a than Springdale, aged 70 years a resident of this place, died of this disease. At St. John on Friday Ballentine, in the 55th year of his age, Elizabeth, daughter of James Britain, Esq. King's County. At Newcastle, (Miramic instans, Mr. James John of John Nesmith, Esq. in his age. At Fredericton on the 23rd, Esquire, High Sheriff of York in the 70th year of his age. At his residence, in St. John, Mr. Michael Young years.

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My HUSBAND—triple in this world look on account of neglect of which I the deepest mire characters into me among these trifles one's honest debt attended with the takes off all the oil of feeling; creati coldness about th cream that chance necessity, and make on his brother a of his own species tiling employ me dinner: I have— who owes a man a grudge; and h compound intere former. Oh, my person ought ever ty in debt that you out being haunte patient creditor, i hydrophobia; mal cause it to ru conservation amo

My dear friend heavest on the coo led he has oed— it presses upon o mare; galls, sou obling sentiment fraternal sympathi drier than the s man who wrongs to enjoy countt have doubts of fu He will be s ere time shall h the sivery bliss leaves of hope sh joyment has been rous of peace short night of ad witter bewr row can you wkedness to c lars all the day has poured into some of the most short of God, w which you wou of the whole w corner, all over as a wred, he ha not human undi ignatance at dom—Mighty ed by a lato o tends all over th minating the d and yet the prin lever of his so often robbed of h he has deliver placed in a pa upon the fruits

Oh, you hearts softened stead of gizzard what I say into in this co not settled wit immediately, a up in society h the wise and gully consu peated duns; the clutches of yers. If you a you will go You will not there is no to- pleature for a u dled egg in the debtor's hope, you are disho tan, don't supp ter, as you c But let me t Don't do it, y strenw with u your daily fo children will never I once call o tords had despai made his pea he thought he had forgiven yes. I then peace with th moment, and him something which he de- fered well to t- mediately gre he became co the enjoyment, ence, his Go an example the printer,

such materials. In these free-spoken times in this free-spoken country, such qualities, are not rare enough for destruction; and to make the matter worse, they are diamonds which charlatans can easily imitate in tawdry paste, which to the vulgar eye shall shine with equal lustre.

Therefore, do not for an instant suppose your desire for the public good sufficient. It may be a noble passion, and yet be mistaken by the world for an ignoble calculation. It may be sincere, but it is only a passion, and not a doctrine. Now passion is a powerful momentum, in the political world, as elsewhere, but it is blind; it animates, sustains, carries onward with irresistible force the prejudice or opinion it is called upon to serve, but it is mere brute force which can cut but cannot see the way. Great passions shape the world; headed by great convictions, they shape the world. Therefore I say, if you would be more than hundreds of those around you, get new ideas.

It may look like the affectation of paradox if I say, that from no existing parties can you get ideas. Yet I must say so. They all seem to me utterly incompetent to any social re-organization; utterly incompetent to take the efficient command of society with the cooperation of all thinking men. The Tories alone, the Whigs alone, the Radicals alone, are incompetent to rule England for one month upon their own principles.

POETRY

FAREWELL

Hail scenes of my childhood—hail sunny youth's home,
Let me bid to thy vision adieu, ere I roam,
For the Star of my pathway is beck'ning away—
Farewell! happy romance, I haste to obey.

Farewell! dear mother—if we meet not again,
Bright hopes of the future be thy solace in pain.
That thy years be unruined, thy last home above,
Will the prayer be (to God) of thy child, thy love.

Farewell! lovely sister,—we too, most soon part,
But the tide of life's ocean, blest'd bath of the heart,
Will wash thy soul's anguish, raise thy drooping head high,
And wash the salt tear-drop from thy soul-ful eye.

Thou'rt fair, gentle sister, and many will smile
On thy soft-fitting features, and lavish, the while,
The sun's-d-bone of flattery on thy list'ning ear—
But heed them not, sister—thine ag'd mother cheer

Fare's all kind relation and friends—all farewell,
Be thy paths, paths of peace, whilst on earth thou
shalt dwell,
May life's last swollen tide calmly ebb to its rest,
Thy spirit's last home be the realms of the blest.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
The following sales will take place at the COURT HOUSE in ST. ANDREWS.
Real Estate of James Grimmer 25th Sep.
To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 26th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the COURT HOUSE, in St. Andrews.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of JAMES GRIMMER, of, in and to that certain Tract or Lot of Land, situated in the Parish of St. Stephen, containing 60 acres, more or less, formerly owned by Duncan Campbell, bounded by land owned by one John M. Dismid, and by the road leading to the Pomeroy Ridge.
And, also—That other Lot of Land, situated in the Parish of St. David, being lot No. 4, in block L, in Fanning's division of the Cape Ann Grant, containing 100 acres, more or less.

The same having been seized and taken to satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Thomas B. Abbott, endorsed to levy £35 0 2, besides Sheriff's fees, &c.
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office,
December 16, 1846.

The above Sale is Postponed until Saturday the 26th day of September next.
THOS. JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office,
St. Andrews, June 26, 1847.

Oils, Paints, &c.
"Prims" from Liverpool, viz. Saint John
HDS. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
80 Kegs best White & Yellow Paint
Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 12 gross each,
Bills do do do
Gross Corks, &c. &c.
Also—Per Sch. "Nelson" from Boston.
Hds. selected Cardenas Molasses.
Bags Coffee 100lb. each
—do— 2, 1847. J. W. STREET.

Packet to St. John.
The Schooner "FAVORITE" Belm, Master, will commence her regular trips on the 15th inst. between St. Andrews and St. John. Every attention will be paid to Freight &c. Passengers taken as usual.
H. HELM.

AMES & CO'
BOSTON, PORTLAND, CALAIS,
EASTPORT, ST. JOHN, N. B.
ST. ANDREWS, ROBINSTON, PERRY, & LEBEC
EXPRESS.

BOSTON OFFICE, —16 State Street,
CALAIS, SAMUEL T. BAKER.
ST. JOHN N. B. GEORGE A. LOCKE, No. 8
North Market Wharf.

The Subscribers will attend to the purchase of Goods of every description, forwarding of Packages and Parcels, and will execute all Commissions entrusted to their care, with DESPATCH and FIDELITY.
NOTES, DEBITS, BILLS, &c. collected for small commissions.

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

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

AMONG WHICH ARE—
Patent Lever, Le Penne and Vertical WATCHES,
Gold, Plated, and Silver Watch Keys,
Gold, Silver, German do. Silk & India-rubber Guards
Ladies gold and fancy set BROOMCHES and Rings,
Gold, silver, and German Silver Pencil Cases, &c.
Gold and plated Earrings, Red and White Coral
Earrings, gold mounted.
Ladies Companion, in silver and other fittings,
Silk, and Russia Leather FUSEES,
Pocket Books & Tablets, Card cases & Needle-books
Hat, hair, nail, tooth, and shaving BRUSHES,
Silver mounted and Plain-SCENT Bottles,
Bronzed Ink Stands, Letter Clips,
Gel and Fancy writing Wax, Theobromides,
Plated and Britannia Metal Candlesticks, Sauciers
and Trays, Kid Rings,
Razors and Razor Straps, Tea Bells,
Pocket, Lash, and Face Combs,
Telescopes, Lead Pencils, Silver, Blue steel, and Ger-
man silver mounted spectacles,
Pocket, Jack & Pen Knives, snuff boxes,
Nail, Pocket & Tailor's Scissors, Percussion Caps,
F. S. Cleverly celebrated fancy Toilet soap,
Bargamon Boards, &c. &c. Galvanic Rings,
Clocks, Watches, Jewellery cleaned and repaired
(diamonds, Compasses and Log Glasses, adjusted).
Cash, and the highest price given for old Gold
& Silver.
Expected Daily—a very fine 14 Day CLOCK,
G. F. STICKNEY.

DAILY STAGE.

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 Ross's Hotel, St. Andrews, and at Thos. Quin's Hotel, St. Stephen.

No exertion will be spared to make the passengers comfortable.
THOS. HARDY,
Nov. 12 Mail Contractor.

C. W. WILEY,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
CALAIS, MAINE.

MR WILEY, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Calais, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, and the public in general, that he has taken part of the store occupied by Mr. T. J. Cope, and where he has opened an entire new and FRESH STOCK OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
and where he will carry on the business in all its branches; having had ten years experience in Boston, he feels himself perfectly competent so to do.

Grateful for former patronage he would solicit a continuance of the same, which he hopes by strict personal attention to merit. He pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render the establishment in every way worthy the public confidence.

Physicians' prescriptions punctually and carefully attended to, and every article prepared and put up by him will be warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

Thomasian medicines of every kind direct from the New-England Depot, Boston kept constantly on hand,—and for sale wholesale and retail.
COUNTRY TRADERS,—Having made such arrangements that I can supply at very low prices are respectfully invited to call.
He is at liberty to refer to—Drs Holmes Blair, Porter Smith & Barke.

Grist Mill.

The Subscriber is now erecting a Grist Mill, adjoining Messrs. J. & R. Jarvis' Rope Walk, which will be in operation about the first week in January next. This Mill will grind from 150 to 160 Bushels of Oats per day, or other grain in proportion, and will have in connection with it a well built KILN, with improved Tilt head.

Persons bringing grain to this establishment, may rely upon having it ground in a superior manner, by a capable and trustworthy Miller.
St. Andrews, Dec. 2, 1846. C. A. BARCOCK.

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 favour; and having during his stay in Liverpool had 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.

HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
CONNECTICUT, UNITED STATES
Incorporated in 1810—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 honorable 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 SIMM.



B.A. FARNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE
A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS

JUST received a large supply of B. A. Farnestock's Vermifuge, for expelling WORMS, from the system, a medicine admitted by all who are acquainted with it and can be recommended as an effectual 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 SIMM,
Agent for the Proprietors,
St. Andrews June 3, 1845.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

REPLICATION OF
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH
MAGAZINE.

The above Periodicals are represented in New-York immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and in beautiful copies of the originals.—Blackwood's MAGAZINE being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The prices of the Re-prints are less than one third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the AMERICAN over the ENGLISH reader.

TERMS
PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per ann.
For any two do do 5.00
For any three do do 7.00
For all four of the Reviews, 9.00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00
For Blackwood's & the 4 Reviews, 10.00

Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The remitter may always be done through a Post-master by 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.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE OR TO LET WITH
or without Stock.

THE subscriber will SELL or LEASE that excellent FARM owned by him in BOCA-BEC, 14 miles from St. Andrews, fronting on the Grove settlement road. The farm contains Two HUNDRED Acres, thirty of which are cleared, and twenty under good cultivation. On the premises are a new Dwelling House, well finished, and a frame Barn. The place is so well known, as to render further description unnecessary.

The above offers a good opportunity to any one requiring a well cultivated tract, stocked, and in the midst of a thriving settlement, within a couple of hours drive of this town.
Apply at the Standard Office, or to the owner,
St. Andrews, April 7, 1847. JAMES KYLE.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of
MCMINN & ALEXANDER,
has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons 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 settled.
GEORGE MCMINN,
ROBT ALEXANDER.

STAGE BETWEEN SAINT
Andrews and Fredericton.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has contracted to run a Weekly Stage with 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 Serge's Hotel, Fredericton and Ross' and Copeland'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 LEAVITT,
St. Andrews, 12th May, 1846.

AL MAY BE CURED
BY
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!

FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS.
Extract of Letter from John Parry, Esq. "Chronicle" Office, Tobago, 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 astonishing Medicines within their reach, from the immense benefits some of them have derived from their use, as they have been found here, in several cases, to cure Sores and Ulcers of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentleman in this Island, who had, I believe, about fifty, running ulcers 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 their means alone, quite restored to health and vigour.

(Signed) JOHN MARTIN,
PILES, FISTULAS, AND BEARINGS-DOWN
A remarkable Cure by the Pills and Ointment. I shall pay Lieutenant, I stately residing at St. Helier's, Jersey, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general bearing down, of the most distressing nature. He had in ce undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at last gave himself up to despair. Yet, notwithstanding this complication of complaints, together with a debilitated constitution, he was completely cured of all his ailments, and restored to the full enjoyment of health by these justly renowned medicines, when every other means had failed.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE IN THE WEST INDIES, OF LEPROUSY AND OTHER DIFERUL SKIN DISEASES.
June 3rd, 1844
Mr. LEWIS REEDON, of Georgetown Demerara, writes under the above date—that Holloway's Pills and Ointment have cured him of leprosy, which he had contracted in the West Indies, and which he had been suffering from for several years, and which he had been told was incurable. He writes that he had been cured of all his ailments, and restored to the full enjoyment of health by these justly renowned medicines, when every other means had failed.

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THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH
CURED BY
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February 1845.
To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my Liver and Stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and over the Continent, had not been able to effect; not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad, which I used to have another Box and a Pot of the Ointment, in case any of my Family should require either.

You must obliged and obedient Servant
A WONDERFUL CURE OF DROPSY OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor (the artist), Stockton, Durham, 17th April 1845.

To Professor HOLLOWAY
Sir—I think it my duty to inform you that I am Clough, wife of Mr. John Clough, a respectable, farmer of Acklam, within four miles of this place had been suffering from Dropsy for five years, and the best medical advice without receiving any relief. Hearing of your Pills and Ointment, she used them with such surprising benefit that in fact, she has now given them up, being so well and quite able to attend to her household duties as formerly, which she never expected to do again. I had almost forgotten to state that she was given up by the Faculty as incurable. When she used to get up in the morning it was impossible to discover a feature in her face, but in such a fearful state, this cure is entirely the use of your medicines.

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